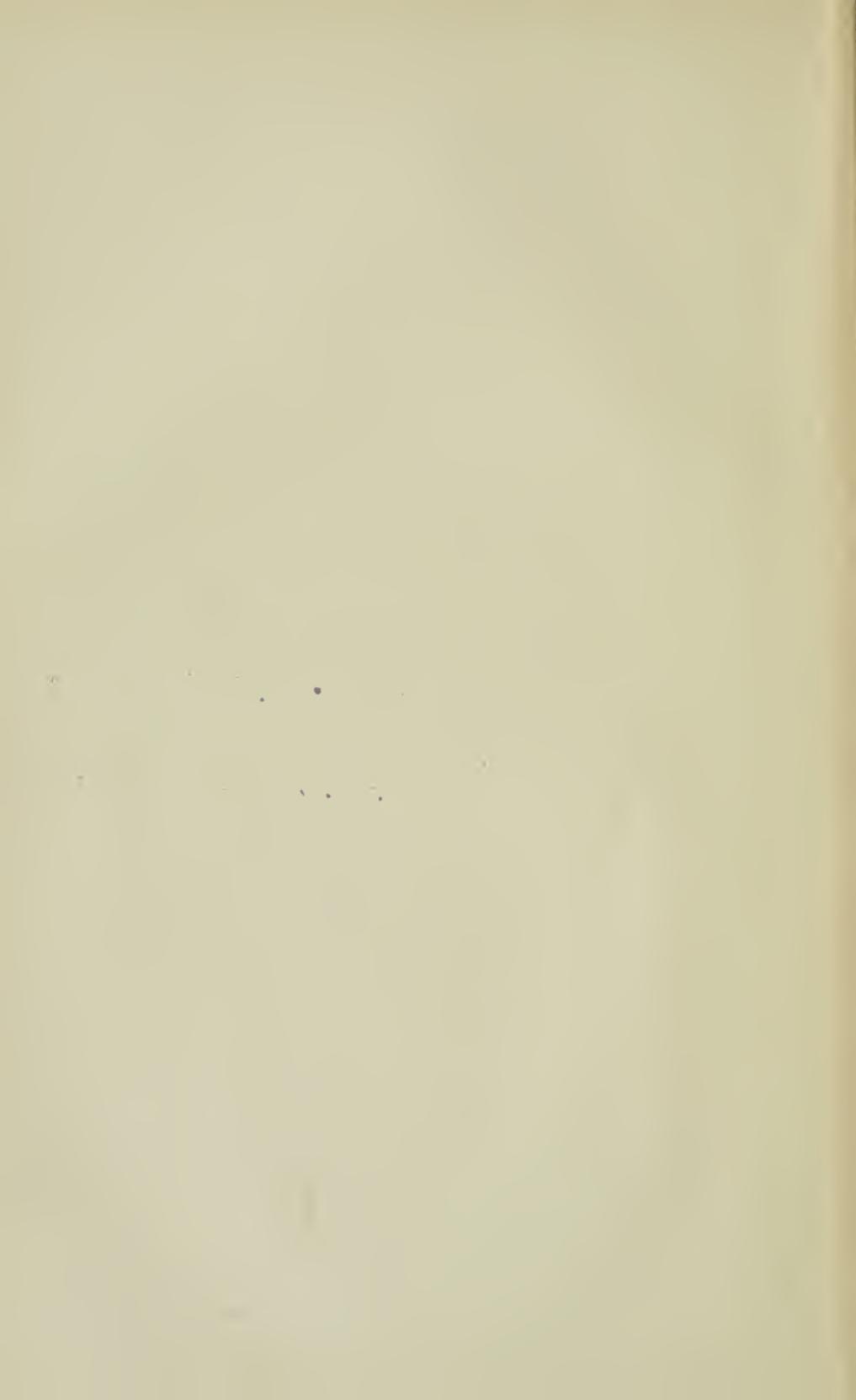




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JOURNAL
OF THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

Methodist Episcopal Church,

HELD IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

Board of Missions of The M. E. Church

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1872
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LIST OF DELEGATES BY CONFERENCES ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1872.

1. Alabama.—*Ministers*: Arad S. Lakin. Reserve: William P. Miller.

Laymen: Henry C. Sanford. Reserve: Joseph Hoge.

2. Baltimore.—*Ministers*: Lyttleton F. Morgan, James A. M'Cauley, John Lanahan, Henry Slicer, John S. Deale, Thomas M. Eddy. Reserves: William H. Holliday, William B. Edwards, Alexander E. Gibson.

Laymen: Summerfield Baldwin, William R. Woodward. Reserves: John W. Randolph, Andrew Boyd.

3. Black River.—*Ministers*: Isaac S. Bingham, Lafayette D. White, Lucius L. Palmer. Reserves: Gardiner Baker, Melvin D. Kinney.

Laymen: Barney Whitney, Willard Ives. Reserves: William Whitney, David A. Stewart.

4. California.—*Ministers*: John R. Tansey, William J. Maclay, Otis Gibson, Joseph H. Wythe. Reserves: Charles V. Anthony, Christian Afflerbach.

Laymen: Robert G. Davisson, Edward Moore. Reserves: George B. W. McDonald, Edward S. Lippett.

5. Central German.—*Ministers*: William Nast, Jacob Rothweiler, John A. Klein. Reserves: Henry Liebhart, Jacob Krehbiel.

Laymen: Henry A. Faber, Rudolph A. W. Brüehl. Reserves: Henry Dornbusch, Jacob Kurtz.

6. Central Illinois.—*Ministers*: William H. Hunter, Oliver S. Munsell, Andrew J. Anderson, Joseph S. Cumming, Francis M. Chaffee, Henderson Ritchie. Reserves: Richard Haney, William Underwood.

Laymen: David M'Williams, Thomas Logan. Reserves: Robert G. Hannaman, Nathan E. Lyman.

7. Central New York.—*Ministers*: Dallas D. Lore, Jesse T. Peck, Benoni I. Ives, Luke C. Queal, Edward C. Curtis, Frank F. Jewell, Benjamin S. Wright, Arza J. Phelps. Reserves: Albert B. Gregg, John B. Foote.

Laymen: Eliphalet Remington, William J. Moses. Reserves: William H. Comstock, John P. Griffin.

8. Central Ohio.—*Ministers*: William L. Harris, Alexander Harmount, Samuel L. Roberts, Thomas H. Wilson. Reserves: Joseph Wykes, Loring C. Webster.

Laymen: George G. Hackedorn, William Lawrence. Reserves: John W. Hiett, William O. Seamans.

9. Central Pennsylvania.—*Ministers*: Benjamin B. Hamlin, Thompson Mitchell, Francis Hodgson, Jacob S. M'Murray, John A. Gere, Samuel Barnes. Reserves: James Curns, Wilson Lee Spottswood, David S. Munroe.

Laymen: John Patton, Charles W. Ashecom. Reserves: William W. Paxton, Mordecai W. Jackson.

10. Cincinnati.—*Ministers*: John W. Weakley, John M. Wallden, John F. Marley, Richard S. Rust, James F. Chalfant. Reserves: George C. Crum, Asbury Lowrey.

Laymen: Ichabod Corwin, Philip B. Swing. Reserves: Jacob Chambers, John M. Phillips.

11. Colorado.—*Ministers*: Bethuel T. Vincent. Reserve: Geo. Murray.

Laymen: John Evans. Reserve: Samuel H. Elbert.

12. Delaware.—*Ministers*: Nathan Young. Reserve: none elected.

Laymen: James A. Jones. Reserve: Hanson Handy.

13. Des Moines.—*Ministers*: Uri P. Golliday, Bennett Mitchell, Joseph Knotts, Phinehas F. Bresee. Reserves: John W. Todd, Samuel Jones.

Laymen: Henry C. Sigler, William H. H. Beadle. Reserves: Charles C. Nourse, George E. Griffith.

14. Detroit.—*Ministers*: Erastus O. Haven, Arthur Edwards, Thomas G. Potter, James S. Smart, Lewis R. Fisk, Samuel Clements. Reserves: Seth Reed, Manasseh Hickey.

Laymen: John Owen, Henry Fish. Reserves: Willard M. Mc'Connell, George W. Fish.

15. East Genesee.—*Ministers:* Freeborn G. Hibbard, Robert Hogoboom, Charles W. Bennett, James E. Latimer, Dewitt C. Huntington, Thomas Tousey, Kassimir P. Jervis. *Reserves:* William H. Goodwin, Thomas B. Hudson.

Laymen: David Decker, Solomon Hubbard. *Reserves:* Anson C. Lindsley, Ezra Jones.

16. East German.—*Ministers:* Christian F. Grimm. *Reserve:* Julius F. Seidell.

Laymen: Frederick K. Keller. *Reserve:* Ernst Baehr.

17. East Maine.—*Ministers:* Charles B. Dunn, Lorenzo D. Wardwell, Ammi Prince. *Reserves:* George Pratt, Edwin A. Helmershausen.

Laymen: Charles Beale, Horace Muzzy. *Reserves:* Hiram Ruggles, Reuben M. Brookings.

18. Erie.—*Ministers:* Joseph Leslie, Moses Hill, Russell H. Hurlburt, George W. Clarke, James Marvin, William F. Day, Richard A. Caruthers, Orville L. Mead, John Graham. *Reserves:* George W. Maltby, Edwin A. Johnson, Homer H. Moore.

Laymen: John S. McCalmont, Lewis Miller. *Reserves:* Cyrus Clark, John J. Elwell.

19. Genesee.—*Ministers:* Thomas Carlton, Richard L. Waite, E. Everett Chambers, Albert D. Wilbor. *Reserves:* John B. Wentworth, Sandford Hunt.

Laymen: Francis H. Root, Joseph W. Brown. *Reserves:* L. R. Sanborn, H. I. Olmsted.

20. Georgia.—*Ministers:* Erasmus Q. Fuller, Wesley Prettyman. *Reserves:* Jerome Spillman, John W. Yarborough.

Laymen: John C. Kimball, James D. Thompson. *Reserves:* Coke A. Ellington, William H. Francis.

21. Germany and Switzerland.—*Ministers:* Ludwig S. Jacoby. *Reserve:* John F. Hurst.

Laymen: none elected.

22. Holston.—*Ministers:* Nelson E. Cobleigh, Frank M. Fanning, Jonathan L. Mann. *Reserves:* Raphael W. Patty, Jesse A. Hyden.

Laymen: Nathaniel G. Taylor, John W. Ramsey. *Reserves:* Josiah J. Yeager, Newton A. Patterson.

23. Illinois.—*Ministers:* Hiram Buck, William S. Prentice, William E. Johnson, Peter Akers, Preston Wood, William M'K.

M'Elfresh, Caleb P. Baldwin. Reserves: William F. Short, Nathaniel P. Heath, Robert N. Davis.

Laymen: William Thomas, Joseph G. English. Reserves: Philip G. Gillette, William J. Henry.

24. India.—*Ministers:* Henry Mansell. Reserve: James W. Waugh.

Laymen: none elected.

25. Indiana.—*Ministers:* John J. Hight, William M'K. Hester. Cyrus Nutt, John Kiger. Reserves: William F. Harned, Benjamin F. Rawlins.

Laymen: Richard W. Thompson, Washington C. De Pauw. Reserves: Asa Iglehart, J. S. Smith.

26. Iowa.—*Ministers:* William F. Cowles, Francis W. Evans, Edmund H. Waring, John T. Simmons. Reserves: Richard B. Allender, Isaac P. Teter.

Laymen: Isaac A. Hammer, James Harlan. Reserves: John Mahin, John I. Gilbert.

27. Kansas.—*Ministers:* William K. Marshall, George S. Dearborn, Robert L. Harford, Werter R. Davis. Reserves: Pearce T. Rhodes, Sheldon Parker.

Laymen: William Fairchild, Jonathan J. Wright. Reserves: John Pipher, Joshua Clayton.

28. Kentucky.—*Ministers:* William H. Black, Daniel Stevenson, Henry D. Rice. Reserves: William A. Dotson, N. W. Darlington.

Laymen: Amos Shinkle, Hiram Shaw, Jr. Reserves: Benjamin P. Ferris, Reuben Patrick.

29. Lexington.—*Ministers:* Willis L. Muir. Reserve: Scott Ward.

Laymen: Marshall W. Taylor. Reserve: Jefferson Porter.

30. Liberia.—*Ministers:* Charles A. Pitman. Reserve: John C. Lowrie.

Laymen: Daniel Smith. Reserve: none elected.

31. Louisiana.—*Ministers:* Lucius C. Matlack. Reserve: William M. Daily.

Laymen: Pierre Landry. Reserve: Robert W. Bowie.

32. Maine.—*Ministers:* Parker Jaques, Stephen Allen, Charles Munger, Seba F. Wetherbee. Reserves: George Webber, Joseph L. Morse.

Laymen: William Deering, Francis A. Plaisted. Reserves: Chandler Beale, J. M. Heath.

33. Michigan.—*Ministers*: John M. Reid, George B. Jocelyn, William H. Perrine, Israel Coggshall, Andrew J. Eldred, Carmi C. Olds, Myron B. Camburn. *Reserves*: Resin Sapp, Henry M. Joy.

Laymen: Hampton Rich, Charles R. Brown. *Reserves*: Luman R. Atwater, John W. Stone.

34. Minnesota.—*Ministers*: David Brooks, Thomas M. Gossard, Cyrus Brooks, Justus O. Rich. *Reserves*: James F. Chaffee, Chauncey Hobart.

Laymen: Abner Lewis, John Nicols. *Reserves*: E. T. Alling, John N. Hall.

35. Mississippi.—*Ministers*: Albert C. M'Donald, James Lynch. *Reserves*: Moses Adams, John W. Dunn.

Laymen: G. Wiley Wells, Mack Hill. *Reserves*: Frederick Stewart, Edmund Foote.

36. Missouri.—*Ministers*: Joseph H. Hopkins, Samuel Huffman, Nathan Shumate. *Reserves*: B. S. Weller, John T. Boyle.

Laymen: James W. Lewis, Samuel W. Garrett. *Reserves*: T. J. C. Fagg, Francis D. Phillips.

37. Nebraska.—*Ministers*: Thomas B. Lemon, John B. Maxfield. *Reserves*: Alvin G. White, Martin Prichard.

Laymen: Eliphus H. Rogers, Sterling P. Majors. *Reserves*: John Ritchie, William A. Burr.

38. Nevada.—*Ministers*: Thomas H. M'Grath. *Reserve*: John D. Hammond.

Laymen: Henry J. Blaisdell. *Reserve*: Henry Knapp.

39. Newark.—*Ministers*: Isaac W. Wiley, Jonathan T. Crane, Alexander L. Brice, Robert L. Dashiell, James R. Bryan, Jonathan K. Burr. *Reserves*: Stacy W. Hilliard, Lewis R. Dunn, James N. Fitzgerald.

Laymen: David Campbell, James Strong. *Reserves*: Amos Hoagland, George J. Ferry.

40. New England.—*Ministers*: William R. Clark, Gilbert Haven, David Sherman, Edward A. Manning, Lorenzo R. Thayer, William F. Warren, Willard F. Mallalieu, John W. Lindsay. *Reserves*: William Butler, George Prentice, Samuel F. Upham.

Laymen: William Clafin, Lucius W. Pond. *Reserves*: James P. Magee, Thomas Kniel.

41. New Hampshire.—*Ministers*: James Pike, Calvin S. Harrington, Cadford M. Dinsmore, Robert S. Stubbs. Reserves: Silas G. Kellogg, Orlando H. Jasper.

Laymen: Nathaniel S. Berry, Horace W. Gilman. Reserves: Ira E. Chase, F. L. Sprague.

42. New Jersey.—*Ministers*: Isaiah D. King, Jacob B. Graw, Charles E. Hill, Joseph B. Dobbins, Aaron E. Ballard. Reserves: Garner R. Snyder, Thomas Hanlon.

Laymen: Samuel A. Dobbins, James Bishop. Reserves: T. V. F. Rusling, James F. Rusling.

43. New York.—*Ministers*: Cyrus D. Foss, Morris D'C. Crawford, John Miley, Randolph S. Foster, Abiathar M. Osbon, Stephen D. Brown, William Goss, Sandford I. Ferguson, Joseph B. Wakeley. Reserves: Lucius H. King, Zephaniah N. Lewis, Henry B. Ridgaway.

Laymen: William J. Groo, John B. Cornell. Reserves: Chas. C. North, George G. Decker.

44. New York East.—*Ministers*: Albert S. Hunt, Edward G. Andrews, Daniel Curry, George W. Woodruff, James M. Buckley, Thomas G. Osborne, William M'Allister. Reserves: John B. Merwin, Hart F. Pease.

Laymen: Oliver Hoyt, George G. Reynolds. Reserves: John French, Charles Parker.

45. North Carolina.—*Ministers*: William G. Matton. Reserve. Matthew Alston.

Laymen: John A. Haskins. Reserves: Cyrus W. Alexander, Albion W. Tourgee.

46. North Indiana.—*Ministers*: William H. Goode, Thomas Bowman, William S. Birch, Ner H. Phillips, Orange V. Lemon. Reserves: M. H. Mendenhall, Lonson W. Monson.

Laymen: Joseph A. Funk, William R. West. Reserves: Geo. W. Milburn, Aaron C. Swazie.

47. North Ohio.—*Ministers*: Francis S. Hoyt, Aaron J. Lyon, Lorenzo Warner, William C. Peirce, John A. Mudge. Reserves: Joseph F. Kennedy, Henry Whiteman.

Laymen: Horace Benton, Henry Ebbert. Reserves: Sterling G. Bushnell, Welcome O. Parker.

48. North-west German.—*Ministers*: Christian A. Loeber, Frederick Kopp, John J. Keller. Reserves: Frederick Schuler, William Pfæfle.

Laymen: Henry E. Dickhaut, Casper H. Schurmeier. Reserves: Jochakein Sefelt, John Spink.

49. North-west Indiana.—*Ministers*: Allen A. Gee, Joseph C. Reed, Nelson L. Brakeman, Samuel Godfrey. Reserves: Aaron Wood, Luther Taylor.

Laymen: Henry S. Lane, John Brownfield. Reserves: Mark Jones, L. B. Sims.

50. Ohio.—*Ministers*: Stephen M. Merrill, Joseph M. Trimble, Andrew B. See, William Porter, Thomas H. Phillips. Reserves: Barzillai N. Spahr, Frederic Merrick.

Laymen: Leander J. Critchfield, Hezekiah S. Bundy. Reserves: Mills Gardner, W. T. McClintonck.

51. Oregon.—*Ministers*: John F. Devore, Carroll C. Stratton. Reserves: Nehemiah Doane, Henry K. Hines.

Laymen: George Abernethy, Joseph S. Smith. Reserves: Edwin N. Cook, William Patterson.

52. Philadelphia.—*Ministers*: Samuel W. Thomas, William C. Robinson, William H. Elliott, John P. Durbin, John B. M'Cullough, William Cooper. Reserves: Robert H. Pattison, James Cunningham.

Laymen: Thomas Tasker, Sr., Charles Albright. Reserves: J. Wesley Awl, James Long.

53. Pittsburgh.—*Ministers*: Samuel H. Nesbit, Israel C. Pershing, John Williams, John W. Baker, Joseph Horner, Andrew J. Endsley, William Hunter, James S. Bracken, Charles A. Holmes. Reserves: David L. Dempsey, Stephen F. Minor.

Laymen: Charles J. Albright, Alexander Bradley. Reserves: John Hunter, J. W. F. White.

54. Providence.—*Ministers*: Micah J. Talbot, Daniel A. Whedon, William T. Harlow, David H. Ela, Frederick Upham. Reserves: Samuel C. Brown, George W. Brewster.

Laymen: George F. Gavitt, William A. Wardwell. Reserves: Timothy Keeney, Benjamin Pitman.

55. Rock River.—*Ministers*: Luke Hitchcock, Charles H. Fowler, Miner Raymond, Samuel A. W. Jewett, William H. Harrington, James H. More. Reserves: William C. Willing, William C. Dandy.

Laymen: Grant Goodrich, Benjamin F. Sheets. Reserves: Frederick C. Petrie, E. P. Cook.

56. Saint Louis.—*Ministers*: Benjamin F. Crary, Augustus C. George, William H. Gillam, Matthew Sorin. Reserves: Thomas H. Haggerty, Jesse L. Walker, E. W. S. Peck.

Laymen: Benjamin R. Bonner, James W. L. Slavens. Reserves: Clinton B. Fisk, J. S. Waddell.

57. South Carolina.—*Ministers*: Alonzo Webster, James B. Middletown. Reserves: Eliphalet W. Jackson, Henry J. Fox.

Laymen: Henry L. Cordozo, Charles H. Holloway. Reserves: Benjamin F. Whittemore, Wilson Cook.

58. South-eastern Indiana.—*Ministers*: Enoch G. Wood, Sampson Tincher, Francis A. Hester. Reserves: Williamson Terrill, Fernando C. Holliday.

Laymen: E. K. Hosford, James C. M'Intosh. Reserves: James H. V. Smith, David G. Phillips.

59. Southern Illinois.—*Ministers*: Robert Allyn, John Van Cleve, George W. Hughey, Ephraim Joy, Benjamin R. Pierce. Reserves: Christopher J. Houts, James A. Robinson.

Laymen: William Stoker, Ethelbert Callahan. Reserves: Benjamin Hypes, J. Perry Johnson.

60. South-west German.—*Ministers*: Philip Kuhl, John Schlaginhauf, William Koeneke. Reserves: Henry Fiegenbaum, Rudolph Havighorst.

Laymen: Dietrich C. Smith, Adam Klippel. Reserves: Gottlieb F. Niedringhaus, Philip Eisenmeier.

61. Tennessee.—*Ministers*: David Rutledge, John Braden. Reserves: Felix W. Vinson, Otis O. Knight.

Laymen: Thomas H. Caldwell, Robert Quinn. Reserves: William H. Huston, James G. Ogden.

62. Texas.—*Ministers*: William R. Fayle. Reserve: George W. Honey.

Laymen: Erastus Carter. Reserve: Hosea Johns.

63. Troy.—*Ministers*: Homer Eaton, Elisha Watson, Merritt B. Mead, Chester F. Burdick, Andrew Witherspoon, Sanford Washburn, Erastus Wentworth, Samuel Meredith. Reserves: David P. Hulburd, Joseph E. King.

Laymen: William Wells, Hiram A. Wilson. Reserves: Geo. L. Clark, Henry M. Seeley.

64. Upper Iowa.—*Ministers*: Alpha J. Kynett, William Brush, John Bowman, Richard Swearengin, Richard W. Keeler, Elias Skinner. Reserves: Henry W. Reed, Emory Miller.

Laymen: Hiram Price, Dennis N. Cooley. Reserves: Lorenzo D. Tracey, Cocker F. Clarkson.

65. Vermont.—*Ministers*: J. C. Watson Coxe, Horace W. Worthen, Isaac M'Ann, Joseph A. Sherburne. Reserves: William D. Malcom, Putnam P. Ray.

Laymen: Paul Dillingham, Robert J. Saxe. Reserves: Asa M. Dickey, F. P. Ball.

66. Virginia.—*Ministers*: Elisha P. Phelps. Reserve: Andrew J. Porter.

Laymen: William N. Berkley. Reserve: Harrison Phoebus.

67. Washington.—*Ministers*: Benjamin Brown, Robert H. Robinson, James Peck. Reserves: Perry G. Walker, John H. Brice.

Laymen: Aaron Shovelen, James A. Harris. Reserves: Henry W. Martin, Joseph Ambush.

68. West Virginia.—*Ministers*: Alexander Martin, Jeremiah W. Webb, Samuel Steele, Gideon Martin. Reserves: Benjamin Ison, Daniel H. K. Dix.

Laymen: Chester D. Hubbard, Waitman T. Wiley. Reserves: Thomas H. Logan, Nathan Goff, Sr.

69. West Wisconsin.—*Ministers*: John B. Bachman, Joseph B. Reynolds, Alfred Brunson, Thomas M. Fullerton. Reserves: Richard Dudgeon, Peter S. Mather.

Laymen: John H. Rountree, John E. Stillman. Reserves: Thomas D. Steele, Daniel T. Abell.

70. Wilmington.—*Ministers*: John B. Quigg, Thomas J. Thompson, Wesley Kenney, Charles Hill. Reserves: John D. Curtis, Robert W. Todd.

Laymen: Daniel M. Bates, Walter H. Thompson. Reserves: John F. Williamson, Thomas Mallalieu.

71. Wisconsin.—*Ministers*: George M. Steele, Phinehas B. Pease, Henry Bannister, Caleb D. Pillsbury, Wesson G. Miller. Reserves: Samuel Fallows, William P. Stowe.

Laymen: Riverious Elmore, William P. Lyon. Reserves: Hiram A. Jones, Byron Kingsbury.

72. Wyoming.—*Ministers*: Reuben Nelson, Thomas Harroun, William H. Olin, William G. Queal, George Peck, De Witt C. Olmsted. Reserves: William Bixby, Henry Wheeler, Luther Peck.

Laymen: Ziba Bennett, Niels T. Childs. Reserves: Payne Pettibone, Horace G. Prindle.

All the Electoral Conferences of Laymen, except those of Germany and India, elected lay delegates. Delaware Conference did not elect any reserve ministerial delegate. Liberia Electoral Conference did not elect any reserve lay delegate. One ministerial delegate has died since his election, namely, Rev. M. B. Camburn, of the Michigan Conference.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL DELEGATES.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Akers, Peter.....	Illinois.
2 Allen, Stephen.....	Maine.
3 Allyn, Robert.....	Southern Illinois.
4 Anderson, Andrew J.....	Central Illinois.
5 Andrews, Edward G.....	New York East.
6 Bachman, John B.....	West Wisconsin.
7 Baker, John W.....	Pittsburgh.
8 Baldwin, Caleb P.....	Illinois.
9 Ballard, Aaron E.....	New Jersey.
10 Bannister, Henry.....	Wisconsin.
11 Barnes, Samuel.....	Central Pennsylvania.
12 Bennett, Charles W.....	East Genesee.
13 Bingham, Isaac S.....	Black River.
14 Birch, William S.....	North Indiana.
15 Black, William H.....	Kentucky.
16 Bowman, John.....	Upper Iowa.
17 Bowman, Thomas.....	North Indiana.
18 Bracken, James S.....	Pittsburgh.
19 Braden, John.....	Tennessee.
20 Brakeman, Nelson L.....	North-west Indiana.
21 Bresce, Phinehas F.....	Des Moines.
22 Brice, Alexander L.....	Newark.
23 Brooks, Cyrus.....	Minnesota.
24 Brooks, David.....	Minnesota.
25 Brown, Benjamin	Washington.
26 Brown, Stephen D.....	New York.
27 Brunson, Alfred.....	West Wisconsin.
28 Brush, William.....	Upper Iowa.
29 Bryan, James R.....	Newark.
30 Buck, Hiram	Illinois.
31 Buckley, James M.....	New York East.
32 Burdick, Chester F.....	Troy.
33 Burr, Jonathan K.....	Newark.

Delegates.	Conferences.
34 Camburn, Myron B.....	Michigan.
35 Carlton, Thomas.....	Genesee.
36 Caruthers, Richard A.....	Erie.
37 Chaffee, Francis M.....	Central Illinois.
38 Chalfant, James F.....	Cincinnati.
39 Chambers, Ebcnezer E.....	Genesee.
40 Clark, William R.....	New England.
41 Clarke, George W.....	Erie.
42 Clements, Samuel.....	Detroit.
43 Cobleigh, Nelson E.....	Holston.
44 Coggshall, Israel.....	Michigan.
45 Cooper, William.....	Philadelphia.
46 Cowles, William F.....	Iowa.
47 Coxe, J. C. Watson.....	Vermont.
48 Crane, Jonathan T.....	Newark.
49 Crary, Benjamin F.....	Saint Louis.
50 Crawford, Morris D'C.....	New York.
51 Cumming, Joseph S.....	Central Illinois.
52 Curry, Daniel.....	New York East.
53 Curtis, Edward C.....	Central New York.
54 Dashiell, Robert L.....	Newark.
55 Davis, Werter R.....	Kansas.
56 Day, William F.....	Erie.
57 Deale, John S.....	Baltimore.
58 Dearborn, George S.....	Kansas.
59 Devore, John F.....	Oregon.
60 Dinsmore, Cadford M.....	New Hampshire.
61 Dobbins, Joseph B.....	New Jersey.
62 Dunn, Charles B.....	East Maine.
63 Durbin, John P.....	Philadelphia.
64 Eaton, Homer.....	Troy.
65 Eddy, Thomas M.....	Baltimore.
66 Edwards, Arthur.....	Detroit.
67 Ela, David H.....	Providence.
68 Eldred, Andrew J.....	Michigan.
69 Elliott, William H.....	Philadelphia.
70 Endsley, Andrew J.....	Pittsburgh.
71 Evans, Francis W.....	Iowa.
72 Fanning, Frank M.....	Holston.
73 Fayle, William R.....	Texas.
74 Ferguson, Sandford L.....	New York.
75 Fisk, Lewis R.....	Detroit.
76 Foss, Cyrus D.....	New York.
77 Foster, Randolph S.....	New York.

Delegates.	Conferences.
78 Fowler, Charles H.....	Rock River.
79 Fuller, Erasmus Q.....	Georgia.
80 Fullerton, Thomas M.....	West Wisconsin.
81 Gee, Allen A.....	North-west Indiana.
82 George, Augustus C.....	Saint Louis.
83 Gere, John A.....	Central Pennsylvania.
84 Gibson, Otis.....	California.
85 Gillam, William H.....	Saint Louis.
86 Godfrey, Samuel.....	North-west Indiana.
87 Golliday, Uri P.....	Des Moines.
88 Goode, William H.....	North Indiana.
89 Goss, William.....	New York.
90 Gossard, Thomas M.....	Minnesota.
91 Graham, John.....	Erie.
92 Graw, Jacob B.....	New Jersey.
93 Grimm, Christian F.....	East German.
94 Hamlin, Benjamin B.....	Central Pennsylvania.
95 Harford, Robert L.....	Kansas.
96 Harlow, William T.....	Providence.
97 Harmount, Alexander.....	Central Ohio.
98 Harrington, Calvin S.....	New Hampshire.
99 Harrington, Wm. H.....	Rock River.
100 Harris, William L.....	Central Ohio.
101 Harroun, Thomas.....	Wyoming.
102 Haven, Erastus O.....	Detroit.
103 Haven, Gilbert.....	New England.
104 Hester, Francis A.....	S. E. Indiana.
105 Hester, William M'K.....	Indiana.
106 Hibbard, Freeborn G.....	East Genesee.
107 Hight, John J.....	Indiana.
108 Hill, Charles.....	Wilmington.
109 Hill, Charles E.....	New Jersey.
110 Hill, Moses.....	Erie.
111 Hitchcock, Luke.....	Rock River.
112 Hodgson, Francis.....	Central Pennsylvania.
113 Hogoboom, Robert.....	East Genesee.
114 Holmes, Charles A.....	Pittsburgh.
115 Hopkins, Joseph H.....	Missouri.
116 Horner, Joseph.....	Pittsburgh.
117 Hoyt, Francis S.....	North Ohio.
118 Huffman, Samuel.....	Missouri.
119 Hughey, George W.....	Southern Illinois.
120 Hunt, Albert S.....	New York East.
121 Hunter, William.....	Pittsburgh.

Delegates.	Conferences.
122 Hunter, William H.....	Central Illinois.
123 Huntington, Dewitt C.....	East Genesee.
124 Hurlburt, Russell H.....	Erie.
125 Ives, Benoni L.....	Central New York.
126 Jacoby, Ludwig S.....	Germany & Switz'nd.
127 Jaques, Parker.....	Maine.
128 Jervis, Kassimir P.....	East Genesee.
129 Jewell, Frank F.....	Central New York.
130 Jewett, Samuel A. W.....	Rock River.
131 Jocelyn, George B.....	Michigan.
132 Johnson, William E.....	Illinois.
133 Joy, Ephraim.....	Southern Illinois.
134 Keeler, Richard W.....	Upper Iowa.
135 Keller, John J.....	North-west German.
136 Kenney, Wesley.....	Wilmington.
137 Kiger, John.....	Indiana.
138 King, Isaiah D.....	New Jersey.
139 Klein, John A.....	Central German.
140 Knotts, Joseph.....	Des Moines.
141 Koeneke William.....	South-west German.
142 Kopp, Frederic.....	North-west German.
143 Kuhl, Philip.....	South-west German.
144 Kynett, Alpha J.....	Upper Iowa.
145 Lakin, Arad S.....	Alabama.
146 Lanahan, John.....	Baltimore.
147 Latimer, James E.....	East Genesee.
148 Lemon, Orange V.....	North Indiana.
149 Lemon, Thomas B.....	Nebraska.
150 Leslie, Joseph.....	Erie.
151 Lindsay, John W.....	New England.
152 Loeber, Christian A.....	North-west German.
153 Lore, Dallas D.....	Central New York.
154 Lyon, Aaron J.....	North Ohio.
155 Lynch, James.....	Mississippi.
156 M'Allister, William.....	New York East.
157 M'Ann, Isaac.....	Vermont.
158 M'Cauley, James A.....	Baltimore.
159 M'Cullough, John B.....	Philadelphia.
160 M'Donald, Albert C.....	Mississippi.
161 M'Elfresh, William M'K.....	Illinois.
162 M'Grath, Thomas.....	Nevada.

Delegates.	Conferences.
163 M'Murray, Jacob S.....	Central Pennsylvania.
164 Maclay, William L.....	California.
165 Mallalieu, Willard F.....	New England.
166 Mann, Jonathan L.....	Holston.
167 Manning, Edward A.....	New England.
168 Mansell, Henry.....	India.
169 Marley, John F.....	Cincinnati.
170 Marshall, William K.....	Kansas.
171 Martin, Alexander.....	West Virginia.
172 Martin, Gideon.....	West Virginia.
173 Marvin, James.....	Erie.
174 Matlack, Lucius C.....	Louisiana.
175 Matton, William G.....	North Carolina.
176 Maxfield, John B.....	Nebraska.
177 Mead, Merritt B.....	Troy.
178 Mead, Orville L.....	Erie.
179 Meredith, Samuel.....	Troy.
180 Merrill, Stephen M.....	Ohio.
181 Middleton, James B.....	South Carolina.
182 Miley, John.....	New York.
183 Miller, Wesson G.....	Wisconsin.
184 Mitchell, Bennett.....	Des Moines.
185 Mitchell, Thompson.....	Central Pennsylvania.
186 More, James H.....	Rock River.
187 Morgan, Lyttleton F.....	Baltimore.
188 Mudge, John A.....	North Ohio.
189 Muir, Willis L.....	Lexington
190 Munger, Charles.....	Maine.
191 Munsell, Oliver S.....	Central Illinois.
192 Nast, William.....	Central German.
193 Nelson, Reuben.....	Wyoming.
194 Nesbit, Samuel H.....	Pittsburgh.
195 Nutt, Cyrus.....	Indiana.
196 Olds, Carmi C.....	Michigan.
197 Olin, William H.....	Wyoming.
198 Olmstead, De Witt C.....	Wyoming.
199 Osbon, Abiathar M.....	New York.
200 Osborn, Thomas G.....	New York East.
201 Palmer, Lucius L.....	Black River.
202 Pease, Phinehas B.....	Wisconsin.
203 Peck, George.....	Wyoming.
204 Peck, James.....	Washington.
205 Peck, Jesse T.....	Central New York.
206 Peirce, William C.....	North Ohio.

Delegates.	Conferences.
207 Pierce, Benjamin R.....	Southern Illinois.
208 Perrine, William H.....	Michigan.
209 Pershing, Israel C.....	Pittsburgh.
210 Phelps, Arza J.....	Central New York.
211 Phelps, Elisha P.....	Virginia.
212 Phillips, Ner H.....	North Indiana.
213 Phillips, Thomas H.....	Ohio.
214 Pike, James.....	New Hampshire.
215 Pillsbury, Caleb D.....	Wisconsin.
216 Pitman, Charles A.....	Liberia.
217 Porter, William.....	Ohio.
218 Potter, Thomas G.....	Detroit.
219 Prentice, William S.....	Illinois.
220 Prettyman, Wesley.....	Holston.
221 Prince, Ammi.....	East Maine.
222 Queal, Luke C.....	Central New York.
223 Queal, William G.....	Wyoming.
224 Quigg, John B.....	Wilmington.
225 Raymond, Miner.....	Rock River.
226 Reed, Joseph C.....	North Indiana.
227 Reid, John M.....	Michigan.
228 Reynolds, Joseph B.....	West Wisconsin.
229 Rice, Henry D.....	Kentucky.
230 Rich, Justus O.....	Minnesota.
231 Ritchie, Henderson.....	Central Illinois.
232 Roberts, Samuel L.....	Central Ohio.
233 Robinson, Robert H.....	Washington.
234 Robinson, William C.....	Philadelphia.
235 Rothweiler, Jacob.....	Central German.
236 Rust, Richard S.....	Cincinnati.
237 Rutledge, David.....	Tennessee.
238 Schlagenhauf, John.....	South-west German.
239 See, Andrew B.....	Ohio.
240 Sherburne, Joseph A.....	Vermont.
241 Sherman, David.....	New England.
242 Shumate, Nathan.....	Missouri.
243 Simmons, John T.....	Iowa.
244 Skinner, Elias.....	Upper Iowa.
245 Slicer, Henry.....	Baltimore.
246 Smart, James S.....	Detroit.
247 Sorin, Matthew.....	St. Louis.
248 Steele, George M.....	Wisconsin.
249 Steele, Samuel.....	West Virginia.
250 Stevenson, Daniel.....	Kentucky.

Delegates.	Conferences.
251 Stratton, Carroll C.....	Oregon.
252 Stubbs, Robert S.....	New Hampshire.
253 Swearengin, Richard.....	Upper Iowa.
254 Talbot, Micah J.....	Providence.
255 Tansey, John R.....	California.
256 Thayer, Lorenzo R.....	New England.
257 Thomas, Samuel W.....	Philadelphia.
258 Thompson, Thomas J.....	Wilmington.
259 Tincher, Sampson.....	South-east. Indiana
260 Tousey, Thomas.....	East Genesee.
261 Trimble, Joseph M.....	Ohio.
262 Upham, Frederic.....	Providence.
263 Van Cleve, John.....	Southern Illinois.
264 Vincent, Bethuel T.....	Colorado.
265 Waite, Richard L.....	Genesee.
266 Wakeley, Joseph B.....	New York.
267 Walden, John M.....	Cincinnati.
268 Wardwell, Lorenzo D.....	East Maine.
269 Waring, Edmund H.....	Iowa.
270 Warner, Lorenzo.....	North Ohio.
271 Warren, William F.....	New England.
272 Washburn, Sanford.....	Troy.
273 Watson, Elisha.....	Troy.
274 Weakley, John W.....	Cincinnati.
275 Webb, Jeremiah W.....	West Virginia.
276 Webster, Alonzo.....	South Carolina.
277 Wentworth, Erastus.....	Troy.
278 Wetherbee, Seba F.....	Maine.
279 Whedon, Daniel A.....	Providence.
280 White, Lafayette D.....	Black River.
281 Wilbor, Albert D.....	Genesee.
282 Wiley, Isaac W.....	Newark.
283 Williams, John.....	Pittsburgh.
284 Wilson, Thomas H.....	Central Ohio.
285 Witherspoon, Andrew.....	Troy.
286 Wood, Enoch G.....	South-east. Indiana.
287 Wood, Preston.....	Illinois.
288 Woodruff, George W.....	New York East.
289 Worthen, Horace W.....	Vermont.
290 Wright, Benjamin S.....	Central New York.
291 Wythe, Joseph H.....	California.
292 Young, Nathan.....	Delaware.

MINISTERIAL RESERVE DELEGATES.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Adams, Moses.....	Mississippi.
2 Afflerbach, Christian.....	California.
3 Allender, Richard B.....	Iowa.
4 Alston, Matthew.....	North Carolina.
5 Anthony, Charles V.....	California.
6 Baker, Gardner.....	Black River.
7 Bixby, William.....	Wyoming.
8 Boyle, John T.....	Missouri.
9 Brewster, George W.....	Providence.
10 Brice, John H.....	Washington.
11 Brown, Samuel C.....	Providence.
12 Butler, William	New England.
13 Chaffee, James F.....	Minnesota.
14 Cunn, George C.....	Cincinnati.
15 Cunningham, James	Philadelphia.
16 Curns, James	Central Pennsylvania.
17 Curtis, John D.....	Wilmington.
18 Daily, William M.....	Louisiana.
19 Dandy, William C.....	Rock River.
20 Darlington, N. W.....	Kentucky.
21 Davies, Robert N.....	Illinois.
22 Dempsey, David L.....	Pittsburgh.
23 Dix, Daniel H. H.....	West Virginia.
24 Doane, Nehemiah	Oregon.
25 Dotson, William A.....	Kentucky.
26 Dudgeon, Richard	West Wisconsin.
27 Dunn, John W.....	Mississippi.
28 Dunn, Lewis R.....	Newark.
29 Edwards, William B.....	Baltimore.
30 Fallows, Samuel	Wisconsin.
31 Fiegenbaum, Henry	South-west German.
32 Fitzgerald, James N.....	Newark.
33 Foote, John B.....	Central New York.
34 Fox, Henry J.....	South Carolina.

Delegates.	Conferences.
85 Gibson, Alexander E.....	Baltimore.
86 Goodwin, William H.....	East Genesee.
87 Gregg, Albert B.....	Central New York.
88 Haggerty, Thomas H.....	Saint Louis.
89 Hammond, John D.....	Nevada.
40 Haney, Richard	Central Illinois.
41 Hanlon, Thomas	New Jersey.
42 Harned, William F.....	Indiana.
43 Havighorst, Rudolph	South-west German.
44 Heath, Nathaniel. P.....	Illinois.
45 Helmershausen, Edwin A.....	East Maine.
46 Hickey, Manasseh	Detroit.
47 Hilliard, Stacy W.....	Newark.
48 Hines, Henry K.....	Oregon.
49 Hobart, Chauncey	Minnesota.
50 Holliday, Fernando C.....	South-eastern Indiana.
51 Holliday, William H.....	Baltimore.
52 Honey, George W.....	Texas.
53 Houts, Christopher J.....	Southern Illinois.
54 Hudson, Thomas B.....	East Genesee.
55 Hulburd, David P.....	Troy.
56 Hunt, Sandford	Genesee.
57 Hurst, John F.....	Germany & Switzerland.
58 Hyden, Jesse A.....	Holston.
59 Ison, Benjamin	West Virginia.
60 Jackson, Eliphalet W.....	South Carolina.
61 Jasper, Orlando H.....	New Hampshire.
62 Johnson, Edwin A.....	Erie.
63 Jones, Samuel	Des Moines.
64 Joy, Henry M.....	Michigan.
65 Kellogg, Silas G.....	New Hampshire.
66 Kennedy, Joseph F.....	North Ohio.
67 King, Joseph E.....	Troy.
68 King, Lucius H.....	New York.
69 Kinney, Melvin D.....	Black River.
70 Knight, Otis O.....	Tennessee.
71 Krehbiel, Jacob	Central German.
72 Lewis, Zephaniah N.....	New York.
73 Liebhart, Henry	Central German.
74 Lowrey, Asbury	Cincinnati.
75 Lowrie, John C.....	Liberia.

Delegates.	Conferences.
76 Malcolm, William D.....	Vermont.
77 Maltby, George W.....	Erie.
78 Mather, Peter S.....	West Wisconsin.
79 Mendenhall, W. H.....	North Indiana.
80 Merrick, Frederic	Ohio.
81 Merwin, John B.....	New York East.
82 Miller, Emory.....	Upper Iowa.
83 Miller, William P.....	Alabama.
84 Minor, Stephen F.....	Pittsburgh.
85 Monroe, David S.....	Central Pennsylvania.
86 Monson, Lonson W.....	North Indiana.
87 Moore, Homer H.....	Eric.
88 Morse, Joseph L.....	Maine.
89 Murray, George	Colorado.
90 Parker, Sheldon	Kansas.
91 Pattison, Robert H.....	Philadelphia.
92 Patty, Raphael W.....	Holston.
93 Pease, Hart F.....	New York East.
94 Peck, E. W. S.....	Saint Louis.
95 Peck, Luther	Wyoming.
96 Pfæfle, William.....	North-west German.
97 Porter, Andrew J.....	Virginia.
98 Pratt, George	East Maine.
99 Prentice, George	New England.
100 Pritchard, Martin	Nebraska.
101 Rawlins, Benjamin F.....	Indiana.
102 Ray, Putnam P.....	Vermont.
103 Reed, Henry W.....	Upper Iowa.
104 Reed, Seth.....	Detroit.
105 Rhodes, Pearce T.....	Kansas.
106 Ridgaway, Henry B.....	New York.
107 Robinson, James A.....	Southern Illinois.
108 Sapp, Resin	Michigan.
109 Schuler, Frederic	North-west German.
110 Seidell, Julius F.....	East German.
111 Short, W. F.....	Illinois.
112 Snyder, Garner R.....	New Jersey.
113 Spahr, Barzillai N.....	Ohio.
114 Spottswood, Wilson Lee	Central Pennsylvania.
115 Spillman, Jerome	Georgia.
116 Stowe, William P.....	Wisconsin.
117 Taylor, Luther	North-west Indiana.
118 Terrill, Williamson.....	South-eastern Indiana

Delegates.	Conferences.
119 Teter, Isaac P.....	Iowa.
120 Todd, John W.....	Des Moines.
121 Todd, Robert W.....	Wilmington.
122 Underwood, William	Central Illinois.
123 Upham, Samuel F.....	New England.
124 Vinson, Felix W.....	Tennessee.
125 Walker, Jesse L.....	Saint Louis.
126 Walker, Perry G.....	Washington.
127 Ward, Scott	Lexington.
128 Wangh, James W.....	India.
129 Webber, George	Maine.
130 Webster, Loring C.....	Central Ohio.
131 Weller, B. S.....	Missouri.
132 Wentworth, John B.....	Genesee.
133 Wheeler, Henry.....	Wyoming.
134 White, Alvin G.....	Nebraska.
135 Whiteman, Henry	North Ohio.
136 Willing, William C.....	Rock River.
137 Wood, Aaron	North-west Indiana.
138 Wykes, Joseph.....	Central Ohio.
139 Yarborough, John W.....	Georgia.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY DELEGATES.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Abernethy, George.....	Oregon.
2 Albright, Charles.....	Philadelphia.
3 Albright, Charles J.....	Pittsburgh.
4 Ashcom, Charles W.....	Central Pennsylvania.
5 Baldwin, Summerfield.....	Baltimore.
6 Bates, Daniel M.....	Wilmington.
7 Beadle, William H. H.....	Des Moines.
8 Beale, Charles.....	East Maine.
9 Bennet, Ziba.....	Wyoming.
10 Benton, Horace.....	North Ohio.
11 Berkly, William N.....	Virginia.
12 Berry, Nathaniel S.....	New Hampshire.
13 Bishop, James.....	New Jersey.

Delegates.	Conferences.
14 Blaisdell, Henry J.	Nevada.
15 Bonner, Benjamin R.	Saint Louis.
16 Bradley, Alexander	Pittsburgh.
17 Brown, Charles R.	Michigan.
18 Brown, Joseph W.	Genesee.
19 Brownfield, John.	North-west Indiana.
20 Brüehl, Rudolph A. W.	Central German.
21 Bundy, Hezekiah S.	Ohio.
22 Caldwell, Thomas H.	Tennessee.
23 Callahan, Ethelbert.	Southern Illinois.
24 Campbell, David.	Newark.
25 Carter, Erasmus.	Texas.
26 Childs, Niels T.	Wyoming.
27 Clafin, William.	New England.
28 Cooley, Dennis N.	Upper Iowa.
29 Cordozo, Henry L.	South Carolina.
30 Cornell, John B.	New York.
31 Corwin, Ichabod.	Cincinnati.
32 Critchfield, Leander J.	Ohio.
33 Davisson, Robert G.	California.
34 Decker, David.	East Genesee.
35 Deering, William.	Maine.
36 De Pauw, Washington C.	Indiana.
37 Dickhaut, Henry E.	North-west German.
38 Dillingham, Paul.	Vermont.
39 Dobbins, Samuel A.	New Jersey.
40 Ebbert, Henry.	North Ohio.
41 Elmore, Riverious.	Wisconsin.
42 English, Joseph G.	Illinois.
43 Evans, John.	Colorado.
44 Faber, Henry A.	Central German.
45 Fairchild, William.	Kansas.
46 Fish, Henry.	Detroit.
47 Funk, Joseph A.	North Indiana.
48 Garrett, Samuel W.	Missouri.
49 Gavitt, George F.	Providence.
50 Gilman, Horace W.	New Hampshire.
51 Goodrich, Grant.	Rock River.
52 Groo, William J.	New York.
53 Hackedorn, George G.	Central Ohio.
54 Hammer, Isaac A.	Iowa.
55 Harlan, James.	Iowa.

Delegates.	Conferences.
56 Harris, James A.....	Washington.
57 Haskins, John A.....	North Carolina.
58 Hill, Mack.....	Mississippi.
59 Holloway, Charles H.....	South Carolina.
60 Hosford, E. K.....	South-eastern Indiana.
61 Hoyt, Oliver.....	New York East.
62 Hubbard, Chester D.....	West Virginia.
63 Hubbard, Solomon.....	East Genesee.
64 Ives, Willard.....	Black River.
65 Jones, James A.....	Delaware.
66 Keller, Frederick K.....	Central German.
67 Kimball, John C.....	Georgia.
68 Klippel, Adam.....	South-west German.
69 Landry, Pierre.....	Louisiana.
70 Lane, Henry S.....	North-west Indiana.
71 Lawrence, William.....	Central Ohio.
72 Lewis, Abner.....	Minnesota.
73 Lewis, James W.....	Missouri.
74 Logan, Thomas.....	Central Illinois.
75 Lyon, William P.....	Wisconsin.
76 M'Calmont, John S.....	Erie.
77 M'Intosh, James C.....	South-eastern Indiana.
78 M'Williams, David.....	Central Illinois.
79 Majors, Sterling P.....	Nebraska.
80 Miller, Lewis.....	Erie.
81 Moore, Edward.....	California.
82 Moses, William J.....	Central New York.
83 Muzzy, Horace.....	East Maine.
84 Nicols, John.....	Minnesota.
85 Owen, John.....	Detroit.
86 Patton, John.....	Central Pennsylvania.
87 Plaisted, Francis A.....	Maine.
88 Pond, Lucius W.....	New England.
89 Price, Hiram.....	Upper Iowa.
90 Quinn, Robert.....	Tennessee.
91 Ramsay, John W.....	Holston.
92 Remington, Eliphalet.....	Central New York.
93 Reynolds, George G.....	New York East.

Delegates.	Conferences.
94 Rich, Hampton.....	Michigan.
95 Rogers, Eliphas H.....	Nebraska.
96 Root, Francis H.....	Genesee.
97 Rountree, John H.....	West Wisconsin
98 Sanford, Henry C.....	Alabama.
99 Saxe, Robert J.....	Vermont.
100 Smith, Dietrich C.....	South-west German.
101 Schurmeier, Casper H.....	North-west German.
102 Shaw, Hiram, Jr.....	Kentucky.
103 Sliceets, Benjamin F.....	Rock River.
104 Shinkle, Amos.....	Kentucky.
105 Shoveler, Aaron.....	Washington.
106 Sigler, Henry C.....	Des Moines.
107 Slavens, James W. L.....	Saint Louis.
108 Smith, Daniel.....	Liberia.
109 Smith, Joseph S.....	Oregon.
110 Stillman, John E.....	West Wisconsin.
111 Stoker, William.....	* Southern Illinois.
112 Strong, James.....	Newark.
113 Swing, Philip B.....	Cincinnati.
114 Tasker, Thomas, Sen.....	Philadelphia.
115 Taylor, Marshall W.....	Lexington.
116 Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Holston.
117 Thomas, William.....	Illinois.
118 Thompson, James D.....	Georgia.
119 Thompson, Richard W.....	Indiana.
120 Thompson, Walter H.....	Wilmington.
121 Wardwell, William A.....	Providence.
122 Wells, G. Wiley.....	Mississippi.
123 Wells, William.....	Troy.
124 West, William R.....	North Indiana.
125 Whitney, Barney.....	Black River.
126 Willey, Waitman T.....	West Virginia.
127 Wilson, Hiram A.....	Troy.
128 Woodward, William R.....	Baltimore.
129 Wright, Jonathan J.....	Kansas.

LAY RESERVE DELEGATES.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Abell, Daniel T.....	West Wisconsin.
2 Alexander, Cyrus W.....	North Carolina.
3 Alling, E. T.....	Minnesota.
4 Ambush, Joseph.....	Washington.
5 Atwater, Luman R.....	Michigan.
6 Awl, John W.....	Philadelphia.
7 Baehr, Ernst.....	East German.
8 Ball, F. P.....	Vermont.
9 Beale, Chandler.....	Maine.
10 Boyd, Andrew.....	Baltimore.
11 Bowie, Robert W.....	Louisiana.
12 Brookings, Reuben M.....	East Maine.
13 Burr, William A.....	Nebraska.
14 Bushnell, Sterling G.....	North Ohio.
15 Chambers, Jacob.....	Cincinnati.
16 Chase, Ira E.....	New Hampshire.
17 Clayton, Joshua.....	Kansas.
18 Clark, Cyrus.....	Erie.
19 Clark, George L.....	Troy.
20 Clarkson, Cocker F.....	Upper Iowa.
21 Comstock, William H.....	Central New York.
22 Cook, Edward N.....	Oregon.
23 Cook, E. P.....	Rock River.
24 Cook, Wilson.....	South Carolina.
25 Decker, George G.....	New York.
26 Dickey, A. M.....	Vermont.
27 Dornbusch, Henry.....	Central German.
28 Eisenmeier, Philip.....	South-west German.
29 Elbert, Samuel H.....	Colorado.
30 Ellington, Coke A.....	Georgia.
31 Elwell, John J.....	Erie.
32 Fagg, T. J. C.....	Missouri.
33 Ferris, Benjamin P.....	Kentucky.

Delegates.	Conferences.
34 Ferry, George J.....	Newark.
35 Fish, George W.....	Detroit.
36 Fisk, Clinton B.....	St. Louis.
37 Foote, Edmund.....	Mississippi.
38 Francis, William H.....	Georgia.
39 French, John.....	New York East.
40 Gardner, Mills.....	Ohio.
41 Gilbert, John I.....	Iowa.
42 Gillette, Philip G.....	Illinois.
43 Goff, Nathan, Sr.....	West Virginia.
44 Griffin, John P.....	Central New York.
45 Griffith, George E.....	Des Moines.
46 Hall, John N.....	Minnesota.
47 Handy, Hanson.....	Delaware.
48 Hannaman, Robert G.....	Central Illinois.
49 Heath, J. M.....	Maine.
50 Henry, William J.....	Illinois.
51 Hiett, John W.....	Central Ohio.
52 Hoagland, Amos.....	Newark.
53 Hoge, Joseph.....	Alabama.
54 Hunter, John.....	Pittsburgh.
55 Huston, William H.....	Tennessee.
56 Hypes, Benjamin.....	Southern Illinois.
57 Iglehart, Asa.....	Indiana.
58 Jackson, Mordecai W.....	Central Pennsylvania.
59 Johns, Hosea.....	Texas.
60 Johnson, Perry.....	Southern Illinois.
61 Jones, Ezra.....	East Genesee.
62 Jones, Hiram A.....	Wisconsin.
63 Jones, Mark.....	North-west Indiana.
64 Keeney, Timothy.....	Providence.
65 Kingsbury, Byron.....	Wisconsin.
66 Knapp, Henry.....	Nevada.
67 Kniel, Thomas.....	New England.
68 Kurtz, Jacoba.....	Central German.
69 Lindsley, A. C.....	East Genesee.
70 Lippett, Edward S.....	California.
71 Logan, Thomas H.....	West Virginia.
72 Long, James.....	Philadelphia.
73 Lyman, Nathan E.....	Central Illinois.

Delegates.	Conferences.
74 McClintock, W. T.....	Ohio.
75 McConnell, Willard M.....	Detroit.
76 McDonald, George W. B.....	California.
77 Magce, James P.....	New England.
78 Mathin, John.....	Iowa.
79 Mallieu, Thomas.....	Wilmington.
80 Martin, Henry W.....	Washington.
81 Milburn, George W.....	North Indiana.
82 Niedringhaus, Gottlieb F.....	South-west German.
83 North, Charles C.....	New York.
84 Nourse, Charles C.....	Des Moines.
85 Ogden, James G.....	Tennessee.
86 Olmsted, H. I.....	Genesee.
87 Parker, Charles.....	New York East.
88 Parker, Welcome O.....	North Ohio.
89 Patrick, Reuben.....	Kentucky.
90 Patterson, Newton A.....	Holston.
91 Patterson, William.....	Oregon.
92 Paxton, William W.....	Central Pennsylvania.
93 Petrie, Frederic C.....	Rock River.
94 Pettibone, Payne.....	Wyoming.
95 Phillips, David G.....	South-eastern Indiana.
96 Phillips, Francis D.....	Missouri.
97 Phillips, John M.....	Cincinnati.
98 Phoebus, Harrison.....	Virginia.
99 Pipher, John.....	Kansas.
100 Pitman, Benjamin.....	Providence.
101 Porter, Jefferson.....	Lexington.
102 Prindle, Horace G.....	Wyoming.
103 Randolph, John W.....	Baltimore.
104 Ritchie, John.....	Nebraska.
105 Ruggles, Hiram.....	East Maine.
106 Rusling, James F.....	New Jersey.
107 Rusling, T. V. F.....	New Jersey.
108 Sanborn, L. R.....	Genesee.
109 Seeley, Henry M.....	Troy.
110 Sefelt, Jochakein.....	North-west German.
111 Semans, William O.....	Central Ohio.
112 Sims, L. B.....	North-west Indiana.
113 Smith, James H. V.....	South-eastern Indiana.
114 Smith, J. S.....	Indiana.
115 Spink, John.....	North-west German.

Delegates.	Conferences.
116 Sprague, F. L.....	New Hampshire.
117 Steele, Thomas D.....	West Wisconsin.
118 Stewart, David A	Black River.
119 Stewart, Frederic.....	Mississippi.
120 Stone, John W.....	Michigan.
121 Swazie, Aaron C.....	North Indiana.
122 Tourgee, Albion W.....	North Carolina.
123 Tracy, Lorenzo D.....	Upper Iowa.
124 Waddell, J. S.....	Saint Louis.
125 White, J. W. F.....	Pittsburgh.
126 Whitney, William.....	Rock River.
127 Whittemore, B. F.....	South Carolina.
128 Williamson, John F.....	Wilmington.
129 Yeager, Josiah J.....	Holston.

Ministerial Delegates.....	292
Lay Delegates	129
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Total number of Delegates.....	421
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Ministerial Reserve Delegates.....	138
Lay Reserve Delegates.....	129
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Total number of Reserve Delegates.....	267

JOURNAL

OF THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1872.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

May 1.

THE SIXTEENTH DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the United States of America assembled in the Academy of Music, in the city of Brooklyn, New York, on the first day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

FIRST DAY.

General Conference meets.

Bishops present, THOMAS A. MORRIS, EDMUND S. Bishops present. JANES, LEVI SCOTT, MATTHEW SIMPSON, and EDWARD R. AMES.

The Conference was called to order at nine o'clock by Bishop Morris. Bishop Ames introduced the religious services by reading the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah. Bishop Janes announced the hymn commencing

Bishop Morris calls the Conference to order.

Opening religious services.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!"

After the hymn had been sung, George Peck, of the Wyoming Conference, offered prayer.

Bishop Simpson then read the twelfth chapter of first Corinthians. Bishop Scott read the hymn commencing

"I love thy kingdom, Lord."

The hymn having been sung, Peter Akers, of the Illinois Conference, led in prayer.

At this point Bishop Janes took the chair, and requested the Secretary of the last General Conference to call the roll of delegates elected to this General Conference.

Secretary of the last General Conference calls the roll of delegates elected.

**May 1.
FIRST DAY.**

The list of Conferences was called, and certificates of election were presented as follows:

ALABAMA.

Alabama.

ARAD S. LAKIN.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore.

LYTTLETON F. MORGAN, HENRY SLICER,
JAMES A. MC'AULEY, JOHN S. DEALE,
JOHN LANAHAN, THOMAS M. EDDY.

BLACK RIVER.

ISAAC S. BINGHAM, LAFAYETTE D. WHITE,
LUCIUS L. PALMER.

CALIFORNIA

California.

JOHN R. TANSEY, OTIS GIBSON,
WILLIAM J. MACLAY, JOSEPH H. WYTHE.

**CENTRAL GER-
MAN.**

Central German.

WILLIAM NAST, JACOB ROTHWEILER,
JOHN A. KLEIN.

**CENTRAL ILLI-
NOIS.**

Central Illinois.

WILLIAM H. HUNTER, JOSEPH S. CUMMING,
OLIVER S. MUNSELL, FRANCIS M. CHAFFEE,
ANDREW J. ANDERSON, HENDERSON RITCHIE.

**CENTRAL NEW
YORK.**

Central New York.

DALLAS D. LORE, EDWARD C. CURTIS,
JESSE T. PECK, FRANK F. JEWELL,
BENONI I. IVES, BENJAMIN S. WRIGHT,
LUKE C. QUEAL, ARZA J. PHELPS.

CENTRAL OHIO.

Central Ohio.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, SAMUEL L. ROBERTS,
ALEXANDER HARMOUNT, THOMAS H. WILSON.

**CENTRAL PENN-
SYLVANIA.**

Central Pennsylvania.

BENJAMIN B. HAMLIN, JACOB S. M'MURRAY,
THOMPSON MITCHELL, JOHN A. GERE,
FRANCIS HODGSON, SAMUEL BARNES.

Cincinnati.

JOHN W. WEAKLEY, JOHN F. MARLAY,
 JOHN M. WALDEN, RICHARD S. RUST,
 JAMES F. CHALFANT.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.

CINCINNATI.

Colorado.

BETHUEL T. VINCENT.

COLORADO.

Delaware.

NATHAN YOUNG.

DELAWARE.

Des Moines.

URI P. GOLLIDAY, JOSEPH KNOTTS,
 BENNETT MITCHELL, PHINEHAS F. BRESEE.

DES MOINES.

Detroit.

ERASTUS O. HAVEN, JAMES S. SMART,
 ARTHUR EDWARDS, LEWIS R. FISK,
 THOMAS G. POTTER, SAMUEL CLEMENTS.

DETROIT.

East Genesee.

FREEBORN G. HIBBARD, JAMES E. LATIMER,
 ROBERT HOGOBOOM, DE WITT C. HUNTINGTON,
 CHARLES W. BENNETT, THOMAS TOUSEY,
 KASSIMIR P. JERVIS.

EAST GENESEE.

East German.

CHRISTIAN F. GRIMM.

EAST GERMAN.

East Maine.

CHARLES B. DUNN, LORENZO D. WARDWELL,
 AMMI PRINCE.

EAST MAINE.

Erie.

ERIE.

JOSEPH LESLIE, JAMES MARVIN,
 MOSES HILL, WILLIAM F. DAY,
 RUSSELL H. HURLBURT, RICHARD A. CARUTHERS,
 GEORGE W. CLARKE, ORVILLE L. MEAD,
 JOHN GRAHAM.

Genesee.

GENESEE.

THOMAS CARLTON, EBENEZER E. CHAMBERS,
 RICHARD L. WAITE, ALBERT D. WILBOR.

May 1.

FIRST DAY.

GEORGIA.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

Georgia.

ERASMIUS Q. FULLER, WESLEY PRETTYMAN.

Germany and Switzerland.

LUDWIG S. JACOBY.

HOLSTON.

Holston.

NELSON E. COBLEIGH, FRANK M. FANNING,
JONATHAN L. MANN.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois.

HIRAM BUCK, PETER AKERS,
WILLIAM S. PRENTICE, PRESTON WOOD,
WILLIAM E. JOHNSON, WM. MK. M'ELFRESH,
CALEB P. BALDWIN.

INDIA.

India.

HENRY MANSELL.

INDIANA.

Indiana.

JOHN J. HIGHT, CYRUS NUTT,
WILLIAM MK. HESTER, JOHN KIGER.

IOWA.

Iowa.

WILLIAM F. COWLES, EDMUND H. WARING,
FRANCIS W. EVANS, JOHN T. SIMMONS.

KANSAS.

Kansas.

WILLIAM K. MARSHALL, ROBERT L. HARFORD,
GEORGE S. DEARBORN, WERTER R. DAVIS.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky.

WILLIAM H. BLACK, DANIEL STEVENSON,
HENRY D. RICE.

LEXINGTON.

Lexington.

WILLIS L. MUIR.

LIBERIA.

Liberia.

CHARLES A. PITMAN.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana.

LUCIUS C. MATLACK.

Maine.

PARKER JAQUES,
STEPHEN ALLEN,

CHARLES MUNGER,
SEBA F. WETHERBEE.

May 1.
FIRST DAY,

MAINE.

Michigan.

MICHIGAN.

JOHN M. REID,
GEORGE B. JOCELYN,
WILLIAM H. PERRINE,

ISRAEL COGGSHALL,
ANDREW J. ELDRED,
CARMI C. OLDS.

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

DAVID BROOKS,
THOMAS M. GOSSARD,

CYRUS BROOKS,
JUSTUS O. RICH.

Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI.

ALBERT C. M'DONALD, JAMES LYNCH.

Missouri.

MISSOURI.

JOSEPH H. HOPKINS, SAMUEL HUFFMAN,
NATHAN SHUMATE.

Nebraska.

NEBRASKA.

THOMAS B. LEMON, JOHN B. MAXFIELD.

Nevada.

NEVADA.

THOMAS M'GRATH.

Newark.

NEWARK.

ISAAC W. WILEY, ROBERT L. DASHIELL,
JONATHAN T. CRANE, JAMES R. BRYAN,
ALEXANDER L. BRICE, JONATHAN K. BURE.

New England.

NEW ENGLAND.

WILLIAM R. CLARK, LORENZO R. THAYER,
GILBERT HAVEN, WILLIAM F. WARREN,
DAVID SHERMAN, WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
EDWARD A. MANNING, JOHN M. LINDSAY.

New Hampshire.

NEW HAMP-
SHIRE.

JAMES PIKE, CADFORD M. DINSMORE,
CALVIN S. HARRINGTON, ROBERT S. STUBBS.

New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY.

ISAIAH D. KING, CHARLES E. HILL,
JACOB B. GRAW, JOSEPH B. DOBBINS,
AARON E. BALLARD.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.

NEW YORK.

CYRUS D. FOSS, ABIATHAR M. OSBON,
 MORRIS D'C.CRAWFORD, STEPHEN D. BROWN,
 JOHN MILEY, WILLIAM GOSS,
 RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, SANDFORD I. FERGUSON,
 JOSEPH B. WAKELEY.

NEW YORK
EAST.

ALBERT S. HUNT, GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
 EDWARD G. ANDREWS, JAMES M. BUCKLEY,
 DANIEL CURRY, THOMAS G. OSBORN,
 WILLIAM M'ALLISTER.

NORTH CARO-
LINA.

North Carolina.
 WILLIAM G. MATTON.

NORTH INDI-
ANA.

WILLIAM H. GOODE, WILLIAM S. BIRCH,
 THOMAS BOWMAN, NER H. PHILLIPS,
 ORANGE V. LEMON.

NORTH OHIO.

FRANCIS S. HOYT, LORENZO WARNER,
 AARON J. LYON, WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,
 JOHN A. MUDGE.

NORTH-WEST
GERMAN.

CHRISTIAN A. LOEBER, FREDERIC KOPP,
 JOHN J. KELLER.

NORTH-WEST
INDIANA.

ALLEN A. GEE, NELSON L. BRAKEMAN,
 JOSEPH C. REED, SAMUEL GODFREY.

OHIO

STEPHEN M. MERRILL, ANDREW B. SEE,
 JOSEPH M. TRIMBLE, WILLIAM PORTER,
 THOMAS H. PHILLIPS.

OREGON.

JOHN F. DEVORE, CHARLES C. STRATTON.

Oregon.

Philadelphia.

SAMUEL W. THOMAS, JOHN P. DURBIN,
 WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, JOHN B. MCCULLOUGH,
 WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, WILLIAM COOPER.

May 1.
 FIRST DAY.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH.

SAMUEL H. NESBIT, JOSEPH HORNER,
 ISRAEL C. PERSHING, ANDREW J. ENDSLEY,
 JOHN WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HUNTER,
 JOHN W. BAKER, JAMES S. BRACKEN,
 CHARLES A. HOLMES.

Providence.

PROVIDENCE.

MICAH J. TALBOT, WILLIAM T. HARLOW,
 DANIEL A. WHEDON, DAVID H. ELA,
 FREDERIC UPHAM.

Rock River.

ROCK RIVER.

LUKE HITCHCOCK, SAMUEL A. W. JEWETT,
 CHARLES H. FOWLER, WILLIAM S. HARRINGTON,
 MINER RAYMOND, JAMES H. MORE.

Saint Louis.

SAINT LOUIS.

BENJAMIN CRARY, WILLIAM H. GILLAM,
 AUGUSTUS C. GEORGE, MATTHEW SORIN.

South Carolina.

SOUTH CARO-LINA.

ALONZO WEBSTER, JAMES B. MIDDLETON.

South-eastern Indiana.

SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA.

ENOCH C. WOOD, SAMPSON TINCER,
 FRANCIS A. HESTER.

Southern Illinois.

SOUTHERN IL-LINOIS.

ROBERT ALLYN, GEORGE W. HUGHEY,
 JOHN VAN CLEVE, EPHRAIM JOY,
 BENJAMIN R. PIERCE.

South-west German.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN.

PHILIP KUHL, JOHN SCHLAGENHAUF,
 WILLIAM KOENEKE.

Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.

DAVID RUTLEDGE, JOHN BRADEN.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
TEXAS.

Texas.
WILLIAM R. FAYLE.

TROY.

Troy.

HOMER EATON,	ANDREW WITHERSPOON,
ELISHA WATSON,	SANFORD WASHBURN,
MERRITT B. MEAD,	ERASTUS WENTWORTH,
CHESTER F. BURDICK,	SAMUEL MEREDITH.

UPPER IOWA.

Upper Iowa.

ALPHA J. KYNETT,	RICHARD SWEARENGEN,
WILLIAM BRUSH,	RICHARD W. KEELER,
JOHN BOWMAN,	ELIAS SKINNER.

VERMONT.

Vermont.

J. C. W. COX,	ISAAC M'ANN,
Horace W. Worthen,	JOSEPH A. SHERBURNE.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia.

ELISHA P. PHELPS.

WASHINGTON.

Washington.

BENJAMIN BROWN,	ROBERT H. ROBINSON,
	JAMES PECK.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia.

ALEXANDER MARTIN,	SAMUEL STEELE,
JEREMIAH W. WEBB,	GIDEON MARTIN.

WEST WISCONSIN.

West Wisconsin.

JOHN B. BACHMAN,	ALFRED BRUNSON,
JOSEPH B. REYNOLDS,	THOMAS M. FULLERTON.

WILMINGTON.

Wilmington.

JOHN B. QUIGG,	WESLEY KENNEY,
THOMAS J. THOMPSON,	CHARLES HILL.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin.

GEORGE M. STEELE,	HENRY BANNISTER,
PHINEHAS B. PEASE,	CALEB D. PILLSBURY,
	WESSON G. MILLER.

Wyoming.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.

REUBEN NELSON, WILLIAM G. QUEAL,
 THOMAS HARROUN, GEORGE PECK,
 WILLIAM H. OLIN, DE WITT C. OLMSTEAD.

WYOMING.

When the name of Michigan Conference was called, John M. Reid stated that Myron B. Camburn had died; and, on motion, Resin Sapp, a reserve delegate of that conference, was admitted to the seat thus made vacant.

Reserves admitted.

R. Sapp in place of M. B. Camburn.

J. C. Watson Coxe stated that Joseph A. Sherburne was sick and unable to be present; whereupon William D. Malcom, a reserve delegate of the Vermont Conference, was admitted to a seat in his stead.

W. D. Malcom in place of J. A. Sherburne.

James Lynch, a delegate elect of the Mississippi Conference, was absent, and, on motion, Moses Adams, a reserve delegate of that conference, was admitted in his stead.

Moses Adams in place of James Lynch.

The roll of Conference was then called, and the President announced that a quorum of the members was present, and the Conference proceeded to business.

Quorum present.

On motion of Wesley Kenney, of the Wilmington Conference, William L. Harris was elected Secretary of the General Conference by acclamation.

William L. Harris elected Secretary by acclamation.

Bishop Janes stated that the Bishops were ready to report the vote of the several conferences on the change of the Second Restrictive Rule, providing for the introduction of lay delegates into the General Conference. Whereupon, at the request of the Conference, Bishop Simpson presented the following:

Bishops' Report of the vote on Lay Delegation by the Annual Conferences.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The last General Conference devised a plan for lay delegation, which they recommended to the godly consideration of our ministers and people. In connection with this plan they directed the Bishops to lay before the several Annual Conferences a proposed alteration of the Second Restrictive Rule, and to report the result of the vote thereon to this General Conference.

In compliance with said action, we laid before each of the Annual Conferences the proposition to alter the Second Restrictive Rule, by adding thereto the word "ministerial" after the word "one," and after the word "forty-five" the words "nor more than two lay delegates for any Annual Conference." Each Conference voted on said proposition, and the aggregate result is as follows:

For the proposed change.....	4,915
Against the proposed change.....	1,597
Blank.....	4

**MAY 1.
FIRST DAY.**

Should the General Conference desire it we are prepared to report the vote by Conferences.

In behalf of the Bishops,

M. SIMPSON.

Proposed action
on Lay Dele-
gation.

After this report was read, the following paper, signed by J. T. Peck, W. L. Harris, R. S. Foster, G. Haven, and T. M. Eddy, was submitted and read, namely :

Whereas, the General Conference, at its session in Chicago in 1868, devised a plan for the admission of lay delegates as members of said General Conference, and recommended it to the godly consideration of our ministers and people; and,

Whereas, a large majority of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church present and voting in accordance with the provisions of said plan, voted in favor of lay delegation; and,

Whereas, three fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences voted in favor of the change of the Restrictive Rules proposed in said plan, for the purpose of making it lawful to admit to the General Conference lay delegates elected in accordance with said plan; therefore,

Resolved, 1. By the delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that the change in the Restrictive Rules submitted by the General Conferences, and adopted by the required three fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences voting thereon in accordance with the provisions of said plan, in the words following, to wit: [see Plan] be and hereby is adopted.

Resolved, 2. That said plan is hereby ratified and adopted, and declared to be in full force, and the lay delegates elected under it are hereby invited to take their seats as members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on their credentials now in the hands of the Secretary.

Nesbit's substi-
tute.

Samuel H. Nesbit, of the Pittsburgh Conference, offered the following as a substitute, namely:

Whereas, The General Conference of 1868, following the General Conference of 1864, and also that of 1860, expresses its willingness to have lay delegation incorporated into itself whenever our people should express a desire for it, and, in harmony with this view, recommended a plan of lay delegation to the godly consideration both of our ministers and people; and,

Whereas, Our people have since, by a vote of _____ to _____, expressed their wish for lay delegation, and our ministers, by a vote of 4,915 to 1,597, have initially enacted a change of the Second Restrictive Rule so as to incorporate a limited lay delegation into the General Conference; and,

Whereas, The plan of lay delegation recommended by the General Conference to the godly consideration of our ministers and people has been deemed in several respects seriously objectionable; and,

Whereas, The completion of the changes in the Second Restrictive Rule, begun in the Annual Conferences, will not entail upon the Church any of the more objectionable features of the plan recommended; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we do now complete the change of the Second Restrictive Rule, begun in the Annual Conferences, by inserting the word "ministerial" after the word "one," in line nineteen, page 36 of the Discipline, and by adding, after the word "forty-five," in

line twenty-two, same page, the phrase "nor more than two delegates for any Annual Conference." The Rule, as amended, will then read: "They shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen (14) members of the Annual Conference, nor allow of a less number than one for every forty-five, (45,) nor more than two lay delegates for any Annual Conference."

Resolved, 2. That all the balance of the recommended plan of lay delegation be referred to the committee to be created on lay delegation for revision and further deliberation.

Resolved, 3. That we do now admit to seats in this General Conference, and to a participation in all its rights and privileges, the laymen provisionally elected by the several Lay Electoral Conferences, and properly accredited.

After this paper was read, on motion of A. J. Kynett Laid on the table.
it was laid on the table.

On motion of William F. Cowles, the Conference ordered a division of the matter pending, so that the vote may be first taken on the proposed change of the Second Restrictive Rule, whereupon the mover accepted, as a substitute for so much as relates to this subject, the following, namely:

Resolved, That this General Conference does hereby concur with the Annual Conferences in changing the Second Restrictive Rule, so as to read as follows:

"They shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor allow of less than one for every forty-five, nor more than two lay delegates for any Annual Conference.

The ayes and nays having been ordered, the roll of Conference was called, with the following result, namely :

Ayes.—Adams, Akers, Allen of Maine, Allyn of Southern Illinois, Anderson, Andrews, Bachman, Baker, Baldwin, Ballard, Bannister, Barnes, Bennett, Bingham, Birch, Black, Bowman of North Indiana, Bowman of Upper Iowa, Bracken, Braden, Brakeman, Bresee, Brice, Brooks, (C.), Brooks, (D.), Brown of New York, Brown of Washington, Brunson, Brush, Bryan, Buck, Buckley, Burdick, Burr, Carlton, Caruthers, Chaffee, Chalfant, Chambers, Clark of New England, Clarke of Erie, Clements, Cobleigh, Cogshall, Cooper, Cowles, Coxe, Crane, Crary, Crawford, Cumming, Curtis, Dashiell, Davis, Day, Deale, Dearborn, Devore, Dinsmore, Dunn, Durbin, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, Ela, Eldred, Elliott, Endsley, Evans, Fanning, Fayle, Ferguson, Fisk, Foss, Foster, Fowler, Fuller, Fullerton,

May 1.
FIRST DAY.

Change of Restrictive Rule so as to allow of lay delegation.

Ayes and noes ordered.

**May 1.
FIRST DAY.**

Gee, George, Gere, Gibson, Gillam, Goode, Goss, Gos-sard, Graham, Graw, Grimm, Hamlin, Harford, Har-low, Harmount, Harrington of New Hampshire, Harrington of Rock River, Harris, Harroun, Haven of Detroit, Haven of New England, Hester of Indiana, Hester of South-eastern Indiana, Hibbard, Hight, Hill of Erie, Hill of Wilmington, Hitchcock, Hodgson, Hogoboom, Holmes, Hopkins, Horner, Hoyt, Huff-man, Hughey, Hunt, Hunter of Central Illinois, Hunter of Pittsburgh, Huntington, Hurlburt, Ives, Jacoby, Jervis, Jewell, Jewett, Jocelyn, Johnson, Joy, Keeler, Keller, Kenney, Kiger, King, Klein, Knotts, Koeneke, Kopp, Kuhl, Kynett, Lakin, Lanahan, Latimer, Lemon of Nebraska, Lemon of North Indiana, Leslie, Lindsay, Loeber, Lore, Lyon, M'Allister, M'Ann, M'Cauley, McCullough, M'Donald, M'Elfresh, M'Grath, M'Mur-ray, Maclay, Maleom, Mallalieu, Mann, Manning, Mansell, Marlay, Marshall, Martin, (A.), Martin, (G.), Marvin, Matlack, Maxfield, Mead of Erie, Mead of Troy, Meréedith, Merrill, Middleton, Miley, Miller, Mitchell of Central Pennsylvania, Mitchell of Des Moines, More, Morgan, Mudge, Munger, Munsell, Nast, Nelson, Nesbit, Nutt, Olds, Olin, Olmstead, Osbon, Osborn, Palmer, Pease, Peck of Central New York, Peck of Washington, Peck of Wyoming, Pierce of North Ohio, Pierce of Southern Illinois, Perrine, Pershing, Phelps of Central New York, Phelps of Vir-ginia, Phillips of North Indiana, Phillips of Ohio, Pike, Pillsbury, Pitman, Porter, Potter, Prentice, Pretty-man, Prince, Queal of Central New York, Queal of Wyoming, Quigg, Raymond, Reed of North-west In-diana, Reid of Michigan, Reynolds, Rice, Rich, Ritchie, Roberts, Robinson of Philadelphia, Robinson of Wash-ing-ton, Rothweiler, Rust, Rutledge, Sapp, Schlagen-hauf, See, Sherman, Shumate, Simmons, Skinner, Sliceer, Smart, Steele of West Virginia, Steele of Wisconsin, Stevenson, Stratton, Stubbs, Swearengen, Talbot, Tan-sey, Thayer, Thomas, Thompson, Tincher, Tousey, Trimble, Upham, Van Cleve, Vincent, Waite, Wake-ley, Walden, Wardwell, Waring, Warner, Warren, Washburn, Watson, Weakley, Webb, Webster, Went-worth, Wetherbee, Whedon, White, Wilbor, Wiley,

Williams, Wilson, Witherspoon, Wood of Illinois, Wood of South-eastern Indiana, Woodruff, Worthen, Wright, Wythe, Young—283.

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FIRST DAY.**

Nays.—Curry, Dobbins, Godfrey, Golliday, Hill of New Jersey, Jaques—6.

Absent or not voting.—Matton, Muir, Sorin—3.

The resolution was therefore adopted by a vote of 283 in favor of it, and 6 against it.

Pending the call for the yeas and nays, Daniel Curry asked to be excused from voting, but his request was not granted, 136 voting in favor of it, and 152 against it. A similar request was made by J. B. Dobbins and by Hill, of New Jersey, but the request was not granted.

Curry, Dobbins,
Hill, not ex-
cused.

On motion of Joseph M. Trimble, the Rules of Order of the last session, except so much as requires proposed changes of the Discipline to lie over for one day before action be had thereon, were adopted for the government of the present General Conference until otherwise ordered.

Temporary
Rules of Or-
der adopted.

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended to proceed with the consideration of the subject of lay delegation.

Regular order
suspended to
consider Lay
Delegation.

A. J. Kynett offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution of the paper presented by Jesse T. Peck, namely:

Kynett's sub-
stitute.

Whereas, The last General Conference did, by an almost unanimous vote, "recommend to the godly consideration of our ministers and people" a definite plan of lay delegation; and,

Whereas, The conditions upon which it was proposed that said plan should take effect have all been fulfilled; and,

Whereas, It is understood that lay delegates have been elected to this General Conference in pursuance of the provisions of said plan, and are now in waiting; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the said plan, recommended as above by the last General Conference, and published in the Appendix to the Discipline, page 333, be and is hereby adopted, to be inserted in the Discipline as directed; it being, however, understood that the General Conference, as thus constituted, may at any time alter or amend the same, and cause such alteration or amendment to take immediate effect.

Resolved, 2. That the credentials of lay delegates be now received, and that they be declared entitled to seats in this General Conference.

On motion, this substitute was laid on the table.

Laid on the ta-
ble.
Cowles's substi-
tute.

W. F. Cowles offered the following substitute for the matter pending, namely:

**MAY 1.
FIRST DAY.**

Whereas, The General and Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have by the required majorities voted to so alter the Restrictive Rule, in reference to the composition of the General Conference, as to allow of the admission of not more than two lay delegates from each Annual Conference; and,

Whereas, The laymen of the Annual Conferences, in prospect of such change of the Restrictive Rule, have elected such delegates, who are now here asking admission to this body; therefore,

Resolved, That such lay delegates as have been duly elected, and are properly certified by the Secretaries of the Lay Conferences, be now admitted as members of this General Conference.

Laid on the table.

On motion of George W. Hughey, this substitute was laid on the table.

Time of the session extended.

On motion of John M. Walden, the time of the session was extended.

Question divided.

On motion, the Conference ordered a division of the question, so as to vote on so much of the pending resolution as ratifies and adopts the "PLAN" of lay delegation.

Previous question ordered, and vote by ayes and noes.

At this stage of the proceedings the previous question was ordered, and the vote was taken by ayes and noes, with the following result, namely:

Ayes.

Ayes.—Adams, Akers, Allen of Maine, Allyn of Southern Illinois, Anderson, Andrews, Baldwin, Ballard, Bannister, Barnes, Bennett, Birch, Black, Bowman of North Indiana, Bowman of Upper Iowa, Brakeman, Bresee, Brice, Brooks, (C.), Brown of New York, Brown of Washington, Brunson, Brush, Buck, Buckley, Burr, Carlton, Chaffee, Chalfant, Chambers, Clark of New England, Clements, Cobleigh, Coggshall, Cooper, Cowles, Coxe, Crane, Crary, Crawford, Cummings, Curtis, Dashiell, Davis, Day, Deale, Dearborn, Devore, Dinsmore, Dobbins, Dunn, Durbin, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, Ela, Elliott, Endsley, Evans, Fanning, Fayle, Ferguson, Fisk, Foss, Foster, Fowler, Fuller, Fullerton, Gee, George, Gere, Gibson, Gillam, Goode, Goss, Graham, Graw, Grimm, Harford, Harlow, Harmount, Harris, Harroun, Haven of Detroit, Haven of New England, Hester of Indiana, Hester of South-eastern Indiana, Hibbard, Hight, Hill of Erie, Hill of New Jersey, Hill of Wilmington, Hitchcock, Hodgson, Hogoboom, Holmes, Hopkins, Hoyt, Huffman, Hughey, Hunt, Hunter of Central Illinois, Hunter of Pittsburgh, Huntington, Hurlburt, Ives, Jacoby, Jervis,

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Jewell, Jewett, Jocelyn, Johnson, Joy, Keeler, Keller, Kenney, Kiger, King, Klein, Knotts, Koeneke, Kopp, Kuhl, Kynett, Lakin, Lanahan, Latimer, Lemon of Nebraska, Lemon of North Indiana, Lindsay, Loeber, Lore, Lyon, M'Allister, M'Ann, M'Cauley, M'Donald, M'Elfresh, M'Grath, M'Murray, Maclay, Malcom, Mallie, Mann, Manning, Mansell, Marlay, Marshall, Martin, (A.), Martin, (G.), Marvin, Matlack, Maxfield, Mead of Troy, Merrill, Middleton, Miley, Miller, Mitchell of Des Moines, More, Morgan, Mudge, Munger, Munsell, Nast, Nelson, Nutt, Olds, Osborn, Pease, Peck of Central New York, Peck of Washington, Peck of Wyoming, Peirce of North Ohio, Pierce of Southern Illinois, Pershing, Phelps of Central New York, Phelps of Virginia, Phillips of North Indiana, Phillips of Ohio, Pike, Pillsbury, Pitman, Porter, Potter, Prentice, Prettyman, Prince, Queal of Central New York, Queal of Wyoming, Quigg, Raymond, Reed of North-west Indiana, Reid of Michigan, Rice, Rich, Ritchie, Roberts, Robinson of Philadelphia, Robinson of Washington, Rothweiler, Rust, Rutledge, Sapp, Schlagenhauf, See, Shierman, Shumate, Simmons, Skinner, Slicer, Smart, Steele of West Virginia, Steele of Wisconsin, Stevenson, Stubbs, Swearengen, Talbot, Tansey, Thomas, Thompson, Tincher, Tousey, Trimble, Upham, Van Cleve, Vincent, Waite, Wakeley, Walden, Wardwell, Waring, Warner, Warren, Washburn, Watson, Weakley, Webb, Webster, Wentworth, Wetherbee, Wilbor, Wiley, Wilson, Witherspoon, Wood of Illinois, Wood of South-eastern Indiana, Woodruff, Worthen, Wright, Wythe, Young

—252.

Nays.—Bachman, Baker, Bingham, Bracken, Braden, Brooks, (D.), Bryan, Burdick, Caruthers, Clarke of Erie, Curry, Godfrey, Golliday, Gossard, Hamlin, Harrington of New Hampshire, Harrington of Rock River, Horner, Jervis, Leslie, McCullough, Mead of Erie, Meredith, Mitchell of Central Pennsylvania, Nesbit, Olin, Olmstead, Osbon, Palmer, Perrine, Reynolds, Stratton, Thayer, Whedon, White, Williams—36.

Absent or not voting.—Eldred, Matton, Muir, Sorin—4.

May 1.

FIRST DAY.

Plan for Lay
Delegation
ratified and
adopted.

The first item of the resolution was therefore adopted by a vote of 252 to 36, in words following, viz.:

Resolved, That said Plan is hereby ratified and adopted.

By this action, answer 1 to the question, Who shall compose the General Conference, and what are the regulations and powers belonging to it? in Part II, chap. i, sec. 1, of the Discipline, was so changed as to read:

Plan of Lay Del-
egation.Ministerial Del-
legates.

Answer 1. The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates. The ministerial delegates shall consist of one member for every thirty members of each Annual Conference, to be appointed by seniority or choice, at the discretion of such Annual Conference, yet so that such representatives shall have traveled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an Annual Conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the Conference.

Lay Delegates.

The lay delegates shall consist of two laymen for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have but one ministerial delegate, which Conferences shall be entitled to one lay delegate each.

Electoral Con-
ference.

The lay delegates shall be chosen by an Electoral Conference of laymen, which shall assemble for the purpose on the third day of the session of the Annual Conference, at the place of its meeting, at its session immediately preceding the General Conference.

How constitut-
ed.

The Electoral Conference shall be composed of one layman from each circuit or station within the bounds of the Annual Conference, and, on assembling, the Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary of their own number; such layman to be chosen by the last Quarterly Conference preceding the time of its assembling: *Provided*, that no layman shall be chosen a delegate either to the Electoral Conference or to the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the elections.

Also answer 3 to the same question was altered by this action so as to read:

Quorum of the
General Con-
ference.

Answer 3. At all times when the General Conference is met it shall take two thirds of the whole number of ministerial and lay delegates to form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Ministerial and
Lay Delegates
may vote sep-
arately.

The ministerial and lay delegates shall sit and deliberate together as one body, but they shall vote separately whenever such separate vote shall be demanded by one third of either order, and in such cases the concurrent vote of both orders shall be necessary to complete an action.

Jewett's substi-
tute.

Samuel A. W. Jewett submitted, as a substitute for the remaining portion of the resolution, a motion that the roll of laymen whose certificates of election are in the hands of the Secretary be now called, and that those persons who may be duly accredited be admitted to seats in this General Conference. The vote on this

motion was taken by ayes and noes, with the following result :

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FIEST DAY.

Ayes.—Adams, Akers, Allen of Maine, Allyn of Southern Illinois, Anderson, Andrews, Bachman, Baker, Baldwin, Ballard, Bannister, Barnes, Bennett, Bingham, Birch, Black, Bowman of North Indiana, Bowman of Upper Iowa, Bracken, Braden, Brakeman, Bresee, Brice, Brooks, (C.), Brooks, (D.), Brown of New York, Brown of Washington, Brunson, Brush, Bryan, Buck, Buckley, Burdick, Burr, Carlton, Carruthers, Chaffee, Chalfant, Chambers, Clark of New England, Clarke of Erie, Clements, Cobleigh, Coggshall, Cooper, Cowles, Coxe, Crane, Crary, Crawford, Cumming, Curry, Curtis, Dashiell, Davis, Day, Deale, Dearborn, Devore, Dinsmore, Dobbins, Dunn, Durbin, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, Ela, Eldred, Elliott, Endsley, Evans, Fanning, Fayle, Ferguson, Fisk, Foss, Foster, Fowler, Fuller, Fullerton, Gee, George, Gere, Gibson, Gillam, Godfrey, Golliday, Goode, Goss, Gossard, Graham, Graw, Grimm, Hamlin, Harford, Harlow, Harmount, Harrington of New Hampshire, Harrington of Rock River, Harris, Harroun, Haven of Detroit, Haven of New England, Hester of Indiana, Hester of South-eastern Indiana, Hibbard, Hight, Hill of Erie, Hill of New Jersey, Hill of Wilmington, Hitchcock, Hodgson, Hogoboom, Holmes, Hopkins, Horner, Hoyt, Huffman, Hughey, Hunt, Hunter of Central Illinois, Hunter of Pittsburgh, Huntington, Hurlburt, Ives, Jacoby, Jaques, Jervis, Jewell, Jewett, Jocelyn, Johnson, Joy, Keeler, Keller, Kenney, Kiger, King, Klein, Knotts, Koeneke, Kopp, Kuhl, Kynett, Lakin, Lanahan, Latimer, Lemon of Nebraska, Lemon of North Indiana, Leslie, Lindsay, Loeber, Lore, Lyon, M'Allister, M'Ann, M'Cauley, M'Cullough, M'Donald, M'Elfresh, M'Grath, M'Murray, Maclay, Malcom, Mallalieu, Mann, Manning, Mansell, Marlay, Marshall, Martin, (A.), Martin, (G.), Marvin, Matlack, Matton, Maxfield, Mead of Erie, Mead of Troy, Meredith, Merrill, Middleton, Miley, Miller, Mitchell of Central Pennsylvania, Mitchell of Des Moines, More, Morgan, Mudge, Munger, Munsell, Nast, Nelson, Nesbit, Nutt, Olds, Olin, Olmstead, Osbon, Osborn, Palmer, Pease, Peck

**May 1.
FIRST DAY.**

of Central New York, Peck of Washington, Peck of Wyoming, Peirce of North Ohio, Pierce of Southern Illinois, Pershing, Phelps of Central New York, Phelps of Virginia, Phillips of North Indiana, Phillips of Ohio, Pike, Pillsbury, Pitman, Porter, Potter, Prentice, Prettyman, Prince, Queal of Central New York, Queal of Wyoming, Quigg, Raymond, Reed of Northwest Indiana, Reid of Michigan, Reynolds, Rice, Rich, Ritchie, Roberts, Robinson of Philadelphia, Robinson of Washington, Rothweiler, Rust, Rutledge, Sapp, Schlagenhauf, See, Sherman, Shumate, Simmons, Skinner, Slicer, Smart, Steele of West Virginia, Steele of Wisconsin, Stevenson, Stratton, Stubbs, Swearengen, Talbot, Tansey, Thayer, Thomas, Thompson, Tincher, Tousey, Trimble, Upham, Van Cleve, Vincent, Waite, Wakeley, Walden, Wardwell, Waring, Warner, Warren, Washburn, Watson, Weakley, Webb, Webster, Wentworth, Wetherbee, Whedon, White, Wilbor, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, Witherspoon, Wood of Illinois, Wood of South-eastern Indiana, Woodruff, Worthen, Wright, Wythe, Young—288.

Nay.—Perrine—1.

Absent or not voting.—Matton, Muir, Sorin—3.

So the motion prevailed, 288 voting in favor of it, and 1 against it.

Preamble laid
on the table.

On motion, the preamble of the paper submitted by Jesse T. Peck was laid on the table, after which certificates of the election of lay delegates by the several Electoral Conferences were presented as follows, namely :

ALABAMA.

Alabama.

HENRY C. SANFORD.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore.

SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, WILLIAM R. WOODWARD.

BLACK RIVER.

Black River.

BARNEY WHITNEY, WILLARD IVES.

CALIFORNIA.

California.

ROBERT G. DAVISSON, EDWARD MOORE.

Central German.	May 1. FIRST DAY.
HENRY A. FABER, RUDOLPH A. W. BRÜEHL.	CENTRAL GERMAN.
Central Illinois.	CENTRAL ILLINOIS.
DAVID M'WILLIAMS, THOMAS LOGAN.	CENTRAL NEW YORK.
Central New York.	CENTRAL NEW YORK.
ELIPHALET REMINGTON, WILLIAM J. MOSES.	CENTRAL OHIO.
Central Ohio.	CENTRAL OHIO.
GEORGE G. HACKEDORN, WILLIAM LAWRENCE.	CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.
Central Pennsylvania.	CINCINNATI.
JOHN PATTON, CHARLES W. ASHCOM.	COLORADO.
Cincinnati.	COLORADO.
ICHABOD CORWIN, PHILIP B. SWING.	DELAWARE.
Colorado.	DELAWARE.
JOHN EVANS.	DES MOINES.
Delaware.	DES MOINES.
JAMES A. JONES.	DETROIT.
Des Moines.	DETROIT.
HENRY C. SIGLER, WILLIAM H. H. BEADLE.	EAST GENESSEE.
Detroit.	EAST GENESSEE.
JOHN OWEN, HENRY FISH.	DAVID DECKER, SOLOMON HUBBARD.
East Genesee.	EAST GERMAN.
DAVID DECKER, SOLOMON HUBBARD.	East German.
FREDERICK K. KELLER.	EAST MAINE.
East Maine.	ERIE.
CHARLES BEALE, HORACE MUZZY.	FRANCIS H. ROOT, JOSEPH W. BROWN.
Erie.	GENESSEE.
JOHN S. M'CALMONT, LEWIS MILLER.	4
Genesee.	

May 1.**FIRST DAY.****GEORGIA.****Georgia.**

JOHN C. KIMBALL,

JAMES D. THOMPSON.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.**Germany and Switzerland.**

(No layman elected.)

HOLSTON.**Holston.**

NATHANIEL G. TAYLOR, JOHN W. RAMSEY.

ILLINOIS.**Illinois.**

WILLIAM THOMAS, JOSEPH G. ENGLISH.

INDIA.**India.**

(No layman elected.)

INDIANA.**Indiana.**

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, WASHINGTON C. DE PAUW.

IOWA.**Iowa.**

ISAAC A. HAMMER, JAMES HARLAN.

KANSAS.**Kansas.**

WILLIAM FAIRCHILD, JONATHAN J. WRIGHT.

KENTUCKY.**Kentucky.**

AMOS SHINKLE, HIRAM SHAW, JR.

LEXINGTON.**Lexington.**

MARSHALL W. TAYLOR.

LIBERIA.**Liberia.**

DANIEL SMITH.

LOUISIANA.**Louisiana.**

PIERRE LANDRY.

MAINE.**Maine.**

WILLIAM DEERING, FRANCIS A. PLAISTED.

MICHIGAN.**Michigan.**

HAMPTON RICH, CHARLES R. BROWN.

MINNESOTA.**Minnesota.**

ABNER LEWIS, JOHN NICOLS.

Mississippi.	May 1.
G. WILEY WELLS, MACK HILL.	FIRST DAY. MISSISSIPPL.
Missouri.	MISSOURL.
JAMES W. LEWIS, SAMUEL F. GARRETT.	
Nebraska.	NEBRASKA.
ELIPHUS H. ROGERS, STERLING P. MAJORS.	
Nevada.	NEVADA.
HENRY J. BLAISDELL.	
Newark.	NEWARK.
DAVID CAMPBELL, JAMES STRONG.	
New England.	NEW ENGLAND.
WILLIAM CLAFLIN, LUCIUS W. POND.	
New Hampshire.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NATHANIEL S. BERRY, HORACE W. GILMAN.	
New Jersey.	NEW JEESEY
SAMUEL A. DOBBINS, JAMES BISHOP.	
New York.	NEW YORK.
WILLIAM J. GROO, JOHN B. CORNELL.	
New York East.	NEW YORK EAST.
OLIVER HOYT, GEORGE G. REYNOLDS.	
North Carolina.	NORTH CARO- LINA.
JOHN A. HASKINS.	
North Indiana.	NORTH INDI- ANA.
JOSEPH A. FUNK, WILLIAM R. WEST.	
North Ohio.	NORTH OHIO.
HORACE BENTON, HENRY EBBERT.	
North-west German.	NOETH-WEST GERMAN.
HENRY C. DICKHAUT, CASPER H. SCHURMEIER.	
North-west Indiana.	NOETH-WEST INDIANA.
HENRY S. LANE, JOHN BROWNFIELD.	

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
OHIO.

Ohio.

LEANDER J. CRITCHFIELD, HEZEKIAH S. BUNDY.

OREGON.

Oregon.

GEORGE ABERNETHY, JOSEPH S. SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.

THOMAS T. TASKER, SEN., CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh.

CHARLES J. ALBRIGHT, ALEXANDER BRADLEY.

PROVIDENCE.

Providence.

GEORGE F. GAVITT, WILLIAM A. WARDWELL.

ROCK RIVER.

Rock River.

GRANT GOODRICH, BENJAMIN F. SHEETS.

SAINT LOUIS.

Saint Louis.

BENJAMIN R. BONNER, JAMES W. L. SLAVENS.

SOUTH CARO-
LINA.

South Carolina.

HENRY CORDOZO, CHARLES H. HOLLOWAY.

SOUTH-EASTERNE
INDIANA.

South-eastern Indiana.

E. K. HOSFORD, JAMES C. M'INTOSH.

SOUTHERN IL-
LINOIS.

Southern Illinois.

ETHELBERT CALLAHAN, WILLIAM STOKER.

SOUTH-WEST
GERMAN.

South-west German.

DIETRICH C. SMITH, ADAM KLIPPEL.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee.

THOMAS H. COLDWELL, ROBERT QUINN.

TEXAS

Texas.

ERASTUS CARTER.

TROY.

Troy.

WILLIAM WELLS, HIRAM A. WILSON.

UPPER IOWA.

Upper Iowa.

HIRAM PRICE, DENNIS N. COOLEY.

Vermont.

PAUL DILLINGHAM, ROBERT J. SAXE.

May 1.
FIEST DAY.

VERMONT.

Virginia.

WILLIAM N. BERKLEY.

VIRGINIA.

Washington.

AARON SHOVELER, JAMES A. HARRIS.

WASHINGTON.

West Virginia.

CHESTER D. HUBBARD, WAITMAN T. WILLEY.

WEST VIE-
GINIA.

West Wisconsin.

JOHN H. ROUNTREE, JOHN E. STILLMAN.

WEST WISCON-
SIN.

Wilmington.

DANIEL M. BATES, WALTER H. THOMPSON.

WILMINGTON.

Wisconsin.

RIVERIOUS P. ELMORE, WILLIAM P. LYON.

WISCONSIN.

Wyoming.

ZIBA BENNETT, NIAL T. CHILDS.

WYOMING.

During the presentation of these certificates, John M. Walden stated that Philip B. Swing, of the delegation from the Cincinnati Conference, was absent, and John M. Phillips, a reserve from that Conference, was admitted in his stead.

Reserves admitted.
J. M. Phillips in place of Philip B. Swing.

Chandler Beale, a reserve of the Maine Conference, was admitted instead of Francis A. Plaisted, who is necessarily absent.

Chandler Beale in place of Francis A. Plaisted.

Sterling P. Majors, a delegate elect from the Nebraska Conference, not being able to attend the General Conference, William A. Burr, a reserve of that Conference, was admitted in his stead.

Wm. A. Burr in place of Sterling P. Majors.

Paul Dillingham, of the Vermont Conference, being absent, Asa M. Dickey, a reserve of that Conference, was admitted in his stead.

Asa M. Dickey in place of Paul Dillingham.

Thomas H. Logan, a reserve of the West Virginia Conference, was admitted to a seat instead of Waitman T. Willey, who is necessarily absent.

Thomas H. Logan in place of Waitman T. Willey.

Hiram A. Jones, a reserve of the Wisconsin Confer-

Hiram A. Jones in place of Wm. P. Lyon.

May 1.
First Day.

ence, was admitted to a seat in the place of William P. Lyon, who is unable to attend.

On motion, Conference adjourned. After the doxology had been sung, the benediction was pronounced by Thomas Carlton.

May 2.
Second Day.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by L. S. Jacoby, of the Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland.

On motion, the roll of both the ministerial and lay delegates was called by the Secretary.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

**Additional
votes.**

On motion, the list of absentees at the times of taking the votes by ayes and noes during yesterday's proceedings was now called, and those of them who were found to be present were permitted to record their vote, with the following result, and the Secretary was instructed to correct the roll accordingly, namely:

On changing the Restrictive Rule, the following members voted aye, to wit: Hogoboom, Pike, Simmons, and Webster—making the total number of ayes 283; and the resolution was thus adopted by a vote of 283 to 6—3 being absent.

On the vote on the Plan, the following members voted aye, namely: Hogoboom, Lemon of North Indiana, Olds, Phillips of North Indiana, Pike, Rust, Simmons, Skinner, and Webster—making the total number of ayes 253, to 36 nays—3 being absent.

On the vote on Admitting Lay Delegates, the following members voted aye, namely: Brunson, Clarke of Erie, Hogoboom, Lyon, Olds, Pike, Rust, Simmons, and Webster—making the total number of ayes 288, to 1 nay; and the motion prevailed, 288 voting in favor of it and 1 against—3 being absent.

The Secretary requested the Conference to appoint four Assistant Secretaries, whereupon J. S. Smart nominated G. W. Woodruff, who declined the nomination,

after which James S. Smart moved that the Conference proceed to elect by ballot four Assistant Secretaries, and that the four receiving the greatest number of votes be the said Secretaries—provided always, that no one shall be declared elected who does not receive *one third* of the votes cast. After sundry nominations had been made, on motion, the Chair was requested to appoint six tellers to collect the ballots and retire and count the votes; whereupon the following tellers were announced: J. S. Smart, Jacob S. M'Murray, C. A. Holmes, B. I. Ives, G. W. Hughey, and G. Haven. The ballot was then taken, and the tellers retired to count and make their report.

E. O. Haven offered the following resolution, after the reading of which it was, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The lay delegates chosen by the Electoral Conferences have been admitted to this General Conference; and,

Whereas, A desire has been expressed by some of them to communicate to the Conference an expression of their sentiments on this occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That this Conference is ready to receive at this time any communication that the lay delegates desire to make.

May 2.
SECOND DAY.
Assistant Sec-
retaries.

Lay Delegates
to express
their senti-
ments on
their adminis-
tration to the
Conference.

Committee to
receive and
introduce
Fraternal
Delegates.

On motion of E. G. Andrews, a Committee of five members was ordered to be appointed, to receive and introduce the Fraternal Delegates to this Conference; and the following were announced as constituting the Committee, viz.: A. S. Hunt, J. M. Trimble, W. R. Clark, Oliver Hoyt, and D. N. Cooley.

The lay delegates were now, on motion, granted temporary leave of absence.

Bishop Simpson, in response to the act of the last General Conference, requesting the Bishops to report to this session of the Conference a plan of action for determining Annual Conference boundary lines, announced that the report of the Bishops on that subject was ready to be presented whenever the Conference desired. Whereupon, on motion, its presentation was called for, and it was read to the Conference. At the conclusion of the reading, A. J. Kynett moved its reference to a special committee of fifteen, and that it be printed.

Bishops' Report
on Bounda-
ries.

MAY 2.
SECOND DAY.

A motion was made by B. B. Hamlin, as a substitute, that the Conference proceed now to take final action on the report.

Laid on the ta-
ble to be
printed.

On motion of John Bowman, the substitute was laid upon the table.

On motion of Daniel Curry, the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

At this stage of the proceedings James Strong, of the Newark Conference, chairman of the Committee from the laymen, submitted and read to the Conference the following address :

Laymen's Ad-
dress.

DEAR BRETHREN:—An occasion so memorable as this, which brings together for the first time in the select council of our beloved Zion the clerical and lay elements by direct representation, calls for more than a passing interchange of views and feelings. It is fitting that we, the lay delegates, especially should formally recognize the gravity and responsibility of the hour, and the train of Divine Providence, as well as of ecclesiastical adjustment, that has led to it. We desire, therefore, to respond to the summons which invites us to share in your deliberations and decisions by an expression at once of our appreciation of the privilege, and of our sentiment in accepting it, and to do so in a manner appropriate for permanent record.

First of all, we devoutly thank the great Head of the Church for the eminent degree of harmony and brotherly love that has characterized the movement in favor of "Lay Delegation" which has thus happily been consummated. Rarely, if ever, has history chronicled so fundamental a change in Church polity effected with so little of acrimonious controversy; seldom or never before has the world seen a voluntary surrender of power by any body of men long possessed of it by constitutional right; and not often has there been known such modesty in acquiring it as our laity have generally exhibited. It has frequently been alleged that Methodism exhibits in her form of government some features of usurpation and despotism; we may now mutually congratulate ourselves upon this signal refutation of the calumny.

In the second place, on behalf of the lay portion of our Church, thus called upon to assume the gravest obligations, we invoke the gracious assistance of our heavenly Father, that we may so engage in and discharge the important duties imposed upon us as to meet the divine approval, and secure the greatest good to the Church at large. We feel that an assuming spirit would be in the highest degree unbecoming those who enter for the first time upon a share of authority thus deferentially ceded to them by their colleagues, and we hope to prove, by a cordial and judicious co-operation with our ministerial brethren in this new relation, that their confidence, and that of those who have sent us hither, is not misplaced.

Thirdly, we would deprecate any separation of the so-called temporal and spiritual powers of this joint body as between its lay and its clerical members. While we recognize the peculiar functions of the ministry in the pulpit and the pastorate; their exclusive right, as a rule of ecclesiastical order, to administer the word of God and the sacraments of the Church; and while, on the other hand, we equally acknowledge as the special charge of the laity, in the pew and the community, to maintain the pecuniary interests

of our Zion, and to be the custodians of its Church property; yet, as delegates here assembled, we conceive, and suppose it to be conceded, that we all have a common and equal interest and obligation in every question that may come before the Conference for discussion and determination. Bishops, preachers, and people are, in our economy at least, the elementary constituents of the one body of Christ; and whatever affects either of these three classes truly and sensibly concerns all the rest. Whether, therefore, we meet here as presiding officers, or as members consulting together, and finally voting either promiscuously, or, if it becomes requisite for a due balance of members, by separate count, we trust that no schism shall be made in this regard; so only can we achieve the entire benefit of the maxim that *Union is strength*.

Lastly, we do not enter this body to propose any sudden or radical change in the practical machinery of our Church. Happily, we see no tendency among us to any considerable divergence on doctrinal questions. We hope that no hasty or serious experiments will be made in our ministerial policy. We should especially regret to find the introduction of the lay element into our councils made the occasion of materially modifying the functions or contracting the sphere of the clergy, whether Bishops, Elders, or Pastors. We laymen, as being comparatively inexperienced in our present capacity, must naturally be expected to feel our way cautiously along if we would tread securely and advantageously in the exercise of our new powers; at the same time we do not wish to be understood as standing committed against any advance in any legitimate and prudent direction, nor in favor of any state of things merely on account of its antiquity. Whatever measures have proved themselves in time past to be wise and useful we would retain if they still continue efficient, or restore to their former usefulness if they have in any way or degree unnecessarily lost it; and any modes of operation which experience may have shown to be erroneous or defective, or which altered circumstances may have rendered practically obsolete and inapposite, we would freely—but gradually and not violently—exchange for sounder and more improved ones. In short, we profess ourselves at once conservative in principle and progressive in action, thoroughly true to that Methodism which has ever followed the guidance of Providence—the same always and every-where in spirit—but able to adapt itself in form to the varying exigencies of time and place. We recognize its one grand aim still to be to “spread scriptural holiness over these lands,” and we trust that from this hour it shall receive a fresh impulse in its mission throughout the globe.

The reading having been concluded, on motion of J. F. Devore the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we have listened with great pleasure to the address of our brethren, the laymen, and that we most sincerely reciprocate all its expressions of confidence and esteem.

On motion, it was ordered that the address be printed in the Church papers.

The Conference then united in singing the long meter doxology.

W. M'K. Hester moved that the Conference now proceed to appoint the Standing Committees.

T. M. Eddy moved to amend by adding, “and that

May 2,
SECOND DAY.

**MAY 2.
SECOND DAY.**

they be constituted by appointing two members from each one of the Book Committee districts, making them to consist of thirty members each."

W. H. Goode moved further to amend by excepting from this order the Committee on Boundaries, which shall consist of one member from each Conference, to be appointed as heretofore.

W. H. Olin moved, as a substitute for the whole, that the Standing Committees be composed of one member from each Conference, to be nominated by the delegations respectively, and elected by the General Conference, and this substitute was accepted and adopted.

On motion of L. S. Bingham, it was ordered that Standing Committees be constituted on the following subjects :

Episcopacy,	Revisals,
Itinerancy,	Sunday-Schools and Tracts,
Boundaries,	Appeals,
Book Concern,	Church Extension,
Missions,	Freedmen,
Education,	State of the Church.

W. H. H. Beadle moved the appointment of a Standing Committee on Lay Representation.

On motion of John Miley, this motion was laid on the table.

Jacob Rothweiler moved the appointment of a Standing Committee on Representation in the General Conference.

On motion of G. B. Jocelyn, this motion was laid on the table.

Election of Assistant Secretaries.

The tellers appointed to collect and count the votes for Assistant Secretaries reported the election of Oliver S. Munsell, George W. Woodruff, and John M. Phillips. George W. Woodruff declined to accept, when, on motion of James S. Smart, his resignation was accepted, and D. N. Cooley and Edward A. Manning were chosen Assistant Secretaries on nomination, they having received the greatest number of votes of any not elected.

Gilbert Haven moved that Benjamin Brown be elected the fifth Assistant Secretary, but the motion was laid on the table.

On motion of W. M'K. Hester, a special Committee of five was ordered on Rules of Order for the government of the deliberations of the General Conference.

A motion was made that fifteen members of each of the Standing Committees respectively shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A motion to amend by making the quorum twenty-one was laid on the table, and the original motion prevailed.

Hiram Price moved that the quorum of each Committee shall include its Chairman and Secretary.

On motion of W. C. Queal, this motion was laid on the table.

On motion of J. S. Smart, the time of the session was extended.

On motion, it was ordered that each Standing Committee shall elect its own Chairman and Secretary.

Reuben Nelson offered the following resolution, which was adopted, namely :

Resolved, That we respectfully request, as an item of interest not only to this Conference, but also to our visiting friends, an announcement by the Bishops of the time when it will suit them to present to the Conference their quadrennial address.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee on Rules of Order, namely: W. L. Harris, W. M'K. Hester, John Evans, A. M. Osbon, and B. R. Bonner.

Pending a motion to make the appointment of the Standing Committees the special order for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

The Conference united in singing the doxology, after which the benediction was pronounced by S. Clements, of Detroit Conference.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Alfred Brunson, of the Wisconsin Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

May 2.
SECOND DAY.
Committee on
Rules of Or-
der.

Quorum of
Stand ing
Committees.

Each Standing
Committee to
appoint its
own Chair-
man and See-
retary.

Bishops' ad-
dress.

Committee on
Rules of Or-
der.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

**May 3.
THIRD DAY.**

Rules of Order
reported and
adopted.

The order of business was suspended to receive the report of the Committee on Rules of Order.

William L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, reported the Rules of the last session, with sundry amendments, and the Conference proceeded to consider the Rules, as reported, *seriatim*.

Pending the consideration of the first Rule, Thomas H. Coldwell moved to amend by striking out half-past twelve o'clock, and inserting one o'clock as the hour of adjournment.

On motion of J. S. M'Murray, the amendment was laid on the table.

John Lanahan moved that the Rules of Order be read through before acting on them separately.

On motion of J. W. Weakley, this motion was laid on the table.

A further motion to amend the Rule, by inserting twelve o'clock instead of half-past twelve, was made, but it did not prevail, and the first Rule was adopted, as reported by the Committee.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth Rules were severally read and adopted.

The Committee further reported Rules and Order for the government of the Court of Appeals.

Pending their consideration, E. O. Haven moved to amend by inserting the word "clerical" between the words "one" and "member," so that the Committee on Appeals shall consist exclusively of ministerial delegates.

On motion of William Cooper, the amendment was laid on the table.

J. S. M'Calmont moved to amend, by inserting after the word delegation, in the first line of Rule II, the words, "which shall, if the appellant require it, be composed of ministers exclusively;" but, on motion of William M'K. Hester, the amendment was laid on the table, and the Rule was adopted as reported by the Committee, and the Rules as a whole were adopted as follows, namely:

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The Conference shall meet at 9 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 12½ P. M.; but may alter the time of meeting and adjournment at their discretion.

2. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Conference stood adjourned, and cause the same to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer; and on the appearance of a quorum shall have the Journals of the preceding session read and approved, and the business of the Conference shall proceed in the following order, namely:

(1.) Petitions, Memorials, and Appeals; in calling for which the Annual Conferences shall be named in alphabetical order.

(2.) The roll of Conferences shall be repeated for the presentation of resolutions and miscellaneous business.

(3.) Reports, first, of the Standing, and then of the Select Committees: *provided* always, that each call severally shall have been completed before either preceding one shall be repeated.

3. The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Conference; but in case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate.

4. He shall appoint all committees not otherwise specially ordered by the Conference.

5. On assigning the floor to any member of the Conference, he shall distinctly announce the name of the member to whom it is assigned, and the Conference he represents.

6. All motions or resolutions introduced by any member shall be written and presented in duplicate by the mover if the President, Secretary, or any two members request it.

7. When a motion or resolution is made and seconded, or a report presented, and is read by the Secretary or stated by the President, it shall be deemed in possession of the Conference; but any motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment or decision.

8. All motions to postpone or to lay on the table shall be taken without debate.

9. No new motion or resolution shall be entertained until the one under consideration has been disposed of, which may be done by adoption or rejection; unless one of the following motions should intervene, which shall have precedence in the order in which they are placed, namely:

- (1.) Indefinite postponement;
- (2.) Laying on the table;
- (3.) Reference to a committee;
- (4.) Postponement to a given time;
- (5.) Substitute;
- (6.) Amendment.

A substitute or an amendment may be amended.

10. When any member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the Conference, he shall rise and respectfully address the President.

11. No member shall be interrupted when speaking, except by the President to call him to order when he departs from the question, or uses personalities or disrespectful language; but any member may call the attention of the President to the subject when he deems a speaker out of order, and any member may explain if he thinks himself misrepresented.

12. No person shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than fifteen minutes at one time, without leave of the Conference; nor shall any person speak more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

**May 3.
THIRD DAY.**

Rules of Order.

May 3.**THIRD DAY.****Rules of Order.**

13. When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the Conference, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration; but a motion to reconsider a non-debatable motion shall be decided without debate.

14. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Conference without leave, unless he is sick or unable to attend.

15. No member shall be allowed to vote on any question who is not within the bar at the time when such question is put by the President, except by leave of the Conference, when such member has been necessarily absent.

16. Every member who is within the bar at the time the question is put shall give his vote, unless the Conference, for special reasons, excuse him.

17. No resolution altering or rescinding any rule of Discipline shall be adopted until it shall have been in the possession of the Conference at least one day.

18. It shall be in order for any member to call for the yeas and nays on any question before the Conference, and if the call be sustained by eighty members present, the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays.

19. It shall be in order to move that the question be taken without further debate on any measure pending before the General Conference, except in cases in which character is involved; and if sustained by a vote of *two thirds*, the question shall be so taken.

20. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

21. Each member of this body presenting memorials, petitions, and other papers for reference, shall prepare the paper by writing in a plain hand on the back of it the following items, in the following order, namely:

- (1.) Name of the member presenting the paper.
- (2.) Conference from which it comes.
- (3.) Pastoral charge of the Conference sending it.
- (4.) Subject to which it relates.
- (5.) First name on the petition.
- (6.) Number of other petitioners.
- (7.) The Committee to which he desires it referred.

Papers thus presented, if no objection be made, shall be referred as indicated without a vote of the Conference.

22. When any member shall move the reference of any portion of the Journal of his Conference to any Committee, he shall at the same time furnish a copy of the portion he wishes referred, filed as already provided in the case of memorials.

23. All resolutions contemplating verbal alterations of the Discipline shall state the language of the paragraph or line proposed to be altered, and also the language proposed to be substituted.

24. All committees reporting changes of Discipline shall not only recite the page, part, chapter, section, and line proposed to be amended, but also the amended paragraph complete.

25. All written motions, reports, and communications to the Conference shall be passed to the Secretary, to be by him read to the Conference, unless the Conference shall, when such paper is offered, request the proposer of the paper to read it to the Conference.

26. All Committees shall furnish duplicates of their reports, and all persons offering resolutions shall be required to furnish duplicates where, by Rule VI, they are required to write them.

The Rules and Order for the government of the Committee on Appeals were then adopted as a whole, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

I. The Committee on Appeals shall be a Standing Committee.

II. It shall consist of one member from each delegation, to be nominated by the respective delegations.

III. The Committee shall be divided into two sections, in alphabetical order—all the names, from the beginning of the alphabet down to and including those commencing with the letter L, to constitute the first section; and the names below that, in alphabetical order, to be included in the second section—these two sections, alternately, beginning with the first, shall be charged with the appeal cases pending before the General Conference.

IV. The parties may challenge for cause, and the Committee may excuse for cause in any given case—only, so that not less than fifteen members of the Committee shall remain for the trial of the case.

V. The question of entertaining the appeals shall be determined by the Committee to try appeals.

VI. The order of procedure in the trial of referred appeal cases shall be as follows, namely:

- (1.) Present the appeal.
- (2.) Determine what members of the Committee on Appeals, not less than fifteen, shall hear and try the case—a majority of whom shall decide.
- (3.) Read the findings in the case.
- (4.) State the grounds of the appeal.
- (5.) Motion to admit the appeal.
- (6.) Read the minutes and documents.
- (7.) Appellant's defense.
- (8.) Reply of the delegates of the Conference from whose action the appeal is taken.
- (9.) Appellant's reply to the delegates.
- (10.) Decision of the case.

On motion of W. M'K. Hester, the Agents were requested to publish the Rules of Order in the "Daily Advocate."

The Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates asked and obtained leave of absence.

On motion of R. S. Foster, the Agents were instructed to forward twenty-five copies of the "Daily Advocate" to the Rev. Dr. Jobson, ex-President of the British Conference, to be distributed at his discretion.

W. R. Clark stated that William Claflin, of the New England delegation, was not present, and, on motion, James P. Magee, a reserve from that Conference, was admitted in his stead.

William G. Matton stated that John A. Haskins, the lay delegate of the North Carolina Conference, was not present, and, on motion, Albion W. Tourgee, a reserve of that Conference, was admitted in his stead.

May 3.

THIRD DAY.

Committee on Appeals.

Daily Advocates to be forwarded to Dr. Jobson.

James P. Magee admitted instead of William Claflin.

Albion W. Tourgee admitted instead of John A. Haskins.

MAY 3.
THURSDAY.

On motion of R. S. Foster, Conference proceeded to the appointment of the Standing Committees.

Pending the announcement of nominations, A. J. Kynett moved that each delegation furnish a list of its nominations to the Secretaries, to be by them assorted and entered in the Journal.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, this motion was laid on the table.

Standing Committees appointed.

The Committees were then severally nominated and elected as follows, namely :

Episcopacy.

EPISCOPACY.

A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
Henry Slicer,	Baltimore.
L. D. White,	Black River.
J. R. Tansey,	California.
William Nast,	Central German.
W. H. Hunter,	Central Illinois.
D. D. Lore,	Central New York.
W. L. Harris,	Central Ohio.
Thompson Mitchell,	Central Pennsylvania.
J. W. Weakley,	Cincinnati.
John Evans,	Colorado.
Nathan Young,	Delaware.
Uri P. Golliday,	Des Moines.
E. O. Haven,	Detroit.
F. G. Hibbard,	East Genesee.
C. F. Grimm,	East German.
Ammi Prince,	East Maine.
Joseph Leslie,	Erie.
Thomas Carlton,	Genesee.
E. Q. Fuller,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
N. E. Cobleigh,	Holston.
W. S. Prentice,	Illinois.
H. Mansell,	India.
W. M'K. Hester,	Indiana.
W. F. Cowles,	Iowa.
W. K. Marshall,	Kansas.
W. H. Black,	Kentucky.
M. W. Taylor,	Lexington.
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.

Lucius C. Matlack,	Louisiana.
Parker Jaques,	Maine.
John M. Reid,	Michigan.
David Brooks,	Minnesota.
A. C. M'Donald,	Mississippi.
Nathan Shumate,	Missouri.
John B. Maxfield,	Nebraska.
T. H. McGrath,	Nevada.
I. W. Wiley,	Newark.
W. R. Clark,	New England.
James Pike,	New Hampshire.
I. D. King,	New Jersey.
M. D'C. Crawford,	New York.
A. S. Hunt,	New York East.
W. G. Matton,	North Carolina.
Orange V. Lemon,	North Indiana.
Francis S. Hoyt,	North Ohio.
C. A. Loeber,	North-west German.
Allen A. Gee,	North-west Indiana.
Joseph M. Trimble,	Ohio.
Charles C. Stratton,	Oregon.
William Cooper,	Philadelphia.
Samuel H. Nesbit,	Pittsburgh.
Micah J. Talbot,	Providence.
Miner Raymond,	Rock River.
B. F. Crary,	Saint Louis.
C. H. Holloway,	South Carolina.
E. G. Wood,	South-eastern Indiana.
John Van Cleve,	Southern Illinois.
Philip Kuhl,	South-west German.
John Braden,	Tennessee.
Erastus Carter,	Texas.
Homer Eaton,	Troy.
A. J. Kynett,	Upper Iowa.
J. C. W. Coxe,	Vermont.
E. P. Phelps,	Virginia.
James A. Harris,	Washington.
Gideon Martin,	West Virginia.
Thomas M. Fullerton,	West Wisconsin.
T. J. Thompson,	Wilmington.
G. M. Steele,	Wisconsin.
Reuben Nelson,	Wyoming.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

MAY 3.

THIRD DAY.

Itinerancy.

ITINERANCY.

Henry C. Sanford,	Alabama.
John S. Deale,	Baltimore.
I. S. Bingham,	Black River.
W. J. Maclay,	California.
Jacob Rothweiler,	Central German.
H. Ritchie,	Central Illinois.
J. T. Peck,	Central New York.
A. Harmount,	Central Ohio.
J. S. M'Murray,	Central Pennsylvania.
J. F. Chalfant,	Cincinnati.
John Evans,	Colorado.
James A. Jones,	Delaware.
Phinehas F. Bresee,	Des Moines.
J. S. Smart,	Detroit.
Thomas Tousey,	East Genesee.
C. F. Grimm,	East German.
Charles Beale,	East Maine.
W. F. Day,	Erie.
Richard L. Waite,	Genesee.
W. Prettyman,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
F. M. Fanning,	Holston.
W. E. Johnson,	Illinois.
H. Mansell,	India.
John Kiger,	Indiana.
Francis W. Evans,	Iowa.
R. L. Harford,	Kansas.
Daniel Stevenson,	Kentucky.
W. L. Muir,	Lexington.
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.
Pierre Landry,	Louisiana.
S. Allen,	Maine.
G. B. Jocelyn,	Michigan.
T. M. Gossard,	Minnesota.
Moses Adams,	Mississippi.
J. H. Hopkins,	Missouri.
E. H. Rogers,	Nebraska.
H. J. Blaisdell,	Nevada.
J. K. Burr,	Newark.
J. W. Lindsay,	New England.

R. S. Stubbs,	New Hampshire.	May 3.
J. B. Graw,	New Jersey.	THIRD DAY.
A. M. Osbon,	New York.	
E. G. Andrews,	New York East.	
Albion W. Tourgee,	North Carolina.	
William S. Birch,	North Indiana.	
John A. Mudge,	North Ohio.	
Frederick Kopp,	North-west German.	
Joseph C. Reed,	North-west Indiana.	
William Porter,	Ohio.	
Carroll C. Stratton,	Oregon.	
William H. Elliott,	Philadelphia.	
I. C. Pershing,	Pittsburgh.	
William T. Harlow,	Providence.	
Wm. S. Harrington,	Rock River.	
M. Sorin,	Saint Louis.	
J. B. Middleton,	South Carolina.	
F. A. Hester,	South-eastern Indiana.	
Robert Allyn,	Southern Illinois.	
John Schlagenhauf,	South-west German.	
David Rutledge,	Tennessee.	
W. R. Fayle,	Texas.	
Elisha Watson,	Troy.	
William Brush,	Upper Iowa.	
Isaac M'Ann,	Vermont.	
E. P. Phelps,	Virginia.	
James Peck,	Washington.	
Samuel Steele,	West Virginia.	
Alfred Brunson,	West Wisconsin.	
J. B. Quigg,	Wilmington.	
P. B. Pease,	Wisconsin.	
George Peck,	Wyoming.	

BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries.

A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
L. F. Morgan,	Baltimore.
I. S. Bingham,	Black River.
J. R. Tansey,	California.
J. A. Klein,	Central German.
F. M. Chaffee,	Central Illinois.
A. J. Phelps,	Central New York.
T. H. Wilson,	Central Ohio.

MAY 3.
THIRD DAY.

F. Hodgson,	Central Pennsylvania.
I. Corwin,	Cincinnati.
B. T. Vincent,	Colorado.
J. A. Young,	Delaware.
Joseph Knotts,	Des Moines.
T. G. Potter,	Detroit.
Robert Hogoboom,	East Genesee.
F. K. Keller,	East German.
L. D. Wardwell,	East Maine.
R. H. Hurlburt,	Erie.
F. H. Root,	Genesee.
J. D. Thompson,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
N. G. Taylor,	Holston.
W. M'K. M'Elfresh,	Illinois.
H. Mansell,	India.
W. M'K. Hester,	Indiana.
W. F. Cowles,	Iowa.
W. R. Davis,	Kansas.
Hiram Shaw, Jr.,	Kentucky.
Marshall W. Taylor,	Lexington.
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.
L. C. Matlack,	Louisiana.
P. Jaques,	Maine.
G. B. Jocelyn,	Michigan.
David Brooks,	Minnesota.
G. W. Wells,	Mississippi.
J. H. Hopkins,	Missouri.
T. B. Lemon,	Nebraska.
T. H. McGrath,	Nevada.
J. R. Bryan,	Newark.
David Sherman,	New England.
C. S. Harrington,	New Hampshire.
J. B. Dobbins,	New Jersey.
William Goss,	New York.
Oliver Hoyt,	New York East.
W. G. Matton,	North Carolina.
O. V. Lemon,	North Indiana.
A. J. Lyon,	North Ohio.
J. J. Keller,	North-west German.
Samuel Godfrey,	North-west Indiana.
H. S. Bundy,	Ohio.

George Abernethy,	Oregon.
Charles Albright,	Philadelphia.
J. S. Bracken,	Pittsburgh.
W. T. Harlow,	Providence.
J. H. More,	Rock River.
W. H. Gillam,	Saint Louis.
J. B. Middleton,	South Carolina.
Sampson Tincher,	South-east Indiana.
Ephraim Joy,	Southern Illinois.
Philip Kuhl,	South-western German.
T. H. Caldwell,	Tennessee.
W. R. Fayle,	Texas.
Merritt B. Mead,	Troy.
H. Price,	Upper Iowa.
W. D. Malcom,	Vermont.
E. P. Phelps,	Virginia.
R. H. Robinson,	Washington.
J. W. Webb,	West Virginia.
T. M. Fullerton,	West Wisconsin.
Charles Hill,	Wilmington.
G. M. Steele,	Wisconsin.
W. G. Queal,	Wyoming.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

BOOK CONCERN.

Book Concern.

A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
T. M. Eddy,	Baltimore.
L. D. White,	Black River.
O. Gibson,	California.
R. A. W. Brüehl,	Central German.
W. H. Hunter,	Central Illinois.
B. S. Wright,	Central New York.
Geo. G. Hackedorn,	Central Ohio.
John Patton,	Central Pennsylvania.
J. M. Phillips,	Cincinnati.
John Evans,	Colorado.
Jas. A. Jones,	Delaware.
P. F. Bresee,	Des Moines.
A. Edwards,	Detroit.
David Decker,	East Genesee.
C. F. Grimm,	East German.
Horace Muzzy,	East Maine.
J. S. M'Calmon,	Erie.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

A. D. Wilbor,	Genesee.
E. Q. Fuller,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
N. E. Cobleigh,	Holston.
Hiram Buck,	Illinois.
H. Mansell,	India.
W. C. Upham,	Indiana.
Isaac A. Hammer,	Iowa.
Wm. Fairchild,	Kansas.
Amos Shinkle,	Kentucky.
M. W. Taylor,	Lexington.
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.
L. C. Matlack,	Louisiana.
W. Deering,	Maine.
R. Sapp,	Michigan.
John Nicols,	Minnesota.
A. C. M'Donald,	Mississippi.
Samuel Huffman,	Missouri.
E. H. Rogers,	Nebraska.
T. H. M'Grath,	Nevada.
D. Campbell,	Newark.
J. P. Magee,	New England.
R. S. Stubbs,	New Hampshire.
C. E. Hill,	New Jersey.
Stephen D. Brown,	New York.
Daniel Curry,	New York East.
A. W. Tourgee,	North Carolina.
Nerr H. Phillips,	North Indiana.
W. C. Peirce,	North Ohio.
C. A. Loeber,	North-west German.
John Brownfield,	North-west Indiana.
Stephen M. Merrill,	Ohio.
John F. Devore,	Oregon.
Samuel W. Thomas,	Philadelphia.
Joseph Horner,	Pittsburgh.
David H. Ela,	Providence.
Grant Goodrich,	Rock River.
B. R. Bonner,	Saint Louis.
H. Cordozo,	South Carolina.
James C. M'Intosh,	South-eastern Indiana.
E. Callahan,	Southern Illinois.
A. Klipper,	South-west German.

David Rutledge,	Tennessee.	May 3.
W. R. Fayle,	Texas.	THIRD DAY.
C. F. Burdick,	Troy.	
D. N. Cooley,	Upper Iowa.	
R. J. Saxe,	Vermont.	
W. A. Berkley,	Virginia.	
J. A. Harris,	Washington.	
C. D. Hubbard,	West Virginia.	
J. B. Bachman,	West Wisconsin.	
W. Kenney,	Wilmington.	
C. D. Pillsbury,	Wisconsin.	
W. H. Olin,	Wyoming.	

MISSIONS.

Missions.

A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
L. F. Morgan,	Baltimore.
Willard Ives,	Black River.
Otis Gibson,	California.
J. A. Klein,	Central German.
J. S. Cumming,	Central Illinois.
B. I. Ives,	Central New York.
W. L. Harris,	Central Ohio.
B. B. Hamlin,	Central Pennsylvania.
J. M. Walden,	Cincinnati.
B. T. Vincent,	Colorado.
Nathan Young,	Delaware.
U. P. Golliday,	Des Moines.
L. R. Fisk,	Detroit.
D. W. C. Huntington,	East Genesee.
F. K. Keller,	East German.
L. D. Wardwell,	East Maine.
Moses Hill,	Erie.
J. W. Brown,	Genesee.
W. Prettyman,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
J. L. Mann,	Holston.
C. P. Baldwin,	Illinois.
Henry Mansell,	India.
John Kiger,	Indiana.
J. T. Simmons,	Iowa.
G. S. Dearborn,	Kansas.
H. D. Rice,	Kentucky.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

W. L. Muir,	Lexington.
C. A. Pitman,	Liberia.
Pierre Landry,	Louisiana.
Wm. Deering,	Maine.
W. H. Perrine,	Michigan.
Cyrus Brooks,	Minnesota.
Moses Adams,	Mississippi.
J. W. Lewis,	Missouri.
J. B. Maxfield,	Nebraska.
H. J. Blaisdell,	Nevada.
R. L. Dashiell,	Newark.
Gilbert Haven,	New England.
R. S. Stubbs,	New Hampshire.
James Bishop,	New Jersey.
C. D. Foss,	New York.
G. W. Woodruff,	New York East.
W. G. Matton,	North Carolina.
W. H. Goode,	North Indiana.
A. J. Lyon,	North Ohio.
Frederic Kopp,	North-west German.
A. A. Gee,	North-west Indiana.
A. B. See,	Ohio.
George Abernethy,	Oregon.
J. P. Durbin,	Philadelphia.
A. J. Endsley,	Pittsburgh.
D. A. Whedon,	Providence.
Luke Hitchcock,	Rock River.
A. C. George,	Saint Louis.
Alonzo Webster,	South Carolina.
E. K. Hosford,	South-eastern Indiana.
B. R. Pierce,	Southern Illinois.
Wm. Koeneke,	South-west German.
Robert Quinn,	Tennessee.
Erastus Carter,	Texas.
Erastus Wentworth,	Troy.
Elias Skinner,	Upper Iowa.
W. D. Malcolm,	Vermont.
W. N. Berkley,	Virginia.
Aaron Shoveler,	Washington.
T. H. Logan,	West Virginia.
J. B. Reynolds,	West Wisconsin.
W. H. Thompson,	Wilmington.

W. G. Miller,	Wisconsin.	May 3.
N. T. Childs,	Wyoming.	THIRD DAY.

EDUCATION.

Education.

Arad S. Lakin,	Alabama.
James A. M'Cauley,	Baltimore.
Willard Ives,	Black River.
Joseph H. Wythe,	California.
William Nast,	Central German
O. S. Munsell,	Central Illinois.
Edward C. Curtis,	Central New York.
William Lawrence,	Central Ohio.
John A. Gere,	Central Pennsylvania.
R. S. Rust,	Cincinnati.
John Evans,	Colorado.
Nathan Young,	Delaware.
W. H. H. Beadle,	Des Moines.
L. R. Fisk,	Detroit.
C. W. Bennett,	East Genesee.
F. K. Keller,	East German.
Ammi Prince,	East Maine.
James Marvin,	Erie.
Francis H. Root,	Genesee.
E. Q. Fuller,	Georgia.
Ludwig S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
N. E. Cobleigh,	Holston.
Peter Akers,	Illinois.
Henry Mansell,	India.
Cyrus Nutt,	Indiana.
E. H. Waring,	Iowa.
Robert L. Harford,	Kansas.
H. D. Rice,	Kentucky.
Marshall W. Taylor,	Lexington.
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.
L. C. Matlack,	Louisiana.
Stephen Allen,	Maine.
Carmi C. Olds,	Michigan.
Cyrus Brooks,	Minnesota.
Albert C. M'Donald,	Mississippi.
James W. Lewis,	Missouri.
John B. Maxfield,	Nebraska.
H. G. Blaisdell,	Nevada.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

James Strong,	Newark.
William F. Warren,	New England.
Calvin S. Harrington,	New Hampshire.
S. A. Dobbins,	New Jersey.
Randolph S. Foster,	New York.
George G. Reynolds,	New York East.
W. G. Matton,	North Carolina.
Thomas Bowman,	North Indiana.
Horace Benton,	North Ohio.
Christian A. Loeber,	North-west German.
Samuel Godfrey,	North-west Indiana.
Leander J. Critchfield,	Ohio.
Charles C. Stratton,	Oregon.
William C. Robinson,	Philadelphia.
Charles A. Holmes,	Pittsburgh.
David H. Ela,	Providence.
Charles H. Fowler,	Rock River.
James W. L. Slavens,	Saint Louis.
Alonzo Webster,	South Carolina.
Enoch G. Wood,	South-eastern Indiana.
Robert Allyn,	Southern Illinois.
Dietrich C. Smith,	South-west German.
John Braden,	Tennessee.
Erastus Carter,	Texas.
William Wells,	Troy.
Richard W. Keeler,	Upper Iowa.
J. C. W. Coxe,	Vermont.
William N. Berkley,	Virginia.
Benjamin Brown,	Washington.
Alexander Martin,	West Virginia.
John H. Rountree,	West Wisconsin.
John B. Quigg,	Wilmington.
Henry Bannister,	Wisconsin.
Reuben Nelson,	Wyoming.

Revisals.

REVISALS.

Arad S. Lakin,	Alabama.
James A. M'Cauley,	Baltimore.
Lucius L. Palmer,	Black River.
Joseph H. Wythe,	California.
John A. Klein,	Central German.
Francis M. Chaffee,	Central Illinois.

Luke C. Queal,	Central New York.
Samuel L. Roberts,	Central Ohio.
Benjamin B. Hamlin,	Central Pennsylvania.
John F. Marlay,	Cincinnati.
Bethuel T. Vincent,	Colorado.
James A. Jones,	Delaware.
Bennett Mitchell,	Des Moines.
Erastus O. Haven,	Detroit.
Kassimer P. Jervis,	East Genesee.
C. F. Grimm,	East German.
Charles B. Dunn,	East Maine.
Richard A. Caruthers,	Erie.
E. E. Chambers,	Genesee.
James D. Thompson,	Georgia.
Ludwig S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
J. L. Mann,	Holston.
Preston Wood,	Illinois.
Henry Mansell,	India.
John J. Hight,	Indiana.
Edmund H. Waring,	Iowa.
W. R. Davis,	Kansas.
Daniel Stevenson,	Kentucky.
Willis L. Muir,	Lexington.
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.
L. C. Matlack,	Louisiana.
Charles Munger,	Maine.
William H. Perrine,	Michigan.
Justus O. Rich,	Minnesota.
G. W. Wells,	Mississippi.
Nathan Shumate,	Missouri.
William A. Burr,	Nebraska.
Thomas H. M'Grath,	Nevada.
Alexander L. Brice,	Newark.
David Sherman,	New England.
Cadford M. Dinsmore,	New Hampshire.
J. B. Dobbins,	New Jersey.
John Miley,	New York.
J. M. Buckley,	New York East.
A. W. Tourgee,	North Carolina.
William S. Birch,	North Indiana.
Francis S. Hoyt,	North Ohio.
Frederic Kopp,	North-west German.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

MAY 3.
THIRD DAY.

Nelson L. Brakeman,	North-west Indiana.
Thomas H. Phillips,	Ohio.
Charles C. Stratton,	Oregon.
William C. Robinson,	Philadelphia.
John Williams,	Pittsburgh.
Micah J. Talbot,	Providence.
S. A. W. Jewett,	Rock River.
Benjamin F. Crary,	Saint Louis.
Alonzo Webster,	South Carolina.
Sampson Tincher,	South-eastern Indiana.
George W. Hughey,	Southern Illinois.
John Schlagenhauf,	South-west German.
John Braden,	Tennessee.
William R. Fayle,	Texas.
Samuel Meredith,	Troy.
John Bowman,	Upper Iowa.
H. W. Worthen,	Vermont.
E. P. Phelps,	Virginia.
R. H. Robinson,	Washington.
Samuel Steele,	West Virginia.
Alfred Brunson,	West Wisconsin.
D. M. Bates,	Wilmington.
C. D. Pillsbury,	Wisconsin.
William G. Queal,	Wyoming.

Sunday-Schools
and Tracts.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS.	
A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
S. Baldwin,	Baltimore.
B. Whitney,	Black River.
Edward Moore,	California.
R. A. W. Bruehl,	Central German.
Thomas Logan,	Central Illinois.
William J. Moses,	Central New York.
S. L. Roberts,	Central Ohio.
J. S. M'Murray,	Central Pennsylvania.
J. F. Chalfant,	Cincinnati.
John Evans,	Colorado.
Nathan Young,	Delaware.
Henry C. Sigler,	Des Moines.
H. Fish,	Detroit.
J. E. Latimer,	East Genesee.
C. F. Grimm,	East German.

		May 3. THIRD DAY.
H. Muzzy,	East Maine.	
Lewis Miller,	Erie.	
J. W. Brown,	Genesee.	
J. C. Kimball,	Georgia.	
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.	
J. W. Ramsey,	Holston.	
J. G. English,	Illinois.	
H. Mansell,	India.	
R. W. Thompson,	Indiana.	
F. W. Evans,	Iowa.	
J. J. Wright,	Kansas.	
Amos Shinkle,	Kentucky.	
M. W. Taylor,	Lexington.	
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.	
Pierre Landry,	Louisiana.	
Charles Munger,	Maine.	
Hampton Rich,	Michigan.	
Abner Lewis,	Minnesota.	
Mack Hill,	Mississippi.	
Samuel F. Garrett,	Missouri.	
Wm. A. Burr,	Nebraska.	
H. G. Blaisdell,	Nevada.	
J. R. Bryan,	Newark.	
W. F. Mallalieu,	New England.	
N. S. Berry,	New Hampshire.	
J. B. Graw,	New Jersey.	
S. L. Ferguson,	New York.	
Wm. M'Allister,	New York East.	
W. G. Matton,	North Carolina.	
J. A. Funk,	North Indiana.	
L. Warner,	North Ohio.	
H. E. Dickhaut,	North-west German.	
John Brownfield,	North-west Indiana.	
T. H. Phillips,	Ohio.	
George Abernethy,	Oregon.	
T. T. Tasker,	Philadelphia.	
A. Bradley,	Pittsburgh.	
Frederick Upham,	Providence.	
Benjamin F. Sheets,	Rock River.	
A. C. George,	Saint Louis.	
C. H. Holloway,	South Carolina.	
J. C. M'Intosh,	South-eastern Indiana.	

**MAY 3.
THIRD DAY.**

Ephraim Joy,	Southern Illinois.
D. C. Smith,	South-west German.
Robert Quinn,	Tennessee.
Erastus Carter,	Texas.
H. A. Wilson,	Troy.
Richard Swearengen,	Upper Iowa.
A. M. Dickey,	Vermont.
William N. Berkley,	Virginia.
James Peck,	Washington.
Thomas H. Logan,	West Virginia.
Joseph B. Reynolds,	West Wisconsin.
W. H. Thompson,	Wilmington.
H. A. Jones,	Wisconsin.
Thomas Harroun,	Wyoming.

Appeals.

APPEALS.

A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
H. Slicer,	Baltimore.
L. L. Palmer,	Black River.
W. J. Maclay,	California.
J. Rothweiler,	Central German.
A. J. Anderson,	Central Illinois.
F. F. Jewell,	Central New York.
A. Harmount,	Central Ohio.
Samuel Barnes,	Central Pennsylvania.
I. Corwin,	Cincinnati.
B. T. Vincent,	Colorado.
James A. Jones,	Delaware.
Bennett Mitchell,	Des Moines.
S. Clements,	Detroit.
D. W. C. Huntington,	East Genesee.
C. F. Grimm,	East German.
C. B. Dunn,	East Maine.
John Graham,	Erie.
Richard L. Waite,	Genesee.
J. C. Kimball,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
F. M. Fanning,	Holston.
William Thomas,	Illinois.
H. Mansell,	India.
R. W. Thompson,	Indiana.
J. L. Simmons,	Iowa.

W. K. Marshall,	Kansas.	May 3.
Hiram Shaw, Jr.,	Kentucky.	THIRD DAY.
Willis L. Muir,	Lexington.	
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.	
L. C. Matlack,	Louisiana.	
S. F. Wetherbee,	Maine.	
I. Coggshall,	Michigan.	
J. O. Rich,	Minnesota.	
Moses Adams,	Mississippi.	
Samuel Huffman,	Missouri.	
T. B. Lemon,	Nebraska.	
T. H. M'Grath,	Nevada.	
J. T. Crane,	Newark.	
L. R. Thayer,	New England.	
C. M. Dinsmore,	New Hampshire.	
A. E. Ballard,	New Jersey.	
W. J. Groo,	New York.	
Thomas B. Osborn,	New York East.	
Albion W. Tourgee,	North Carolina.	
W. R. West,	North Indiana.	
L. Warner,	North Ohio.	
J. J. Keller,	North-west German.	
Henry S. Lane,	North-west Indiana.	
A. B. See,	Ohio.	
J. F. Devore,	Oregon.	
J. Mead McCullough,	Philadelphia.	
John W. Baker,	Pittsburgh.	
Daniel A. Whedon,	Providence.	
S. A. W. Jewett,	Rock River.	
W. H. Gillam,	Saint Louis.	
Chas. H. Holloway,	South Carolina.	
F. A. Hester,	South-eastern Indiana.	
Benjamin R. Pierce,	Southern Illinois.	
William Koeneke,	South-west German.	
Thomas H. Caldwell,	Tennessee.	
W. R. Fayle,	Texas.	
S. Washburn,	Troy.	
R. Swarengen,	Upper Iowa.	
A. M. Dickey,	Vermont.	
E. P. Phelps,	Virginia.	
Benjamin Brown,	Washington.	
Alexander Martin,	West Virginia.	

**MAY 23.
THIRD DAY.**

John E. Stillman,	West Wisconsin.
T. J. Thompson,	Wilmington.
P. B. Pease,	Wisconsin.
D. W. C. Olmstead,	Wyoming.

Church Extension.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
W. R. Woodward,	Baltimore.
Barney Whitney,	Black River.
R. G. Davisson,	California.
H. A. Faber,	Central German.
David M'Williams,	Central Illinois.
Eliphalet Remington,	Central New York.
William Lawrence,	Central Ohio.
C. W. Ashcom,	Central Pennsylvania.
J. F. Marlay,	Cincinnati.
B. T. Vincent,	Colorado.
Nathan Young,	Delaware.
Joseph Knotts,	Des Moines.
John Owen,	Detroit.
Robert Hogoboom,	East Genesee.
F. K. Keller,	East German.
Charles Beale,	East Maine.
G. W. Clarke,	Erie.
E. E. Chambers,	Genesee.
J. C. Kimball,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
N. G. Taylor,	Holston.
William Thomas,	Illinois.
Henry Mansell,	India.
W. C. De Pauw,	Indiana.
E. H. Waring,	Iowa.
William Fairchild,	Kansas.
W. H. Black,	Kentucky.
M. W. Taylor,	Lexington.
C. A. Pitman,	Liberia.
Pierre Landry,	Louisiana.
Chandler Beale,	Maine.
A. J. Eldred,	Michigan.
T. M. Gossard,	Minnesota.
G. W. Wells,	Mississippi.

J. H. Hopkins,	Missouri.
T. B. Lemon,	Nebraska.
H. J. Blaisdell,	Nevada.
James Strong,	Newark.
L. W. Pond,	New England.
N. S. Berry,	New Hampshire.
C. E. Hill,	New Jersey.
J. B. Cornell,	New York.
G. W. Woodruff,	New York East.
W. G. Matton,	North Carolina.
W. R. West,	North Indiana.
Henry Ebbert,	North Ohio.
C. H. Schurmeier,	North-west German.
H. S. Lane,	North-west Indiana.
L. J. Critchfield,	Ohio.
J. F. Devore,	Oregon.
J. B. McCullough,	Philadelphia.
William Hunter,	Pittsburgh.
G. F. Gavitt,	Providence.
Miner Raymond,	Rock River.
J. W. Slavens,	Saint Louis.
Henry Cordozo,	South Carolina.
E. K. Hosford,	South-eastern Indiana.
William Stokes,	Southern Illinois.
Adam Klipper,	South-west German.
T. H. Caldwell,	Tennessee.
W. R. Fayle,	Texas.
Andrew Witherspoon,	Troy.
A. J. Kynett,	Upper Iowa.
H. W. Worthen,	Vermont.
W. N. Berkley,	Virginia.
J. A. Harris,	Washington.
J. W. Webb,	West Virginia.
J. B. Bachman,	West Wisconsin.
Charles Hill,	Wilmington.
R. P. Elmore,	Wisconsin.
Ziba Bennett,	Wyoming.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

FREEDMEN.	
A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
Wm. R. Woodward,	Baltimore.
L. D. White,	Black River.

Freedmen.

MAY 3.
THIRD DAY.

Edward Moore,	California.
H. A. Faber,	Central German.
Thomas Logan,	Central Illinois.
J. T. Peck,	Central New York.
T. H. Wilson,	Central Ohio.
John A. Gere,	Central Pennsylvania.
J. M. Walden,	Cincinnati.
John Evans,	Colorado.
James A. Jones,	Delaware.
Henry C. Sigler,	Des Moines.
H. Fish,	Detroit.
G. Hubbard,	East Genesee.
F. K. Keller,	East German.
L. D. Wardwell,	East Maine.
O. L. Mead,	Erie.
Thomas Carlton,	Genesee.
Wesley Prettyman,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
J. W. Ramsey,	Holston.
Joseph G. English,	Illinois.
H. Mansell,	India.
J. J. Hight,	Indiana.
Isaac A. Hammer,	Iowa.
J. J. Wright,	Kansas.
W. H. Black,	Kentucky.
Willis L. Muir,	Lexington.
Charles A. Pitman,	Liberia.
Pierre Landry,	Louisiana.
Chandler Beale,	Maine.
C. R. Brown,	Michigan.
Abner Lewis,	Minnesota.
Mack Hill,	Mississippi.
Samuel W. Garrett,	Missouri.
William A. Burr,	Nebraska.
H. J. Blaisdell,	Nevada.
I. W. Wiley,	Newark.
Lorenzo R. Thayer,	New England.
N. S. Berry,	New Hampshire.
S. A. Dobbins,	New Jersey.
Joseph B. Wakeley,	New York.
Albert S. Hunt,	New York East.
A. W. Tourgee,	North Carolina.

Joseph A. Funk,	North Indiana.
W. C. Peirce,	North Ohio.
C. H. Schurmeier,	North-west German.
Nelson M. Brakeman,	North-west Indiana.
William Porter,	Ohio.
John F. Devore,	Oregon.
Charles J. Albright,	Philadelphia.
William Hunter,	Pittsburgh.
Wm. A. Wardwell,	Providence.
Grant Goodrich,	Rock River.
B. R. Bonner,	Saint Louis.
Henry Cordozo,	South Carolina.
E. K. Hosford,	South-eastern Indiana.
Ethelbert Callahan,	Southern Illinois.
D. C. Smith,	South-west German.
David Rutledge,	Tennessee.
Erastus Carter,	Texas.
Elisha Watson,	Troy.
Dennis N. Cooley,	Upper Iowa.
R. J. Saxe,	Vermont.
William N. Berkley,	Virginia.
R. H. Robinson,	Washington.
Gideon Martin,	West Virginia.
John E. Stillman,	West Wisconsin.
John B. Quigg,	Wilmington.
H. A. Jones,	Wisconsin.
Thomas Harroun,	Wyoming.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

State of the
Church.

A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
John Lanahan,	Baltimore.
L. L. Palmer,	Black River.
R. J. Davisson,	California.
Wm. Nast,	Central German.
J. S. Cumming,	Central Illinois.
D. D. Lore,	Central New York.
George G. Hackedorn,	Central Ohio.
Thompson Mitchell,	Central Pennsylvania.
R. S. Rust,	Cincinnati.
B. T. Vincent,	Colorado.
Nathan Young,	Delaware.
Wm. H. H. Beadle,	Des Moines.

**May 3.
THIRD DAY.**

T. G. Potter,	Detroit.
J. E. Latimer,	East Genesee.
C. F. Grimm,	East German.
Ammi Prince,	East Maine.
G. W. Clark,	Erie.
A. D. Wilbor,	Genesee.
J. D. Thompson,	Georgia.
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.
J. W. Ramsey,	Holston.
W. S. Prentice,	Illinois.
H. Mansell,	India.
Cyrus Nutt,	Indiana.
James Harlan,	Iowa.
Geo. S. Dearborn,	Kansas.
D. Stevenson,	Kentucky.
W. L. Muir,	Lexington.
Chas. A. Pitman,	Liberia.
L. C. Matlack,	Louisiana.
S. F. Wetherbee,	Maine.
I. Coggsall,	Michigan.
J. Nicols,	Minnesota.
Mack Hill,	Mississippi.
Nathan Shumate,	Missouri.
E. H. Rogers,	Nebraska.
T. H. M'Grath,	Nevada.
J. K. Burr,	Newark.
E. A. Manning,	New England.
C. M. Dinsmore,	New Hampshire.
I. D. King,	New Jersey.
Joseph B. Wakeley,	New York.
Daniel Curry,	New York East.
W. D. Matton,	North Carolina.
N. H. Phillips,	North Indiana.
J. A. Mudge,	North Ohio.
J. J. Keller,	North-west German.
J. C. Reed,	North-west Indiana.
S. M. Merrill,	Ohio.
George Abernethy,	Oregon.
Thomas C. Tasker,	Philadelphia.
C. J. Albright,	Pittsburgh.
Frederick Upham,	Providence.
C. H. Fowler,	Rock River.

B. F. Crary,	Saint Louis.
J. B. Middleton,	South Carolina.
J. C. M'Intosh,	South-eastern Indiana.
G. W. Hughey,	Southern Illinois.
Philip Kuhl,	South-west German.
Robert Quinn,	Tennessee.
Erastus Carter,	Texas.
Andrew Witherspoon,	Troy.
Wm. Brush,	Upper Iowa.
I. M'Ann,	Vermont.
E. P. Phelps,	Virginia.
Aaron Shoveler,	Washington.
C. D. Hubbard,	West Virginia.
J. H. Rountree,	West Wisconsin.
Wesley Kenney,	Wilmington.
H. Bannister,	Wisconsin.
D. C. Olmstead,	Wyoming.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

While the nomination of the foregoing Committees was progressing, a motion to extend the time of the session prevailed.

Jesse T. Peck moved that the several standing Committees meet at the places assigned them by the Committee of Arrangements, at three o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of organization.

C. A. Holmes moved, as a substitute, that this Conference shall meet this afternoon at three o'clock, in the Washington-street Church, under the presidency of a Bishop, for the organization of the Committees.

K. P. Jervis moved that the substitute be laid on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

It was then moved to amend by substituting the words "the members of this Conference shall meet," etc., instead of the words "this Conference shall meet," etc., and also by striking out the words, "under the presidency of a Bishop." A motion was made to lay these amendments on the table, but the motion was lost, and the amendments were adopted.

J. M. Reid moved that one of the Bishops be requested to preside this afternoon.

A motion to adjourn was lost, after which Reuben Nelson moved, as a substitute for the motion of J. M.

Committees to
meet for or-
ganization.

A Bishop to
preside in org-
anizing the
Committees.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

Reid, that Alfred Brunson be requested to preside. This motion was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

Jesse T. Peck moved that each standing Committee be directed to appoint an engrossing clerk, to prepare copies of reports, etc.

Pending this motion, Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, and James S. Smart pronounced the benediction.

May 4.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4.

FOURTH DAY.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Thomas T. Tasker, of the Philadelphia Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

Committees organized.

On motion, the order of business was suspended, and the result of the action yesterday afternoon in the organization of committees was reported as follows, namely:

	<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
Episcopacy.....	J. M. Trimble,	Albert S. Hunt.
Itinerancy.....	Jesse T. Peck,	Robert Allyn.
Boundaries.....	L. C. Matlack,	George B. Jocelyn.
Book Concern....	B. R. Bonner,	Arthur Edwards.
Missions.....	Gilbert Haven,	B. I. Ives.
Education.....	Thomas Bowman,	William Wells.
Revisals.....	E. O. Haven,	F. S. Hoyt.

Invitation to the
Anniversary
of the Bible
Society.

A communication from the Secretaries of the American Bible Society was received, inviting the General Conference to attend the anniversary of the Society, occurring during the present month.

Thomas M. Eddy moved that the thanks of the General Conference be tendered to the Secretaries for their cordial invitation, but that this body, on account of pressing duties, cannot accept it; but, instead thereof, will send a deputation to be present at the anniversary services.

Invitation re-
ferred to a
special Com-
mittee.

On motion of Luke Hitchcock, the whole subject was referred to a special committee of five to consider and report.

On motion of J. M. Walden, the Committee on Rules of Order had leave of absence.

**MAY 4.
FOURTH DAY.**

On motion of Cyrus Nutt, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Conference appoint the following Special Committees, consisting of seven members each, to wit: on Temperance, Pastoral Address, Expenses of Delegates, American Bible Society, and Metropolitan Church.

Special Committees
dered.

Resin Sapp moved the appointment of a special Committee of thirteen on the subject of the Insurance of Church Property.

Committee on
Insurance of
Church Prop-
erty ordered.

James Strong moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

F. A. Hester moved to lay the substitute on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

On motion of L. C. Queal, the motion referring the subject to the Committee on Church Extension was laid on the table, and the original motion prevailed.

Henderson Ritchie moved the appointment of a special Committee of seven on the Scandinavian Work.

Committee on
Scandinavian
Work ordered.

Otis Gibson moved, as a substitute, that the interests of the Scandinavian work be referred to the Committee on Missions, but the substitute was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

A. C. George offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee of ten ministers and fifteen laymen, to report a plan for paying the expenses of General Conference, and for other purposes.

G. W. Hughey moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "fifteen," and inserting the word "ten" instead thereof; but this amendment, on motion of R. S. Foster, was laid on the table.

On motion of Jacob Rothweiler, the resolution was amended by substituting "twenty-five" for "ten ministers and fifteen laymen," and by striking out the word "sacredly" before the word "consecrated;" and it was then adopted as follows, namely:

Committee on
support of the
Bishops, etc.,
ordered.

Resolved, That a special Committee of twenty-five be appointed by the Chair to devise, if practicable, and report to this body, some plan for providing for the expenses of the General Conference, the expenses of delegates sent by the General Conference to other religious bodies, the support of the Bishops, and other general expenses of the Church, without intrenching upon funds consecrated to other purposes.

May 4.

FOURTH DAY.
W. H. Hunter's
preamble and
resolution in
relation to the
Book Concern.

William H. Hunter offered the following preamble and resolution relating to the Book Concern in New York, namely:

Whereas, It is known to this General Conference that a long and painful controversy has existed in the Book Concern at New York in regard to its financial management; and,

Whereas, It is time that this question be so settled as to secure the stability and the great usefulness of the Concern in the accomplishment of its legitimate work; and

Whereas, It is believed that important questions relating to the management of the Book Concern and its publishing interests will be brought before the regular Book Committee, demanding all their time in devising ways and means for the greater efficiency of our publishing interests; therefore,

Resolved, That a special Committee be appointed, consisting of one minister and one layman from each Book Committee District, to whom all papers and charges relating to the question of fraud and mismanagement in the Book Concern be referred, and that this Committee report at as early a day as possible.

Paper laid on
the table.

On motion of John J. Hight, this paper was laid on the table. Whereupon John Lanahan moved to reconsider the vote by which it was laid on the table.

Motion to re-
consider in-
definitely post-
poned.

After some discussion, on motion of L. C. Queal, the motion to reconsider was indefinitely postponed on a count vote of 199 to 156.

Report of the
Book Com-
mittee called
for.

R. S. Foster moved that the report of the Book Committee be now called for.

Slicer's substi-
tute laid on
the table.

Henry Slicer moved, as a substitute, that the Book Committee be directed to furnish all the documents in reference to the Book Concern difficulties; but, on motion of Daniel Stevenson, the substitute was laid on the table by a count vote of 248, which number being a majority of the General Conference, the negative vote was not called.

R. S. Foster then withdrew his motion, calling for the report of the Book Committee.

On motion of J. M. Walden, the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts had leave of absence from Conference for the purpose of organizing the Committee.

Manual of Con-
ference or-
dered.

On motion of G. W. Woodruff, the following resolution was adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare and cause to be printed a Manual, containing the rules of order, the roll of delegates, the list of standing Committees, with the times and places of their meeting, and such other information as he shall deem necessary for the use and convenience of the Conference.

On motion of G. W. Woodruff, a special Committee of five was ordered, to consider and report in relation to the erection of a monument over the grave of Bishop Kingsley, at Beirut, in Syria.

MAY 4.
FOURTH DAY.
Monument to
Bishop Kings-
ley.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the paper presented by the Bishops concerning the manner of determining all matters relating to the Boundaries of Annual Conferences was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Bishops' paper
referred to the
Committee on
Boundaries.

John F. Devore moved the appointment of a special Committee of fifteen on the subject of District Conferences.

District Confer-
ences.

On motion of Daniel Curry, the subject of District Conferences was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Committee on
Fraternal Cor-
respondence.

On motion of Reuben Nelson, a Committee of seven on fraternal correspondence with other religious bodies was ordered.

Regular order.

On motion, the regular order of business was resumed, and the roll of Conferences was called for the presentation of Petitions, Memorials, and Appeals, and they were presented and referred as follows, namely :

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Boundaries.

Lyttleton F. Morgan presented a protest from Winchester Station, signed by Samuel R. Atwell and one hundred and ten others, against the transfer of that circuit to the Virginia Conference ; also the protest of official members of Martinsburgh Station and others, against a change of boundaries, and they were both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Metropolitan
Church.

Thomas M. Eddy presented a memorial from the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Church in Washington City, and it was referred to the special Committee on the Metropolitan Church.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution of
the Mission-
ary Society.

Otis Gibson presented the action of the Preachers' meeting of San Francisco, in reference to the Constitution of the Missionary Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

May 4.**FOURTH DAY.****CENTRAL NEW YORK.****Rules for Annual Conferences.****Boundaries.****CENTRAL NEW YORK.**

Frank F. Jewell presented the action of the Conference relating to Rules for Annual Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals. He also presented the action of the Conference on Boundaries, and a petition on the same subject from the first Church in Oswego, signed by E. T. Thornton and one hundred and two others, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL OHIO.**CENTRAL OHIO.****Election of Presiding Elders.**

William Lawrence presented the petition of John Shannon and eleven others for the election of Presiding Elders by ballot in the Annual Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CINCINNATI.**CINCINNATI.****Boundaries.**

Ichabod Corwin presented a petition from East Liberty Circuit, asking that it remain in the Cincinnati Conference; also a petition, signed by W. Rector and one hundred and twenty-six others, relating to boundaries between the Cincinnati and Central Ohio Conferences, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

COLORADO.**COLORADO.****Boundaries.**

B. T. Vincent presented a petition on boundaries, signed by Thomas Harwood and two others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

On motion, the Committee on Church Extension was granted leave of absence, for the purpose of organization.

DETROIT.**DETROIT.****Election of Presiding Elders.**

James S. Smart presented the petition of himself and five others concerning the election of Presiding Elders, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

GEORGIA.**GEORGIA.****Colored people ask separate Conferences.**

E. Q. Fuller presented a memorial, from a convention of colored people of Georgia, asking for a separate Conference organization, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

IOWA.

E. H. Waring presented a petition from the Mount Pleasant District Association relating to Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 4.
FOURTH DAY.

IOWA.
Boundaries.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

L. C. Matlack presented a memorial from the German Churches in the Louisiana Conference on the subject of a German Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTH INDIANA.

NORTH INDIANA.

William H. Goode presented a memorial on Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

OHIO.

OHIO.

Joseph M. Trimble presented the action of the Ohio Conference in relation to our book business, and also in relation to the claim of the Book Concern against the widow of H. Z. Ross, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book Business.
Claim against
estate of H.
Z. Ross.

UPPER IOWA.

UPPER IOWA.

John Bowman presented the petition of J. C. Ayres relating to the tenure of Church membership, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church Membership.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

Robert H. Robinson presented the memorial of himself and two others in reference to continuing the Conference as a separate organization, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Benjamin Brown presented a petition, signed by himself and three others, asking the General Conference to elect one or more colored men to the Episcopacy.

Colored Bish-
ops.

The call of the roll of Conferences was repeated for the presentation of Resolutions and Miscellaneous Business, and the following were presented and disposed of as indicated :

Resolutions and
Miscellaneous
Business.

May 4.

FOURTH DAY.

CALIFORNIA.

Gibson Weekly
S. S. Paper.

CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Otis Gibson, the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts:

Resolved, That the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts be requested to inquire into the expediency of issuing a Weekly Sunday-School Advocate, instead of bi-monthly as now.

Mission in Can-
ton.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Mission in the province of Canton, China.

CENTRAL PENN-
SYLVANIA.M'Murray Elec-
tion of Pre-
siding Elders.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. S. M'Murray presented the following preamble and resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, namely:

Whereas, The discussion had on the Presiding Eldership, both in our Church papers and in certain Annual Conferences, indicates a demand for some modification of the office; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Itinerancy be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of so providing, that when a new Presiding Elder is to be appointed the Presiding Bishops shall have the right to nominate and the Conference to elect.

Resolved, 2. That they inquire into the expediency of extending the limit of a Presiding Elder's term of service on a district from four to six years, so as to duplicate that of the pastorate.

Resolved, 3. That they inquire into the expediency of recommending the enlargement of districts so as to reduce the number of Presiding Elders, and lessen the expense for their support.

GEORGIA.

Fuller.

GEORGIA.

E. Q. Fuller presented the following papers from the Georgia Conference, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries, namely:

Colored Confer-
ences.

Rev. J. W. Yarborough read from the Journal of the Conference, session of 1869, as follows:

"GEORGIA CONFERENCE ROOM,
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
October 18, 1869.

"*To the Bishop and Members of the Georgia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:*

"**DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:** While we feel grateful to you as a body for the interest you have manifested in the welfare of the work of our Church among the people of color in the South, we would most respectfully ask that districts be manned by colored

ministers, and that as soon as may be proper in your judgment, we be organized into a separate Conference.

ROBERT T. KENT,
HENRY ELDER,
JOSEPH LANE,
WILLIAM FINCHER,

EDWARD LACEY."

ADAM PALMER,
M. WILKERSON,
GEORGE ANSLEY,
J. C. CRUSE,

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FOURTH DAY.

After reading the above he offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Conference instruct their delegates to the ensuing General Conference to move that body to authorize the setting off of a colored Annual Conference in Georgia, and that in case that is done, we, the members of this Conference, white and colored, discuss the question through the year, and come to our next Annual Conference prepared to take action.

"J. W. YARBOROUGH,
R. H. WATERS."

The question, after discussion, was adopted.

He also presented the following preamble and resolutions, with accompanying memorial, from a convention of ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia, asking the organization of a Conference of colored members in that State, and they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Whereas, Pursuant to a call issued through the columns of "The Methodist Advocate," we have met to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the ensuing General Conference for a separate Conference of colored members in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; and

Whereas, We have fully considered these measures, and believe that they would greatly tend to promote the interests of our people and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That we hereby reaffirm our devotion to the "old mother Church" and all her interests, and pledge ourselves individually and collectively under all circumstances to stand by her.

Resolved, 2. That while our relations with our white brethren of the Georgia Conference have been of the most pleasant character, we believe the interests of the whole work, as well as the interests of the colored people, demand that we should assume a more advanced position in the Church.

Resolved, 3. That we will hereafter, as heretofore, feel especially grateful to them for their interest in our welfare, and will always remember them at the throne of grace.

Resolved, 4. That we recognize the propriety of electing a colored man to the episcopal office if, in the judgment of the General Conference, a worthy and suitable man can be found, and to this end we will direct our prayers.

Resolved, 5. That "The Methodist Advocate" has shown itself a firm friend of Christianity, and an unflinching defender of human rights, and we heartily indorse its sentiments touching the great questions affecting our interests, and pledge ourselves to give the paper a more earnest and active support.

Resolved, 6. That the officers of this Convention be and are hereby authorized to present the wishes of our people for a separate Conference, with our reasons therefor, to our delegates to the Gen-

MAY 4.
FOURTH DAY.

eral Conference, that they may be laid before that body, and our delegates be requested respectfully to give them their support.

Memorial to the General Conference to be held at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1, 1872.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We, ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Georgia Conference, in convention met to consider the petition of said Conference praying your venerable body to authorize the setting off of a Conference of colored members in the State of Georgia, beg to offer the following reasons why your body should grant the aforesaid request, namely:

1. It will enable us to demonstrate our capacity for self-government by imposing on us the responsibilities of self-government.
2. It will secure greater efficiency in the prosecution of the work in this State among both white and colored.
3. It will relieve us from the taunts and sneers of designing men, and secure the communion and friendship of many who would not otherwise unite with us.
4. By our present status as a mixed Conference we are compelled to meet year after year in Atlanta at great expense to those charges in remote portions of the State, as well as the Churches in Atlanta, whereas, by a separate organization, a colored Conference could be supported at Augusta, Savannah, Griffin, Newman, Atlanta, LaGrange, Brunswick, and Blackshear, and a white Conference at other points, thus equalizing the burden of their support, as well as strengthening our work at these points by the prestige and influence of a Conference meeting, and secure to us the itinerancy of our Conference as well as of our preachers.
5. It will enable our white brethren to more vigorously prosecute the work among their own race.
6. It will secure to us the services of our more experienced colored brethren from other Conferences, by which we will be able to more fully meet the wants of our own people.
7. It will relieve the Church of even a suspicion of a spirit of caste, and make us feel as men, and the peers of our white brethren.
8. It will be no innovation upon any principle of Christianity or of our beloved Church, but simply a reiteration of the principle evinced in the organization of the four German Conferences, and the Washington, Delaware, and Lexington Conferences.
9. It will secure equal, if not greater, results at less cost to our Missionary fund.

For these reasons, dear brethren, we pray your venerable body to grant the request of the Georgia Conference as contained in the aforementioned petition, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Signed by order and in behalf of said Convention,

ROBERT T. KENT, *President.*

DAVID M'LENDON, *First Vice-President.*

EDWARD LACY, *Second Vice-President.*

C. O. FISHER, *Secretary.*

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

L. S. Jacoby on
Church Extension Fund.

L. S. Jacoby presented the following resolution of this Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Church Extension, namely:

Resolved, That we request you to grant us an interest in the Church Extension Fund, we, of course, willingly pledging ourselves to discharge the obligations thereby devolving on us.

INDIANA.

John J. Hight presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals, namely :

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Discipline that persons can be licensed to exhort only by a Quarterly Conference, and after an examination in doctrines and discipline, and with the approbation of the Presiding Elder.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Part IV, chap. i, sec. 2, page 150, by striking out the words, "the Holy Catholic Church," and inserting the language of the foot-note, "the one universal Church of Christ."

Amending the Ritual.

Resolved, 3. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Discipline as to dispense with the examination in doctrines and discipline of persons who are licensed to preach, or recommended to an Annual Conference for admission or orders, and, in lieu of such examination, let none be licensed by a Quarterly Conference to preach except those who have stood a good examination made by the Presiding Elder, or a committee of preachers by him appointed, on a course of study which it shall be the duty of the Bishops to prescribe.

Qualification for admission on election to orders.

He also presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, namely :

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Part VI, chap. ii, sec. 1, page 273, by striking out the following :

Raising supplies. sup-

"1. The more effectually to raise the amount necessary to meet the above-mentioned allowances of the effective ministers and preachers, let there be made weekly class collections in all our societies where it is practicable; and in such circuits and stations where the stewards approve, large classes may be divided into two or three financial classes, to consist of not more than twelve members and a collector appointed by the preacher, (by and with the advice and consent of the stewards,) whose duty it shall be to collect weekly, monthly, or quarterly, as the case may be determined, from each member of the class, what they agree to pay, and the money when collected shall be paid regularly to the class-leader, to be brought up by him to the leaders' meeting or Quarterly Conference, as the case may be"—and inserting :

"1. The more effectually to raise the amount necessary to meet the above mentioned allowances of the effective preachers, let the stewards set down at the beginning of the year what they think each member of the congregation ought to pay; give notice personally to each of this estimate, and after trying to persuade those who are not sufficiently liberal to more enlarged beneficence, amend the estimates according to the desires of those who are to contribute, and these sums shall be the official assessments, which when due shall be considered debts; and when it is practicable let the attendants upon our churches be invited to contribute sums they are willing to give inclosed in envelopes inscribed with their names or numbers. Let those assessed be divided into convenient classes from which the stewards, or persons appointed upon their advice by the preacher, shall collect of the delinquents, or of the

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entire class where the envelope plan is not used, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, as may be determined, what they agree to pay, and the money when collected shall be inclosed in envelopes inscribed with the names or members of the contributors, and placed in the baskets at church, or paid to the class-leader or other person designated by the stewards, to be brought up to the leaders' meeting or Quarterly Conference, as the case may be. The Recording Stewards shall keep an individual account of all these assessments and contributions, together with the receipts from whatever source for the support of the effective ministers, and pay over the same under the direction of the stewards to the preachers authorized to receive them."

**W. M'K. Hester
on Episcopcal
Districts.**

W. M'K. Hester presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy, namely :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be requested to inquire into the expediency of making the following regulations in regard to the Episcopacy in our Church:

1. That the whole number of Annual Conferences in the Church be divided into districts equal in number to that of the Bishops.
2. That one Bishop be required to have his residence in the bounds of each district.
3. That the salary of each Bishop be drawn, one half from the district in which he resides, the other half and his traveling expenses from the Book Concern.
4. That the allowance of each Bishop be made by a Board of Stewards, composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen, appointed by the Annual Conferences.
5. That these changes shall not interfere with the general work of superintending or presiding in the Annual Conferences as at present.

IOWA.

**W. F. Cowles on
the Presiding
Elders.**

W. F. Cowles presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, namely :

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the several Annual Conferences to determine the number of Presiding Elders that shall be appointed in their respective Conferences.

**Committee on
Church Ex-
tension or-
ganized.**

The Committee on Church Extension reported its organization by the election of W. C. De Pauw as Chairman, and George W. Woodruff, Secretary.

**Committee on
Sunday-
Schools and
Tracts organ-
ized.**

The Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts reported its organization by the election of William M'Allister, Chairman, and Henry C. Sigler, Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

**D. Stevenson on
Fraternal Re-
lations with
the Church
South.**

KENTUCKY.

Daniel Stevenson presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, namely :

Resolved, That the Bishops are hereby requested to appoint three of the members of this Conference to visit, and bear our fraternal greetings to, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that will meet in the city of Louisville, in 1874.

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FOURTH DAY.

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON.

Marshall W. Taylor presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Boundaries be requested to inquire into the propriety of placing the colored work in Ohio and Indiana in the Lexington Conference.

M.W. Taylor on
Colored Work
in Ohio and
Indiana.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

L. C. Matlack presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, namely:

Louisiana Con-
ference action.

Resolved, That the action of the Louisiana Conference, on the subject of the Episcopacy, as follows, be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

"*Resolved*, That the present system for the election of Bishops, without limitation as to time of service, should be retained by the Church."—*Journal*, p. 125.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, namely:

Course of
Study.

Resolved, That the following action of the Louisiana Conference on a Special Course of Study be referred to the Committee on the Itinerancy:

"*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of the Louisiana Annual Conference, it is necessary to the interests of the Southern work that a special course of study be prepared for the preachers of the South, whose limited opportunities for education make it impossible for them to meet the demands of the course of study as now arranged."

—*Journal*, p. 102.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern, namely:

Book Deposito-
ry in New Or-
leans.

Resolved, That so much of the Journal of the Louisiana Conference as refers to a Book Depository in New Orleans, as follows, be referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

"*Whereas*, The Louisiana Conference is central to a great portion of our work in the South, including the great States of Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and a large portion of Tennessee; and,

"*Whereas*, The city of New Orleans is the great city of the Southwest, and is the great commercial center to which our people naturally look for their supply of books and reading matter, and also for the current news of the day, and their religious or Church periodicals; and,

"*Whereas*, It is unnatural and unreasonable to expect them to look to any other point in all the South as their center for supplying the reading-matter or Church periodicals; therefore,

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"Resolved, That, in our judgment, it is the imperative duty of the Church, at the ensuing General Conference, to establish a Book Depository in the city of New Orleans, for the supply of our own and all the surrounding Conferences, who look upon this point as a radiating center; and also in connection therewith, at the earliest practicable day, to establish a religious paper, to be published under the auspices and in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as the organ of the Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and Tennessee Conferences."—*Journal*, p. 139.

SAINT LOUIS.

**A. C. George on
Judicial Con-
ferences.**

A. C. George presented the following resolution, providing for a Judicial Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the propriety of adding the following section to the Book of Discipline:

THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

Quest. How are the Judicial Districts arranged?

Ans. 1. The Boston District shall include the East Maine, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New England, Providence, India Mission, and Liberia Mission Conferences.

2. The New York District shall include the New York East, New York, Troy, Black River, Central New York, East Genesee, and Genesee Conferences.

3. The Philadelphia District shall include the Newark, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Wyoming, Central Pennsylvania, Erie, and Pittsburgh Conferences.

4. The Washington District shall include the Baltimore, Wilmington, Delaware, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina Conferences.

5. The Cincinnati District shall include the Cincinnati, Ohio, Central Ohio, North Ohio, Southern Indiana, Indiana, North Indiana, Kentucky, and Lexington Conferences.

6. The Chicago District shall include the Rock River, Central Illinois, Michigan, Detroit, North-west Indiana, Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Upper Iowa Conferences.

7. The Saint Louis District shall include the Illinois, Southern Illinois, Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri, Saint Louis, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado Conferences.

8. The San Francisco District shall include the California, Oregon, and Nevada Conferences.

9. The New Orleans District shall include the Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Holston, and Tennessee Conferences.

10. The German Conference District shall include the East German, Central German, North-west German, South-west German, and Germany and Switzerland Mission Conferences.

Quest. When shall the Judicial Conference meet?

Ans. On the first Wednesday in _____ of each year, except the year in which the General Conference meets. The place of the first meeting shall be designated by the Bishop appointed to preside, but the Conference shall determine from time to time the place of the subsequent sessions.

Quest. Who shall compose the Judicial Conference?

Ans. Each Annual Conference, at the session immediately preceding the session of the Judicial Conference, shall choose, by ballot, as many delegates to the Judicial Conference as such Annual

SAINT LOUIS.

Conference would be entitled to send to the General Conference, and having the same qualifications; and two thirds of all such delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Judicial Conference.

Quest. Who shall preside in the Judicial Conference?

Ans. One of the Bishops; but, in the absence of a bishop, the Conference may choose a president, without debate, from among its own members.

Quest. How shall the records of the Judicial Conference be kept?

Ans. By a Secretary appointed for that purpose, and the journals of such Conference, signed by the president and Secretary, and containing charges, decisions, and proceedings of trials, fully entered, shall be sent to the ensuing General Conference for examination.

Quest. What is the business of a Judicial Conference?

Ans. 1. To try appeals from any Annual Conference within its district; and a reversal of the decision of an Annual Conference shall be complete, and shall work the full acquittal and restoration of any member of an Annual Conference who has been censured, suspended, expelled, or located without his consent; but from an affirmation of the judgment and action of an Annual Conference an appeal may be taken to the General Conference, provided that notice of such appeal shall be given at the time.

In the trial of an appeal in the Judicial Conference, the delegates of the Annual Conference from which the appeal comes shall not be allowed to vote.

In all cases, an appellant from the decision of an Annual Conference may carry his appeal directly to the Judicial or the General Conference, as he may elect.

2. To try a bishop accused of immorality, of improper or unministerial conduct, of usurpation in his episcopal office, or of a violation of the order and discipline of the Church, and to acquit, suspend, or expel him from the Church, as the facts and findings in the case may justify; provided, that an accusation against a bishop shall not be received, except on complaint, in writing, of at least three traveling elders, nor except the accused shall have received a copy of the charges and specifications thirty or more days before the meeting of the Judicial Conference; and provided also, that an accused bishop shall have the right of appeal to the ensuing General Conference, which body shall possess both original and appellate jurisdiction in the case. But pending such appeal, no accused bishop shall exercise any episcopal or ministerial functions among us.

3. To exercise general supervision over the educational and benevolent interests of the Church within its bounds.

The Chair announced the following Committee on the invitation of the American Bible Society, namely, Thomas M. Eddy, Daniel Curry, Luke Hitchcock, Richard W. Thompson, and Lewis Miller.

On motion of Thomas M. Eddy, the following resolution was adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference be and he is hereby instructed to have the Journal of this General Conference printed, substantially bound, and duly certified by him to be correct; and that a copy so certified shall be the *official* Journal of this General Conference.

**May 4.
FOURTH DAY.**

Committee on
Invitation of
Bible Society.

Official Journal.

May 4.
FOURTH DAY.

Secretary to edit the Journal.

On motion of Reuben Nelson, the following resolution was adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference be and he is hereby appointed to edit the General Conference Journal.

On motion, Conference adjourned. After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by R. A. Caruthers.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 6.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Benjamin Brown, of the Washington Conference.

The Journal of Saturday's session was read and approved.

Invitation to the Congregational Reunion.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the American Congregational Union, through Rev. Ray Palmer, Corresponding Secretary, inviting the delegates of this General Conference to attend their Annual Reunion, on Thursday evening next, at the Academy of Music.

Invitation accepted.

On motion, the thanks of this Conference were tendered to the American Congregational Union, the invitation was accepted, and the Secretary was appointed to receive and distribute the tickets of admission to the several delegations.

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended.

Rules of Order amended.

The Committee on Rules of Order reported that careful consideration had been given to the resolution of J. S. M'Calmon relating to motions to reconsider; and that the Committee unanimously recommends the amendment of the thirteenth Rule by adding these words, namely, "but motions to reconsider non-debatable motions shall be decided without debate."

On motion, the Rule was amended according to the recommendation of the Committee.

A motion was made to amend the tenth Rule, by inserting after the words "he shall rise," the words "in his place;" but the amendment, on motion, was laid on the table.

At the suggestion of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, the introduction of Fraternal Delegates to this body was made the order of the day for Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

A. J. Kynett presented the Report of the Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society, and, on his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Church Extension, and ordered to be printed in the "Daily Advocate."

The Committee on Freedmen reported its organization, by the election of John M. Walden, Chairman, and Dietrich C. Smith, Secretary.

Cyrus Brooks, Chairman, presented the Quadrennial Book Report of the Committee, together with the Report of James P. Kilbreth, Referee. [For Reports, see *Appendix 42, 43.*]

Pending the reading of the report, on motion of John Miley, the time of session was extended until the reading should be finished.

The reading of the report having been completed, on motion of W. H. Olin, the Conference adjourned.

After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by S. A. W. Jewett.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by John Van Cleve, of the Southern Illinois Conference.

The Journal of yesterday morning's session was read and approved.

On motion of William R. Clark, John W. Lindsay had leave of absence on account of the death of his mother-in-law, the widow of the late Dr. Bond; and William Butler, the first reserve delegate from the New England Conference, was admitted to a seat in his stead.

On motion of Henry Slicer, the order of business was suspended. A minority report of the Book Committee, signed by Henry Slicer, James Pike, and George W. Maltby, was then presented and read. [For Minority Report, see *Appendix 44.*]

MAY 6.
FIFTH DAY.

Reception of
Fraternal Del-
egates.

Report of the
Church Ex-
tension Soci-
ety.

Committee on
Freedmen or-
ganized.

Book Commit-
tee Report
presented and
read.

MAY 7.
SIXTH DAY.

J. W. Lindsay
had leave of
absence, and
William But-
ler admitted
in his stead.

Book Commit-
tee—Minority
Report.

MAY 7.
SIXTH DAY.

John Lanahan's
Report as As-
sistant Book
Agent.

Allyn's motion
to refer all
papers to the
Committee
on the Book
Concern.

Endsley's sub-
stitute.

M'Calmont's
amendment
of the substi-
tute.

Amendment
laid on the
table.

Substitute laid
on the table.

Clarke's substi-
tute.

Lawrence's
amendment.

The reading of the Minority Report having been concluded, on motion of John Lanahan it was laid on the table, and he then presented his report as Assistant Agent of the Book Concern in New York, which report was read to the Conference. [For Report of Assistant Agent, see *Appendix 45.*]

Robert Allyn moved that the Report of the Book Committee, the Report of the Minority of the Book Committee, the Report of John Lanahan, Assistant Agent, and all accompanying documents and papers, be referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

A. J. Endsley moved, as a substitute, that they be referred to a special Committee of two from each Book Committee District, to be chosen by the delegations of the respective districts.

J. S. M'Calmont moved to amend the substitute, so as to refer the papers to a special Committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Bishops, with leave to sit during the sessions of the Conference.

On motion of John Williams, the amendment was laid on the table.

J. B. Dobbins moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Pending this motion, J. S. M'Calmont moved that Conference do now adjourn, but the motion did not prevail.

On motion, the time of the session was extended.

A call for a vote by ayes and noes, on the motion to lay the substitute of A. J. Endsley on the table, was made, but the call was not sustained, and the motion to lay on the table was carried by a vote of 299 in favor of it. This number being a majority of the Conference, the negative vote was not taken.

George W. Clarke then moved, as a substitute, that the papers before the Conference be referred to a special Committee of one from each delegation, to be appointed by the delegations respectively.

William Lawrence moved to so amend the substitute,

That the delegates from each Conference shall appoint one person, and report the same to this Conference, and the persons so selected shall meet and appoint a Committee of fifteen persons to whom, as a Committee, all reports and papers relative to alleged irregularities and frauds in the Book Concern shall be referred, and said Committee shall report what action shall be taken.

At this stage of the proceedings, Jacob Klein moved the previous question, whereupon James S. Smart offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the vote be taken by the ministers and laymen separately.

A motion was made that the Conference do now adjourn, and the motion prevailed on a count vote of 201 to 190.

The doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by Moses Hill, of the Erie Conference.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Previous Question.

Smart's resolution for a separate vote of ministers and laymen.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

May 8.
SEVENTH DAY.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by W. R. Clark of the New England Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Thomas M. Eddy, Chairman of the Committee to which was referred the invitation to attend the Anniversary of the American Bible Society, submitted a report, which was adopted, as follows, namely:

Report on Invitation of the Bible Society.

The Committee to which was referred the communication of Revs. Joseph Holdich and Edward W. Gilman, Corresponding Secretaries of the American Bible Society, "in behalf of the Board of Managers," report for your consideration the following answer, and respectfully recommend that it be adopted, and an official copy forwarded to the Bible House.

T. M. EDDY, *Chairman.*

"GENERAL CONFERENCE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, }
"BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, May 7, 1872. }

"Revs. Joseph Holdich, D.D., and Rev. Edward W. Gilman, D.D., Corresponding Secretaries, American Bible Society:

"BRETHREN—Your communication of the 1st inst., containing an invitation from the Board of Managers to attend the Anniversary of the American Bible Society on the 9th inst., was read before the Conference, and we ask you to express to the Managers our respectful recognition of their thoughtful Christian courtesy.

"We need not give you fresh assurances of the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the work of your organization, or formally renew our expressions of confidence and cordial support, for nothing has occurred to weaken the one or lessen the other.

"It would afford the Conference great gratification to attend your anniversary in a body, but the pressure of paramount duties forbids. We have, however, the pleasure of informing you that we have appointed, as a deputation in our behalf, the following distinguished brethren: Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana; Rev. W. G. Miller, D.D., of Wisconsin; Rev. W. R. Clark, D.D., of Boston;

May 8. Hon. George Abernethy, of Oregon; Rev. L. C. Matlack, D.D., of New Orleans; Rev. D. D. Lore, D.D., of Syracuse; and Hon. Ex-Governor Evans, of Colorado.

"We trust the anniversary may be one of unusual interest, and that the future of the Society may be even more useful than the past.

"Signed by order of General Conference."

Bishops' Ad-
dress.

K. P. Jervis moved that the Bishops' Address be made the order of the day for to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Thomas M. Eddy moved as a substitute, that the Address be received at this time.

A motion was made to lay the substitute on the table, but the motion did not prevail, and the substitute was accepted and adopted.

The Bishops' Address was then read by the Secretary. [For Address, see *Appendix 1.*]

On motion of W. M'K. Hester, the following resolution was adopted, namely :

Resolved, That so much of the Bishops' Address as refers to the condition of Methodism be referred to Committee on State of the Church; on Missionary work, to Committee on Missions; on District Conferences, to Committee on Itinerancy; on Educational Institutions, to Committee on Education: on our National Anniversary, to special Committee of Nine; on Memoirs, to special Committee of Nine; on Episcopacy, to Committee on Episcopacy.

Pending the consideration of the foregoing resolution, G. W. Woodrnff moved to amend, by referring the matter of the Centenary celebration to the Committee on the State of the Church instead of to a special Committee of Nine, but the amendment was laid on the table.

Memorial Ser-
vices for de-
ceased Bish-
ops.

On motion of E. H. Waring, the Committee on Episcopacy was instructed to report arrangements for Memorial Services relating to the deceased Bishops of the Church.

2000 copies of
Bishops' Ad-
dress to be
printed.

Cyrus Nutt moved that two thousand copies of the Bishops' Address be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Conference.

James R. Bryan moved to lay the motion on the table, but the motion was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

Special Com-
mittees.

The Chair announced the following special Committees, heretofore ordered, namely : .

TEMPERANCE.

Philip Kuhl,	W. H. Thompson,
William Brush,	R. Elmore,
E. G. Wood,	Charles Munger,
R. H. Robinson.	

May 8.
SEVENTH DAY.
Temperance.

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

Reuben Nelson,	Joseph H. Wythe,
F. S. Hoyt,	Alonzo Webster,
C. A. Holmes,	L. F. Morgan,
Stephen Allen.	

Pastoral Ad-
dress.

EXPENSES OF DELEGATES.

Expenses of
Delegates.

Samuel W. Thomas,	D. Sherman,
Hiram Price,	J. Nicols,
Alexander Bradley,	J. W. L. Slavens,
Joseph Leslie.	

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible Society.

Cyrus Nutt,	W. H. Perrine,
W. F. Cowles,	D. W. C. Huntington,
C. Beale,	Thomas H. Wilson,
H. S. Bundy.	

INSURANCE.

Insurance.

John Owen,	L. W. Pond,
Resin Sapp,	David Decker,
Amos Shinkle,	Thomas T. Tasker,
Jacob Rothweiler,	Eliphalet Remington,
George F. Gavitt,	John S. Deale,
John S. M'Calmont,	L. L. Palmer,
C. M. Dinsmore.	

METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

Metropolitan
Church.

Oliver Hoyt,	A. D. Wilbor,
T. M. Eddy,	J. F. Marley,
J. Patton,	W. H. H. Beadle,
D. M'Williams.	

May 8.**SEVENTH DAY.**
Scandinavian
Work.**SCANDINAVIAN WORK.**

L. Hitchcock,	W. Thomas,
J. B. Graw,	N. L. Brakeman,
C. A. Loeber,	B. R. Pierce,
G. S. Dearborn.	

Monument to
Bishop Kings-
ley.**MONUMENT TO BISHOP KINGSLEY.**

G. W. Woodruff,	M. Hill,
S. H. Nesbit,	J. B. Cornell,
W. S. Birch.	

Fraternal Cor-
respondence.**FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

R. S. Foster,	E. Wentworth,
J. T. Crane,	A. Martin,
F. Hodgson,	A. Brunson,
B. F. Crary.	

Support of Bish-
ops and Ex-
penses of Gen-
eral Confer-
ence.**SUPPORT OF THE BISHOPS, ETC.**

A. C. George,	F. H. Root,
William Lawrence,	J. S. Smart,
R. W. Thompson,	T. J. Thompson,
I. C. Pershing,	C. Albright,
W. H. Hunter,	Z. Bennett,
P. F. Bresee,	W. Deering,
H. S. Lane,	E. Q. Fuller,
J. F. Chalfant,	James W. Lewis,
N. G. Taylor,	W. R. Woodward,
James Harlan,	F. G. Hibbard,
David Campbell,	Paul Dillingham,
J. B. Wakeley,	Willard Ives,
J. R. Rountree.	

Centennial of
American In-
dependence.**CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.**

J. M. Walden,	W. M'K. Hester,
C. D. Hubbard,	Horace Benton,
L. C. Queal,	L. R. Thayer,
M. D'C. Crawford,	M. J. Talbot,
W. I. Maclay.	

Fraternal Dele-
gates.

The hour of ten o'clock having arrived, the order of the day, namely, the reception of Fraternal Delegates, was taken up.

The Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, A.M., and the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, A.M., Delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference, were then presented to the presiding Bishop by Joseph M. Trimble, and the Bishop introduced them to the Conference; after which they presented their credentials as Delegates and the Address of the British Conference to this General Conference. The credentials and address having been read, the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, A.M., and the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, A.M., severally addressed the Conference. [For credentials and addresses, see *Appendix 2, 3, 4, 5.*]

Albert S. Hunt then presented to the presiding Bishop the Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, and Fraternal Delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Bishop introduced him to the Conference. Having presented his credentials as a Delegate, he addressed the Conference. Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, the Co-Delegate of Dr. Crosby, was not present. [For credentials and address, see *Appendix 7, 8.*]

Oliver Hoyt presented the Rev. Joseph W. M'Kay, Delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, to the presiding Bishop, by whom he was introduced to the Conference. He then presented his credentials as a Delegate, and also the Address of the Irish Conference. After these papers had been read, he addressed the Conference. [For credentials and addresses, see *Appendix 9, 10, 11.*]

Pending the Address of Mr. M'Kay, on motion of Thomas M. Eddy, the time of the session was extended.

On motion of A. S. Hunt, the following resolution was adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the Delegates from other religious bodies, who have not been introduced, be now introduced to the Conference; that they be invited to occupy seats upon the platform whenever they desire to do so; and that we listen at some future day to such communications as they may please to make to the Conference.

Whereupon the Rev. George Sanderson, and the Rev. Alexander Sutherland were introduced as Delegates from the Wesleyan Conference of Canada.

May 8.
SEVENTH DAY.
Rev. Luke H. Wiseman and Rev. W. Morley Punshon, British Conference.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Joseph W. M'Kay, Irish Wesleyan Conference.

Other Delegates introduced.

Rev. Geo. Sanderson, Rev. Alex. Sutherland, Canada Conference.

May 8.**SEVENTH DAY.**

Rev. Henry Pope, Jr., Conference of Eastern British America.

Rev. E. A. Wheat, Rev. C. H. Williams, Rev. J. B. Hamilton, Methodist Church.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, Congregational Council.

Resolutions to be prepared.

The Rev. Henry Pope, Jr., President of the Conference of Eastern British America, and Delegate from that body, was also introduced to the Conference.

The following persons, delegates from the "Methodist Church," were also introduced to the Conference, namely: the Rev. E. A. Wheat, the Rev. C. H. Williams, and the Rev. J. B. Hamilton.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, a Delegate from the American Congregational Council, was introduced to the Conference.

On motion, the Committee on Correspondence was instructed to prepare suitable resolutions in reference to the addresses of this morning.

On motion, Conference adjourned. The doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, Delegate from the British Conference.

May 9.**EIGHTH DAY.****THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9.**

Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by William Cooper, of Philadelphia Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

At the suggestion of the Chair, Andrew J. Anderson was added to the Committee on the Scandinavian work.

The Committee on the Centennial Celebration of American Independence was announced by the Chair as follows, namely: J. M. Walden, C. D. Hubbard, L. C. Queal, M. D'C. Crawford, W. M'K. Hester, Horace Benton, L. R. Thayer, M. J. Talbot, and W. J. Maclay.

The Chair presented a communication from officers of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, tendering to the Conference a free excursion to Long Branch at such time as may suit the convenience of the Conference.

On motion of T. M. Eddy the invitation was accepted, and all other preliminary matters relating to

Anderson added to the Committee on the Scandinavian work.

Committee on Centenary of American Independence.

Free Excursion to Long Branch tendered and accepted.

the excursion were referred to the Committee of Arrangements with power.

On motion of B. F. Crary, Matthew Sorin was placed on the Committee on the Episcopacy instead of the Committee on Itinerancy, and that B. F. Crary be changed from the Committee on Episcopacy to that of Itinerancy.

The roll of Conferences was then called for the presentation of petitions, memorials, and appeals, and they were presented and referred as follows, namely:

**MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.**

M. Sorin and
B. F. Crary
placed on
other Com-
mittees.

Regular Order.

ALABAMA.

ALABAMA.

A. S. Lakin presented the memorial of the Alabama Conference for permission to organize a Conference of colored ministers, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Memorial on
Colored Con-
ferences.

BLACK RIVER.

BLACK RIVER.

I. S. Bingham presented the action of the Black River Conference on the subject of Boundaries; also the memorial of seventy-three Quarterly Conferences of the Black River Conference on the same subject, signed by eight hundred and fifty-five official members; also a memorial from I. S. Bingham and seventy-one other members of the Black River Conference, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries. He also presented a paper on the subject of Administration, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Boundaries.

L. D. White presented a memorial relating to the price of books to preachers and colporteurs, and it was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Books.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

J. H. Wythe presented the appeal of Richard May from the action of the California Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

Appeal of Rich-
ard May.

He also presented a memorial on direct representation of the Pacific Coast in all general Church interests, and also a resolution of the California Conference in reference to the appointment of Boards of Trustees,

General Church
interests.

Boards of Trus-
tees.

MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

and both papers were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Book Concern.

Otis Gibson presented a memorial, signed by himself and six others, in relation to a Book Concern in San Francisco, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book Interests.

W. J. Maclay presented extracts from the Journals of California Conference in relation to book interests, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Division of Conference.

He also presented the action of the California Conference in reference to a future division of the Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Sunday-Schools.

William Nast presented a resolution of the Central German Conference relating to a German Sunday-School Department, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

R. A. W. Bruehl presented the action of the Laymen's Convention in reference to the same subject, and it was referred to the same Committee.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Swedish Paper

A. J. Anderson presented a memorial from the preachers and people of the Swedish District, asking that the publication of the Swedish paper in Chicago be resumed; also a memorial, signed by himself and four others, asking for the publication of books in the Swedish language; also a petition from S. B. Newman and four others in reference to a Scandinavian school, and they were referred to the Committee on the Scandinavian work.

Scandinavian School.

Henderson Ritchie presented a memorial on Episcopacy, from Monmouth and Macomb Districts, signed by A. J. Jones and thirty-two others, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopacy.

J. S. Cumming presented a memorial of the Central Illinois Conference, asking that unordained pastors be allowed to solemnize matrimony, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Unordained Preachers and Solemnization of Matrimony.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

B. I. Ives presented the action of the Quarterly Conference of Newfield Charge on Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

B. S. Wright presented a memorial from J. D. Chamberlain on Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

A. J. Phelps presented a transcript of the Conference Journal, relating to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

CENTRAL OHIO.

CENTRAL OHIO.

W. L. Harris presented a memorial from Prof. Williams, Secretary of the Central Ohio Conference, in reference to Minutes of Annual Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented memorials on the manner of reporting benevolent contributions, from the several Boards of Managers of the Missionary Society, the Church Extension Society, the Tract Society, and the Sunday-School Union, and they were referred to the respective Committees on those subjects.

William Lawrence presented the petition of W. Ramsey and sixty others on the election of Presiding Elders, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.
Boundaries.

F. A. Hodgson presented a memorial from Thompson Mitchell on the subject of Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

John F. Marlay presented the memorial of M. Dustin and one other on the organization of our Foreign Missions into independent Churches, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

COLORADO.

COLORADO.

John Evans presented a memorial, asking the establishment of a Book Depository and weekly paper in

MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.
CENTRAL NEW
YORK.
Boundaries.

Woman's For-
eign Mis-
sionary Society.

Minutes of An-
nual Confer-
ences.

Manner of Re-
porting Ben-
evolent Col-
lections.

Election of Pre-
siding Elders.

CENTRAL
PENNSYL
VANIA.
Boundaries.

Foreign Mis-
sions and In-
dependent
Churches.

Book Deposi-
tory.

MAY 9. Colorado, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

DES MOINES.**Support of the Bishops.**

Bennett Mitchell presented the action of the Des Moines Conference relating to the Office and Support of our Bishops, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Lay Representation in Annual Conferences.

He also presented resolutions of the Des Moines Conference, asking for Lay Representation in Annual Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

DETROIT.**Secret Societies.**

L. R. Fisk presented the petition of John Levington and seventy-five others in reference to Secret Societies, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. He also presented the petition of C. M. Philo and eleven others on the same subject, and it was referred to the same Committee.

EAST GENESEE.**EAST GENESEE.****Secret Societies.**

K. P. Jervis presented a memorial from Rev. A. Hard on the subject of Secret Societies, and another from J. D. Requa on the same subject, and they were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

ERIE.**Boundaries.**

R. A. Caruthers presented petitions and remonstrances on the subject of Boundaries, as follows, namely: from P. Burroughs and two others; from W. Slavens and forty-eight others; from P. Burroughs and twenty-four others; from John Stewart and twenty-seven others; from the Quarterly Conferences of Mayville, Westfield, Ripley, Dunkirk, Cherry Creek, North Harmony, Sinclairville, Forrestville, Irving, Perrysburgh, Ellington, Cortland, Dayton, Hamlet, Clymer, and Leon; from Silver Creek Station; from the Ministers and Laymen's Convention of the Fredonia District; from R. N. Parsons and twenty-four others; and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ERIE.

He also presented the petition of C. Miller and ten others for a revision of the Discipline, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.
Revisals.

Boundaries.

Joseph Leslie presented protests against dividing the Erie Conference, as follows: from M. Martin and sixteen others; from A. Burgess and seven others; from Samuel Wilcox and seven others; from E. S. Ingersol and seven others; and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

R. H. Hurlburt presented the petition of the Quarterly Conferences of New Castle District, signed by John Crum and two hundred and seventy others; also the petition of J. Wilson and five hundred and seventy others; and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Unordained
Preachers
and Solemniza-
tion of Mat-
rimony.

He also presented a petition from Mount Jackson Cirenit, asking that unordained preachers in the regular work be authorized to solemnize matrimony, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

GENESEE.

GENESEE.

R. L. Waite presented a petition on Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

GEORGIA.

GEOEGIA.

E. Q. Fuller presented an extract from the Journal of the Georgia Conference on Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Chairmen of
Committees
have Leave of
Absence.

On motion of J. T. Peck, the Chairmen of the several Standing Committees had temporary leave of absence from the Conference room.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

L. S. Jacoby presented a paper from the Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland, requesting that it be read. A motion to have it read was lost on a count vote of 109 to 159.

Education.

L. S. Jacoby then presented a memorial in reference to Education, and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

MAY 9.**EIGHTH DAY.****ILLINOIS.**

Support of Ministers.

Boundaries.

Weekly Sunday-School Paper.

Boundaries.

INDIA.

District Conferences.

Division of the Missionary Society.

Boundaries.

IOWA.

Boundaries.

Episcopal Districts.

Price of Books.

Appeal of A. J. Kirkpatrick.

ILLINOIS.

William Thomas presented the petition of S. Shinn on the subject of the Support of Ministers, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

W. S. Prentice presented the resolution of the Illinois Conference against any change of Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the resolution of the Illinois Conference in favor of a Weekly Sunday-School Paper, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

C. P. Baldwin presented the protest of Hillsborough Quarterly Conference against any change of the Southern Boundary of the Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

INDIA.

H. Mansell presented a memorial for the organization of District Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial on the Division of the Foreign and Domestic Missions, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions; also the Statistics of India Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions; also a memorial from William Taylor, of Bombay, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

IOWA.

F. W. Evans presented a paper on Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

E. H. Waring presented a petition from Henry-street Quarterly Conference, of Mount Pleasant, asking the organization of Episcopal Districts, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

He also presented the petition of the same Quarterly Conference on the price of Books, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

He also presented the appeal of A. J. Kirkpatrick from the decision of the Iowa Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

KANSAS.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.
KANSAS.
Boundaries.

W. K. Marshall presented a petition for the organization of Arkansas and the Indian Territory into a separate Conference; also a petition for an Enabling Act to divide the Conference, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial in relation to the Baker University, and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

He also presented a petition for District Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented the appeal of T. B. Taylor, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

L. C. Matlack presented a memorial of J. C. Hartzell and others against separate Conferences for Colored People, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of himself in reference to the Appendix to the Discipline, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented the memorial of Emperor Williams and forty others, asking the General Conference to elect a Bishop of African descent, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

J. M. Reid presented a memorial in reference to the Quarterly Conference relations of Professors in Institutions of Learning, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

W. H. Perrine presented a memorial asking enlargement of the electoral basis of present Plan, so that all the membership outside of the Quarterly Conference may be represented in the body; also a memorial relating to the present Plan of General Conference Organization, and they were both referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Professors and
Quarterly
Conferences.

Lay Delegation.

MAY 9.

EIGHTH DAY.

MINNESOTA.
Episcopacy.**Boundaries.****MINNESOTA.**

David Brooks presented a memorial of J. Brooks and two others on Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy; also the action of the Minnesota Conference on Boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MISSISSIPPI.**MISSISSIPPI.****Colored Conferences.**

A. C. McDonald presented a petition against separate Conferences for Colored People, signed by William Tunstall and one hundred and eleven others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MISSOURI.**MISSOURI.****Weekly Sunday-School Paper.**

Nathan Shumate presented a memorial from Linneus Sunday-school, signed by C. Raymond and one hundred and thirty others, asking that the Sunday-School Advocate be published weekly, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

Appeal of W. G. Fowler.

He also presented the appeal of W. G. Fowler, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

NEW ENGLAND**NEW ENGLAND.****Board of Education.**

W. F. Warren presented a memorial from the New England Education Society in relation to the organization of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, signed by E. Otheman, Secretary, and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

Masonry.

David Sherman presented a memorial from H. Gaylord and thirty-six others on Masonry, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NEW YORK EAST.**NEW YORK EAST.****Division of the Missionary Society.**

George W. Woodruff presented the action of the Conference on the separate organization of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Societies, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions; also a resolution of the

Vacation for Bishops.

New York East Conference concerning a vacation for Bishops, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy; also resolutions of the New York East

Conference in relation to our Publishing Interests, and they were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Oliver Hoyt presented a memorial of a convention of ministers and laymen, praying that the dividing line which now divides the city of New York may be obliterated, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

James M. Buckley presented a memorial in relation to the method of receiving members into full connection, signed by M. L. Scudder and seventy-two others, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals; also a memorial concerning Dancing, etc., signed by C. L. Kelsey and thirteen others, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

E. G. Andrews presented a memorial in favor of establishing a Missionary magazine, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions; also a memorial for the revision of the law in respect to the neglect of the means of grace, signed by N. S. Bane and three hundred and five others, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.
Publishing Interests.

Boundaries.

Receiving Members.

Dancing.

Missionary magazine.

Neglect of the Means of Grace.

NORTH INDIANA.

NORTH INDIANA.

O. V. Lemon presented a resolution of the North Indiana Conference concerning boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries; also a memorial from Mary F. Thomas and five others in reference to the ordination of women who are licensed to preach, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy; also the resolutions of the North Indiana Conference on the support of Bishops, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

W. S. Birch presented the memorial of J. V. R. Miller in reference to a loss of salary occasioned by a change of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

N. H. Phillips presented resolutions of the Conference on Temperance, and they were referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Ordination of Women.

Support of Bishops.

Loss of Salary.

Temperance.

MAY 9.

EIGHTH DAY.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

German Sunday-School Department.

Boundaries.

Election of Bishops.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

C. A. Loeber presented a memorial on the subject of a German Sunday-School Department, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts; also from the North-west German Conference concerning the subject of a division of the Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries; also the action of the Conference on the election of Bishops, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

Appeal of Harvey S. Shaw.

Boundaries.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

J. C. Reed presented the appeal of Harvey S. Shaw from the action of the North-west Indiana Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals; also the petition of the Quarterly Conference of Michigan-street, South Bend, on boundaries; also an extract from the Journal of the Conference on boundaries, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

OREGON.

Mission Committee.

Boundaries.

Smoking or chewing Tobacco.

Pacific Christian Advocate and Book Depository.

OREGON.

George Abernethy presented a resolution of the Conference requesting the appointment of a member of the Mission Committee on the Pacific Coast, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

C. C. Stratton presented resolutions of the Conference on the subject of a division of the Conference, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries; also a resolution of the Conference asking that the Discipline be so changed as to prohibit the reception on trial of any preacher who is in the habit of smoking or chewing tobacco; and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

John F. Devore presented a memorial relating to the Pacific Christian Advocate and a Book Depository, and purchase of ground for a Depository; also an extract from the Journal of the Conference on the subject of a Book Depository at Portland, Oregon, and they were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. W. Thomas presented a memorial from Millersburgh Station against a change of boundary; also a remonstrance from Millersburgh Station against a change of boundary; also a remonstrance against a change of boundary from Shenandoah Station, signed by J. R. Bayle and thirty-four others, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.
PHILADELPHIA.
Boundaries.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH.

S. H. Nesbit presented resolutions of the Conference on the subject of Episcopacy, and they were referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE.

M. J. Talbot presented the action of the Conference on boundaries; also a resolution of Providence Preachers' Meeting on boundaries; also the petition of Thomas Hilliard and two hundred and eighty others favoring a change of boundaries; also the petition of Ephraim Cook and twenty-six others in favor of a change of boundaries, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ROCK RIVER.

ROCK RIVER.

Luke Hitchcock presented the memorial of I. W. Wiley and seven others, asking for official recognition by the General Conference of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Freedmen; also the memorial of L. H. Bugbee and others on Educational Union, and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

Freedmen's Aid Society.

Educational Union.

SAINT LOUIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

A. C. George presented so much of the Journal of the Conference as relates to a resident Agent at St. Louis, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book Agent at St. Louis.

W. H. Gillam presented a preamble and resolutions of the Conference in relation to forming an Arkansas Conference.

MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

sas Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Distinctions on account of color.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Alonzo Webster presented a petition against making invidious distinctions on account of race or color in elections to official positions, signed by W. M'Intosh and one hundred and sixty-nine others; also a memorial on the same subject, signed by P. Smith and one hundred and forty-eight others, and they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy; also a petition signed by E. M. Pinckney and one hundred and nineteen others, asking that no invidious distinctions on account of color be made by separate Conferences, or sittings, or elections to official positions; also a petition on the same subject, signed by S. Arthur and one hundred and seven others; and they were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA.

Boundaries.

SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA.

S. Tincher presented a memorial from Bellevue Circuit, signed by forty persons, relating to boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Appeal of J. S. Moore.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Robert Allyn presented the appeal of J. S. Moore from the action of the Southern Illinois Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals; also a resolution of the Conference on publishing a Sunday-School Tune and Song Book, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Laymen to be Eligible to Book Agencies and Editorships.

E. Callahan presented a petition of himself and others, to so change sec. 6, Part V, of the Discipline, as to make laymen eligible to positions as Editors, Book Agents, and members of the Book Committee, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Secret Societies.

George W. Hughey presented the petition of J. B. Logan and thirty-five others; also one from J. M. Livesey and eighteen others; also of Joseph Barber and five others, all on the subject of Secret Societies, and they

were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

John Van Cleve presented a resolution of the Ministerial Convention of Olney District on the subject of District Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN.

Boundaries.

Philip Kuhl presented the petition of the preachers of St. Joseph's District against a division of the Conference, signed by H. Fiegenbaum and ten others; also the preachers of Burlington District, in favor of a division of Conference, signed by F. Stoffregen and eighteen others, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries; also the petition of the preachers of Quincy, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Burlington, and Belleville Districts, asking for larger missionary appropriations, so that more missions may be taken up in the Far West, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Larger Missionary Appropriations desired.

William Koeneke presented resolutions of the Conference in reference to the Episcopacy, and they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy; also the resolution of the Conference on the relation of our work in Foreign Lands, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy; also action of the Conference in relation to an Editor of General Sunday-School Literature, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

Episcopacy.

Work in Foreign Lands.

Editor of Sunday-School Literature.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

John Braden presented a memorial from the Trustees of the Central Tennessee College concerning the Freedmen's Aid Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Freedmen.

Freedmen's Aid Society.

TROY.

TROY.

Homer Eaton presented so much of the Journal of the Conference as relates to the Presiding Eldership, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy; also an extract from the Journal on the subject of

Presiding Eldership.

Insurance.

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Division of the
Missionary
Societies.

Insurance, and it was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

E. Wentworth presented resolutions of the Conference on the subject of a division of the Missionary Society into Foreign and Domestic, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

UPPER IOWA.

Boundaries.

Hiram Price presented sundry memorials on boundaries, as follows, namely : of W. G. Power and one hundred and seventy-eight others ; of Emory Miller and the Preachers' Meeting of Davenport ; of W. F. King and sixty others, of Mount Vernon ; of Thomas Cole and eight others, of Colesburgh ; of C. H. Hull and nine others, of Anamosa ; of S. J. Kerr and five others, of Clarence ; of A. J. Morehead and one other, of Solon Circuit ; of T. C. Golden and sixteen others, of Mount Vernon ; of the Quarterly Conference of Iowa City Circuit ; of Iowa District Conference ; of A. B. Kendig and fourteen others, of Cedar Rapids ; of M. A. Goodell and nine others, of Walnut Fork ; of A. J. Wakefield and five others, of Lincoln Charge ; of the Quarterly Conference of Iowa Falls ; of J. W. Brown and twelve others, all against any change of boundary, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Elias Skinner presented a memorial from Anamosa District Convention, from Maquoketa Circuit, from Maquoketa Quarterly Conference, and from La Motte Quarterly Conference, on the subject of boundaries, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

A. J. Kynett presented remonstrances against a change of boundaries, signed by L. Hartsough and fourteen others ; also of Iowa Sunday-School Convention against any change of boundaries.

Boundaries.

R. W. Keeler presented so much of the Journals of Conference as relates to Boundaries ; also resolutions on the same subject from Fairfax, Farley, Clinton, West Union, Buckingham, Cresco, State Center, Appleton, Shellsburgh, Hardin, Brandon, Union Bridge, Tama City, Tipton, Fayette, West Irving, Burr Oak, Iowa Falls, Lowden and Wheatland, Davenport, John-

UPPER IOWA.

son, Grundy Center, Iowa City, and Camanche, and they were all referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

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D. N. Cooley presented remonstrances against a change of boundary from the Quarterly Conference of Main-street, Dubuque, and also from Dubuque Circuit, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a petition from John Bowman and two others on election of Presiding Elders, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals; also, the action of the Upper Iowa Lay Electoral Conference against the quadrennial election of Bishops, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Election of Pre-
siding Elders.

Quadrennial
Election of
Bishops.

WEST WISCONSIN.

WEST WISCON-
SIN.

T. M. Fullerton presented so much of the Journal as relates to the General Superintendency, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy; also, so much of the Journal as relates to the Presiding Elder question, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Bishops.

A. Brunson presented extracts from the Journal of Conference on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Presiding Eld-
ership.

Boundaries.

WYOMING.

WYOMING.

Reuben Nelson presented a memorial from the Wyoming Conference on changing the Discipline in regard to six months' probation in order to membership, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Six Months'
Probation.

The roll of Conferences was then called for the presentation of Resolutions and Miscellaneous Business, and they were presented and referred as follows:

Resolutions and
Miscellaneous
Business.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

W. J. Maclay presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Maclay on Slave-
ry.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and hereby are instructed to report on the propriety of omitting from the Discipline the chapter on Slavery.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

CENTRAL ILLI-
NOIS.

F. M. Chaffee offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Chaffee on Ratio
of Ministerial
and Lay Rep-
resentation.

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Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the ratio of representation in the General Conference that the ratio of *Ministerial* representation shall be one for every forty-five members of the Annual Conference, and the ratio of *Lay* representation shall be one for every ten thousand members of the Church in full connection, yet so as that no Annual Conference shall be without one *Ministerial* and one *Lay* delegate in the General Conference.

Chaffee: Weekly Sunday-School Advocate.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to inquire into the expediency of publishing the "Sunday-School Advocate" weekly, and at the lowest possible price.

CENTRAL OHIO.

Report of the Commissioners on Connectional Buildings in New York.

CENTRAL OHIO.

W. L. Harris presented the report of the Commission appointed by the last General Conference to purchase or erect suitable buildings for the Book Concern, Missionary Society, and other Connectional Institutions of the Church in the city of New York, and so much of the report as relates to the Book Concern was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern, and so much as relates to the Missionary Society was referred to the Committee on Missions. [For Report, see *Appendix* 60.]

Charter of Missionary Society changed.

He also presented the report of the Committee appointed by the last General Conference to procure from the Legislature of the State of New York certain amendments to the Charter of the Missionary Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Lawrence on appointment of Legal Advisers in each State.

William Lawrence presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Resolved, That the Bishops present at this Conference shall be and are required to appoint in each State and Territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia one person learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to furnish gratuitously to some Bishop a form of deed of conveyance for Church lots, parsonages, cemeteries, and other property, and forms of mortgages and bequests, with such written suggestions in relation thereto as may be deemed advisable; and the Bishop to whom such forms and suggestions may be furnished shall, if he approve, publish the same in such mode as he may deem advisable; and for the purpose of securing such advice as may be necessary in relation to the tenure of Church property, the senior Bishop shall from time to time fill any vacancy which may occur in any State, Territory, or in the District of

Columbia, in the legal advisers so appointed, and it shall be the duty of such legal advisers to report to some Bishop from time to time any changes made necessary by changes of laws in relation to the tenure of Church property.

He also submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, That the Bishops present at this Conference be and are required to appoint a committee of three persons learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to prepare gratuitously a succinct code of Ecclesiastical Jurisprudence and Procedure, embracing the legal principles applicable to Church trials, and which, when approved by a majority of the Bishops, shall be deemed authoritative, and shall be published as said Bishops may direct.

Lawrence on a
Code of Ec-
clesiastical
Jurispru-
dence and
Procedure.

Alexander Harmount presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Harmount on
the Duties of
a Bishop.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of changing the Discipline on page 90, chap. ii, sec. 13, quest. 3, "What are the duties of a Bishop?" to read:

Ans. 1. To preside in our Conferences.

Ans. 2. To form districts, with the consent and advice of the Presiding Elders, who, with the Bishop, shall constitute a cabinet, and the Presiding Elder shall be co-ordinate with the Bishop in fixing the appointments of the preachers, which appointments shall be fixed in the cabinet by vote; but in case of a tie the Bishop shall have the casting vote; *provided*, they shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same station or circuit more than three years successively.

He also offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Harmount on
remonding
Superannu-
ated Bishops
to Annual
Conferences,
and for Ordin-
ations in
certain cases.

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of changing the Discipline on page 92, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 13, quest. 4, so as to read:

Whenever a Bishop shall be superannuated by the General Conference, or shall cease to travel with the consent of the Conference, or resign his office as Bishop, he shall be a member of the Annual Conference to which he belonged at the time of his election to the office of Bishop; and when any Bishop shall die leaving a wife, or wife and children, such widow and children shall be claimants on the funds of the Annual Conference of which the Bishop had been a member before being elected to the office of Bishop. And if he cease from traveling without the consent of the General Conference, he shall not thereafter exercise the office of General Superintendent in our Church.

Quest. 5. What shall be done when there is no Bishop to travel at large? to read:

What shall be done when there is no General Superintendent to travel at large?

Ans. In case there be no General Superintendent to travel through the districts and exercise a general supervision, on account of death or otherwise, the districts shall be regulated in every respect by the Annual Conferences and the Presiding Elders in the

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Roberts on
Official Meet-
ings, etc.

interval of General Conference, and the Annual Conferences shall have authority to appoint three Elders to perform the ordination of Deacons and Elders.

S. L. Roberts submitted the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to recommend that the Discipline, Part II, sec. 17, page 100, be amended by striking out all in regard to Leaders and Stewards' Meetings, and substituting therefor Official Meetings of the Society and of the Charge, of which the preacher in charge shall be chairman, (and in his absence the junior preacher,) to be held as often as may be necessary.

The Official Meeting of the Society shall be composed of all members of the Quarterly Conference in the Society, and pursue the order of business for Leaders and Stewards' meetings, ans. 8, page 100 of the Discipline, abating the seventh item in said order.

The Official Meeting of the charge shall be composed of all members of the Quarterly Conference.

1. To accept the report of the "Estimating Committee" on Pastors' salary, and apportion the same to the different Societies, subject to the action of the Quarterly Conference.

2. To recommend suitable persons for license to exhort and preach.

3. To attend to miscellaneous business.

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to recommend that there be inserted in the Discipline a preliminary course of study for applicants for license to preach and candidates for recommendation to the Annual Conference for admission into the traveling connection and for ordination, including: 1. English Grammar; 2. Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church; 3. Bible Doctrines; 4. Bible Sacraments: their nature, design, and obligation.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to recommend that the fourth Quarterly Meeting Conference of each pastoral charge shall elect two laymen, who, with the preacher in charge as chairman, shall constitute a Committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all applicants on the course of study and report to the Quarterly Conference.

Resolved, 3. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to recommend that the Discipline on pages 57 and 58, Part II, sec. 3, and on pages 110 and 111, Part II, sec. 19, be changed so as to read, "Nor shall any one be licensed to preach, or recommended to the Annual Conference to travel or for ordination, without first being examined by the Committee on the course of study, and in the Quarterly Conference by the Presiding Elder on a *divine call* to the ministry.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to recommend that the Discipline be amended, Part II, sec. iii, answer to quest. 1, on page 56, so as to constitute Trustees of Parsonages members of Quarterly Conference on the same conditions as Trustees of Churches.

CENTRAL PENN-
SYLVANIA.

M'Murray on
the manner
of adjusting
Boundaries in
certain cases.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. S. M'Murray presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting a resolution,

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to be inserted in the Appendix to the Discipline, providing that whenever a conflict arises on a question of boundary between two or more pastoral charges, which cannot be settled by the parties themselves, in any such case the Quarterly Conference of each charge shall appoint a Committee of not more than three, and these, with the pastors of said charges and the Presiding Elder of the District, shall have authority to adjust and determine the question at issue.

He also submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

M'Murray on Withdrawals.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals inquire into the expediency of striking out of the Appendix to the Discipline resolution "46," page 337, headed "Withdrawals," for the reason that it is *self-contradictory*, and, in so far as it can have any legal effect, in violation of the Fifth Restrictive Rule, which gives to *all* our members the rights of *trial* and *appeal*.

Samuel Barnes offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Barnes on regulating Singing in Divine Worship, etc.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Discipline, Part I, chap. iii, sec. 2, ans. 4, page 45, that it shall read as follows:

Ans. 4. Should it be desired, let the Quarterly Conference appoint annually a Committee, in each congregation, of three or more, (of which the preacher in charge shall be a member and chairman,) who shall regulate all matters pertaining to this part of Divine worship, whether such matters relate either to singing or the use of musical instruments. Said Committee shall be responsible to the Quarterly Conference, which shall have original and final jurisdiction.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the language of the Discipline in the formula for baptizing children, Part IV, chap. i, line 3, page 139, that instead of the Scripture quotation now there, to wit: "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit," it shall read, "Except a man be born again." Said first quotation, as it now stands, carrying the idea to many minds that for children unbaptized with water there is no salvation.

On formula for Baptizing Children.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Discipline in regard to Trustees, Part VI, chap. iii, sec. ii, ans. 2, page 281, that the first three lines of answer 4, same page, shall be appended to answer 2, so that answer 2 shall then read as follows:

On Trustees.*

Ans. 2. "In all cases where the law of the State or Territory requires a specified mode of election, that mode shall be observed; and where an option is given between two or more specified modes, either of such modes may be observed."

Also, so that the fourth answer, same page, shall read as follows:

Ans. 4. "All the foregoing provisions shall apply," etc., (the remaining part of answer as now.)

Also, after the word "Board," first line, answer 6, same chapter, insert the words, "or Boards," so that it shall read, "The Board or Boards of Trustees," etc.

Also, insert in said chapter, as answer 6, (the present answer 6 becoming answer 7 in that case,) the following:

Ans. 6. When any Society shall esteem it expedient to obtain a charter for their Church property, said charter shall be so

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framed, as to the manner of electing and keeping up the succession in the Board of Trustees, as to be conformable to the provisions of this chapter.

CINCINNATI.

Weakley on superannuating and retiring Bishops.

CINCINNATI.

John W. Weakley presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to inquire into the expediency of superannuating and retiring our Bishops, when they become disqualified for the discharge of their episcopal duties, to the Conference of which they were members when elected.

Weakley on election of Assistant Editors.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to report such change in the Discipline as shall provide for the election of Assistant Editors by the General Conference.

DELAWARE.

Young on election of Colored Bishops.

DELAWARE.

Nathan Young offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Whereas, We, the members of the Delaware Conference, having been pleased to continue in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years amid trials and persecutions, believing that the good Lord was on our side, and that our white Bishops and white brethren would do what they could in our elevation; and,

Whereas, They have taken great interest in making arrangement for our education since the Emancipation; therefore,

Resolved, This General Conference now in session in Brooklyn, N. Y., in electing Bishops will please elect one or more of color, as we feel sure that it will redound greatly to the interests of our people, both spiritually and temporally. The preachers and all the congregations of the Conference desire it.

Young on Colored Conferences.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Whereas, We, the members of the Delaware Annual Conference, having been organized nearly eight years, finding our present system to work well; therefore,

Resolved, We desire no change in the Itinerancy.

Young on omitting the word "Colored."

He also submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, We, the members of the Delaware Conference, being admitted in the General Conference without distinction of color; therefore,

Resolved, In the revision of the Discipline the word "colored" be omitted.

DES MOINES.

Bennett Mitchell offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of striking out the word "men" in the first answer, Part II, chap. iii, page 115, of the Discipline, and inserting the word "persons;" also of striking out the word "male" in first answer, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 3, page 56, of the Discipline.

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EIGHTH DAY.

DES MOINES.

Mitchell on
striking out
the word
"male" and
inserting the
word "per-
sons."

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

L. R. Fisk offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Education:

L. R. Fisk on
higher educa-
tion.

Resolved, That the first part of sec. 1, Part V, of the Book of Discipline, up to and including line five of page 237—said section relating to education—be amended so as to read as follows:

Quest. How shall the Church provide for the higher education of her youth?

Ans. 1. It is recommended that, wherever occasion exist, Conference academies or seminaries be established, but in no case to exceed one for each Conference, and that such institutions confine themselves to their legitimate sphere of duties.

Ans. 2. It is also recommended that, as a general thing, not less than six Conferences unite in the support of a college or university, and the Conferences are earnestly advised not to multiply schools, especially this higher grade, beyond the wants of the people or their ability to sustain them.

Ans. 3. All these schools are, to a certain extent, beneficiary institutions. The academy and college must be furnished not only with buildings and apparatus, libraries, and other material for instruction, by the benevolence of the Church, but, in addition to these, such endowments as shall yield a regular income sufficient to meet their current expenses.

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Education be requested to consider the subject of devising a plan to secure a uniform grade of scholarship in the several colleges under the supervision of our Church.

Resolved, 2. That they be requested to present, if practicable, some plan to prevent the increase beyond the wants of the Church and the means of endowment of the number of institutions of learning under our care, and also to prevent their being crowded together to such an extent as to interfere with their success.

Resolved, 3. That they be requested to present their views on the propriety, in the future, of confining the right to confer theological degrees—such as the degree of Doctor of Divinity—to Theological Seminaries, and these only to be granted on satisfactory examination.

ERIE.

ERIE.

John Graham offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

J. Graham on
the election
of Sunday-
School Super-
intendents.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of making our Sunday-School Superintendents elective by the Quarterly Conferences.

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EIGHTH DAY.
Caruthers on
Representative
Quarterly
Confer-
ences.

R. A. Caruthers submitted the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The Lay Delegates in the General Conference are chosen by a college of Laymen appointed by the Quarterly Conference; and,

Whereas, the Quarterly Conference itself is made up largely by the patronage of the preacher in charge, and on that account just so far failing to be a *bona fide* Lay Representation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of striking out from the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 3, page 56, the following answer to quest. 1.

"Of all the Traveling and Local Preachers, Exhorters, Stewards, Class-leaders, and Trustees of the Churches in the Circuit or Station, and the first male Superintendent of our Sunday-schools, said Trustees and Superintendents being members of our Church, and approved by the Quarterly Conference," and inserting in its stead the following words in answer to the question—

"Of whom shall the Quarterly Conference be composed?" To wit:

Ans. Of all the Traveling Preachers and of all the members of the Church in the Circuit or Station over twenty-one years of age, or, when the membership may be deemed too large, such a number of them as may be agreed upon: *Provided*, that all the several appointments on the Circuit shall have an equal *pro rata* representation, and in no case shall the members of the Quarterly Conference be less than one fourth of the entire membership of the Circuit or Station: *Provided*, also, that the members present at the time and place appointed for holding the Quarterly Conference shall constitute a quorum. *

Quest. How shall the members of a representative Quarterly Conference be chosen?

Ans. They shall be chosen at the fourth Quarterly Conference of each year by the whole number of the Society over twenty-one years of age who may be present and vote; such voting may be done in whatever manner each several society may direct.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be directed to inquire into the propriety of inserting in the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 13, page 93, the following question and answer:

Quest. What shall be done when a Bishop, by reason of age or infirmity, is no longer able to perform the duties of his office?

Ans. Let the General Conference, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Episcopacy, who shall have inquired into the case, grant him a superannuated relation, and the committee whose duty it is to estimate the claims of the effective Bishops shall provide for his support.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be directed to consider the propriety of inserting in the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 13, page 93, the following question and answer, to follow quest. 4.

Quest. 5. What shall be done when a Bishop is accused of being so unacceptable, inefficient, or secular as to be no longer useful in his work?

Ans. The General Conference shall investigate the case, and if it appear that the complaint is well founded, and the accused will not voluntarily retire, the Conference may discontinue him without his consent.

Bishops. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of striking out from the Discipline, Part III, sec. 3, page 124, the following words:

"A Preacher on trial who may be accused of crime shall be accountable to the Quarterly Conference of the circuit on which he travels. The Presiding Elder shall call a committee of three Local

Preachers, who may suspend him; and the Quarterly Conference may expel him: nevertheless, he shall have a right to an appeal to the next Annual Conference"—

And inserting in their stead the following words:

When a Preacher on trial is accused of crime, the Presiding Elder shall call a committee of not less than five Local Preachers from his own, or, in case of necessity, adjoining districts, who shall try the case, the accused having the right to challenge for cause, with power to acquit, suspend, or expel the person so tried; nevertheless, the accused shall have a right to an appeal to the next Annual Conference.

R. H. Hurlburt offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of so changing the Discipline as to authorize all traveling preachers to solemnize matrimony, without regard to ordination.

R. H. Hurlburt
on Solemniza-
tion of Mat-
rimony.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

L. S. Jacoby presented the following address from the Conference, which was read and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

GERMANY AND
SWITZERLAND.

Address from
the Conference.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Session in Brooklyn, New York, May, 1872:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: As we have heard through various journals of our Church that there are those desirous of giving the Foreign Missions a position independent of the General Conference, and that they have exposed this view especially of our Mission in Germany and Switzerland, that such a relation is necessary for its future prosperity; and as we are, further, convinced that our necessities and the condition of our people and country are such as to render the most intimate connection with the Mother Church, as well because of the general moral influence as of the financial aid, a vital question with us, we, the Annual Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adopt the following resolutions:

1. That this plan can only result from a very defective acquaintance with our work, and that we as a Conference have no sympathy with it.

2. That we earnestly request the General Conference,

(1.) To refrain from any measure by which the bond between us and the Mother Church can be weakened.

(2.) To provide that one of the Bishops reside a longer or shorter time in Europe in order that he, and through him the Mother Church, become satisfactorily acquainted with the necessities and condition of the European work in all its branches, by personal observation.

In the name of the Annual Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. S. JACOBY, *President.*

R. GEBHARDT, *Secretary.*

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, }
GERMANY, June, 1871. }

May 9.

EIGHTH DAY.

ILLINOIS.

Prentice on
Ratio of Min-
isterial Repre-
sentation.

ILLINOIS.

W. S. Prentice submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to consider and report upon the propriety of fixing the ratio for Ministerial Representation to the next General Conference at one representative to every forty-five members of the Annual Conferences.

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

Hight on receiv-
ing Preachers
from other
Churches, etc.

John J. Hight offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 12, ans. 1, on page 87, by striking out the words: "According to such credentials, by giving satisfaction to an Annual or Quarterly Conference of their literary qualifications, and of their willingness to conform to our Church government and usages," and inserting "According to their credentials, if unordained by a Quarterly Conference as local preachers, and if ordained by an Annual Conference either as local or itinerant, by giving satisfaction to the Conference of their literary qualifications, and their willingness to conform to our Church government and usages; but in the interim of the Annual Conference a Presiding Elder may receive the papers of an ordained minister, who will be considered in the watch-care of our Church until the Annual Conference shall decide upon his case;" and in answer 2 on the same page by inserting in line four of the answer the word "licentiates" after the word "as;" and in the same section, on page 88, by inserting in line six of the certificate, after the word "Elder," the words "or licensed preacher."

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Part I, chap. iii, by adding

"SECTION IV.

"Systematic Beneficence."

"*Ques.* Are there any general directions to be given in reference to the duty of giving for benevolent purposes?

"*Ans.* 1. Let all our ministers preach at least once a year on systematic beneficence, and let great diligence be used to circulate our excellent publications on this subject; and we urge our people every-where to consider prayerfully what should be the measure and method of their giving.

"*Ans.* 2. While the amount to be given must in each case be finally determined by the judgment of the individual, and all contributions should be free-will offerings, we would urge all our ministers and people to adopt, each for himself, some plan of systematic beneficence, by which he shall give to God at least one tenth of his income."

IOWA.

IOWA.

Simmons on
discontinuing
the Mission-
ary Advocate.

J. T. Simmons offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be requested to inquire into the propriety of discontinuing the publication of the *Missionary Advocate*.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

E. H. Waring submitted the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Part III, chap. i, sec. 2, ans. 1 to quest. 1, page 120, by inserting after the word "determined," the words "and if, in the judgment of the Conference, the accused be guilty, he shall be expelled;" so that it shall read thus: "If the person be clearly convicted, he shall be suspended from all ministerial services and Church privileges until the ensuing Annual Conference, at which his case shall be fully considered and determined; and if, in the judgment of the Conference, the accused be guilty, he shall be expelled."

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Discipline, Part II, chap. i, sec. 3, page 56, answer to quest. 3, as that it shall read as follows:

Quest. 3. How shall the Minutes of the Quarterly Conference be kept?

Ans. By the Recording Steward, and in his absence by a Secretary to be appointed by the Quarterly Conference.

Minutes of
Quarterly
Conference.

W. F. Cowles submitted the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Cowles on Elec-
tion of Presid-
ing Elders

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Annual Conferences to elect their Presiding Elders by ballot without debate.

He also submitted the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy;

Cowles on Epis-
copal Dis-
tricts, etc.

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to consider the propriety of dividing the Church into not less than nine, nor more than fifteen, Episcopal Districts.

Resolved, 2. That a Bishop, or Superintendent, be elected for each district, who shall reside within the bounds of the same, and have the oversight thereof, until the next General Conference, with the privilege of interchanging in the holding of Conferences, or, in cases of special administration, where the interests of the Church might seem to require it,

Resolved, 3. That a reserve Bishop, or Superintendent, for each district be elected to take charge of the work in case of removal, sickness, or other disability on the part of the Bishop.

Resolved, 4. That the Bishops receive their support from the contributions of the Church in their respective districts.

Resolved, 5. That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Discipline as to authorize the Bishops to make the appointments with the advice and consent of the Presiding Elders, or a majority of them.

KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY.

H. D. Rice offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Rice on Presid-
ing Eldership,
etc.

MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Itinerancy are hereby requested to consider the expediency of requiring Presiding Elders to hold semi-annual meetings instead of quarterly meetings; and if this change be not expedient, to consider whether any, and if any, what changes are required in the relations of the Presiding Eldership to the general interests of the Itinerancy.

Basis of representation in General Conference.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Itinerancy be and are hereby requested to inquire into the propriety of substituting forty-five for thirty as the basis of representation in the General Conference.

Stevenson on receiving Members.

Daniel Stevenson presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to examine the "Form for Receiving Persons into the Church after Probation," and see whether, in all its questions and answers, it harmonizes with the ideas and spirit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and if it does not, to make it do so.

LEXINGTON.

Muir on Education.

Willis Muir offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education shall inquire into the expediency and propriety of establishing a school within the bounds of the Lexington Conference for the benefit of such young men as wish to enter the ministry, or so arrange the boundary line as to situate Central Tennessee College at Nashville within said Conference.

Taylor on Freedmen's Aid Society.

N. W. Taylor offered the following preamble and resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Freedmen:

Whereas, The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the only present means of educating the colored people South; and,

Whereas, The interest of the Church requires the permanent establishment of a General Educational Society as soon as practicable; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we are thankful for and sensible of the assistance rendered us by the Society, and earnestly request its continuance for the ensuing quadrennium.

Resolved, 2. That all property bought hereafter by said Society shall be deeded to the Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHIGAN.

Sapp on Boards of Retirement.

R. Sapp presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for a Board of Retirement in connection with each Annual Conference, to which shall be referred for examination and action all cases of persons desiring the super-

annuate or supernumerary relations, and of all such other cases as the Bishops may desire to refer, and to define the power of said Boards.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals : Sapp on super-annuated relation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be directed to inquire into the propriety of such a revision of the rules regulating the superannuate relation as to embrace the following elements: 1. That a given number of years—between seven and fourteen—of actual service in the ministry be required before the relation can be assigned to the applicant; and, 2. That the dividends be made on the basis of the number of years of service rendered.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern : Sapp on Church journalism.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be directed to inquire into the practicability of such a consolidation of the journals of the Church as to have but one printing-house for the East, and one for the West, excepting Oregon and California, and such offices of distribution as may be necessary to facilitate the business of subscription and circulation.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension : Sapp on Church Extension Society.

Resolved, That the Committee on Church Extension be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for the organization of City Church Extension Societies, of which the Presiding Elder of the district shall be chairman, and to consist of one member from each Quarterly Conference in his district.

Israel Coggshall offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Coggshall on Locations made without consent of parties.

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire whether any Annual Conferences have located members of their bodies respectively without the consent of such members, and without form of trial for inefficiency.

Resolved, 2. That the same Committee report to this Conference whether, in their judgment, such action is proper as the law on that subject now stands.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

J. O. Rich offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Rich on receiving members.

Resolved, That in the answer to the fourth question of chap. ii, Part IV, page 156, "said" be substituted for "the Methodist Episcopal," so as to read, "Will you be governed by the rules of said Church?"

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY.

Isaiah D. King offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals : King on change of Ritual.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH DAY.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of striking out the words "it is only," Part IV, chap. ii, page 153, last line, and page 154, first line, and also the word "that," Part IV, chap. ii, page 154, second line, so as to read, "For those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God."

**King on Sol-
emnizing
Matrimony.**

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire if, in certificates of ordination given by the Bishops to Local Deacons, they are declared to be authorized to solemnize matrimony, and if so, by what authority of Discipline such power is conferred.

**King on Classes
and Class-
meetings.**

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to take into consideration the subject of classes and class-meeting in our Church, and report what measures, if any, are practicable to render them more generally successful.

**NORTH INDI-
ANA.**

NORTH INDIANA.

**Goode on With-
drawals.**

William H. Goode offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality and the expediency of the resolution adopted by the General Conference of 1868, and found on page 357 of the Journal, authorizing the Quarterly Conference in certain cases to declare a member withdrawn, and to report as to the propriety of rescinding said resolution.

NORTH OHIO.

NORTH OHIO.

**Warner on clas-
sification of
Bishops.**

Lorenzo Warner offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on the Episcopacy be respectfully requested to inquire into the expediency of dividing the Bishops who may be elected into three classes, as nearly equal as possible, one class to serve four years, one class eight years, and one class twelve years: *Provided* always, that when a Bishop becomes unable to perform the duties of the office he shall be supernumerary.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee be also requested to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the salaries of the Bishops by the members of the Church.

Ohio.

OHIO.

**Critchfield on a
Commission
to the Church
South.**

L. J. Critchfield offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be and they are hereby instructed to consider and report on the expediency of appointing a Commission, which, with a like Commission that may be appointed by the next ensuing General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall have power to settle questions arising between the two Churches pertaining to ownership of Church property; also to consider and report on the expediency of appointing a fraternal delegate to the next ensuing General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

OREGON.

OREGON.

John F. Devore offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Devore on election of Presiding Elders, etc.

Resolved, 1. That the office of Presiding Elder be made elective, and time extended to six years.

Resolved, 2. That we enlarge the districts where practical.

Resolved, 3. That the Presiding Elder hold two Conferences on each charge annually, instead of four.

Devore on District Conferences.

He also presented the following, relating to District Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to consider the following for District Conferences:

1. They shall be composed of Traveling and Local Preachers, and from one to three laymen from each charge.
2. There shall be two sessions annually in each District.
3. Each Conference shall fix the place of holding its sessions.
4. The Presiding Elder shall fix the time of holding these sessions.

Business of District Conferences:—

1. Fix the salary of the Presiding Elder.
2. License Local Preachers.
3. Appoint Local Preachers to special Local Preachers' circuits.
4. Try appeals of Local Preachers.
5. Report statistics and collections, which shall be carried up to our Annual Conferences.
6. Elect from two to four Lay Delegates to the Annual Conferences.
7. Attend to the arranging of the work on the district, and look after the interests of education as far as possible.

He also offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Devore on Bishops and their Residences.

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to consider the propriety of recommending the election of eight Bishops, to be stationed as to residences as follows, in the order of their election: The first on the list to reside in Boston; second, in Cincinnati; third, in Chicago; fourth, in St. Louis; fifth, in New Orleans; sixth, in San Francisco; seventh, in St. Paul; eighth, in Atlanta, State of Georgia.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE.

M. J. Talbot offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Talbot on Expulsions, etc.

MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

Resolved. 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline as follows:

Part III, chap. iii, sec. 2, page 137, line two, after the word "expelled," insert the words, "or otherwise deprived of his ministerial office."

Also, page 138, fourth line from the top of the page, strike out the word "expulsion," and insert the words "deprivation of office."

The sentence will then read: "When a Local Elder or Deacon shall be expelled, or otherwise deprived of his ministerial office, the Presiding Elder shall require of him the credentials of his ordination, to be filed with the papers of the Annual Conference within the limits of which the deprivation of office has taken place."

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline as follows, relative to Trustees' Reports:

Part VI, chap. iii, sec. 2, page 283, at the end of ans. 6, add, "Also stating the following items: Number of churches within the charge; their estimated value; number of parsonages within the charge; their estimated value; title by which the property is held; amount of insurance; amount of income from the property; how produced; how expended; amount of debts; for what contracted; methods proposed for liquidation; funds on hand, and whence derived."

Harlow on
Changing the
name of the
New England
Conference.

W. T. Harlow offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of changing the name of the New England Conference to that of Boston Conference.

Harlow on the
Presiding
Eldership.

He also submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the expediency of changing the Discipline in chap. ii, sec. 14, pages 93, 94, so as to make it read as follows:

Quest. 1. By whom shall the Presiding Elders be chosen?

Ans. When any Annual Conference shall decide, by a vote of two thirds of all the members present and voting, to choose the Presiding Elder, such Conference shall, on the second day of its session, elect to their several districts, by ballot and without debate, the Presiding Elders, whose terms of service shall continue years. But if the Conference do not thus decide, the Presiding Elders shall be chosen by the presiding Bishop.

Quest. 2. How shall the number and the boundaries of the several districts be determined?

Ans. Each Annual Conference shall determine the number and fix the boundaries of its several districts whenever it shall decide to do so by a vote of two thirds of all the members present and voting. But if the Annual Conference do not thus decide, the number of districts and their respective boundaries shall be determined by the presiding Bishop.

Quest. 3. Should a vacancy in the office of a Presiding Elder occur during the Conference year, how shall such vacancy be filled?

Ans. It shall be the duty of the preacher whose name stands first on the list of appointments in the district to issue a call for a meeting of the Conference preachers stationed within said district at a suitable time and place; and the preachers thus assembled shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy until the ensuing ses-

sion of the Annual Conference, when the vacancy shall be filled as provided for in this section. But in those Conferences where the office is not made elective, the duty of filling the vacancy shall devolve upon the Bishop.

D. A. Whedon offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

Whedon on
Quorum of a
Committee of
Trial.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of more specifically defining the number that shall constitute a quorum of the Committee for the trial of a member of an Annual Conference, as provided in the Discipline, page 123, Part III, chap. i, sec. 2, answer to quest. 5.

ROCK RIVER.

ROCK RIVER.

S. A. W. Jewett offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Jewett on Pre-
siding Elder-
ship.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so changing the Discipline as to authorize the Annual Conferences to nominate Presiding Elders and determine the number of districts in each Conference.

Luke Hitchcock presented the Quadrennial Report of the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. [For Report, see *Appendix 41.*]

Report of the
Agents of the
Western
Book
Concern.

SAINT LOUIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

B. R. Bonner offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

B. R. Bonner
on the num-
ber and resi-
dences of the
Bishops.

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference will elect seven Bishops.

Resolved, 2. That a Bishop shall reside in or contiguous to each of the following cities, namely: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Atlanta; and the order of their residence in said cities shall be determined by the Board of Bishops at its first annual meeting after the adjournment of the General Conference.

Resolved, 3. That the salaries and expenses of the Bishops shall be paid out of collections taken in the Churches for that purpose.

B. F. Crary offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Crary on Dis-
trict Confer-
ences.

Resolved, That the plan for District Conferences submitted to the last General Conference by the Committee on Revisals be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Crary on Week-
ly Sunday-
School Advo-
cate.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts:

MAY 9.**EIGHTH DAY.**

Resolved, That the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts be requested to consider the expediency of publishing the Sunday-School Advocate weekly, and also of publishing in each number the Sunday-school lesson for the week.

Crary on changing the name of the Ladies' Repository.

He also offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be requested to consider the propriety of leaving off the words "Ladies' Repository" from the title of the "Ladies' Repository and Home Magazine," and calling it simply "The Home Magazine;" and also the expediency of making it a first-class literary monthly suitable for both sexes and all classes.

A. C. George on inserting the word "women" in the Discipline, &c.

A. C. George submitted the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved. 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of amending the Discipline on page 78, quest. 1. ans. 1, by inserting after the word "men" the words "or women," so that the whole paragraph touching the qualifications, appointment, and duties of stewards shall read. "Let them be men or women of solid piety, who both know and love the Methodist doctrine and discipline, and of good natural and acquired abilities to transact the temporal business."

On Intoxicating Liquors.

Resolved. 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire whether "the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage" be not improperly classified under the head of "Imprudent Conduct," and whether the same ought not to be reckoned an immorality, and dealt with accordingly. See Discipline, Part III, chap. i, sec. 5, pages 85, 86.

W. H. Gillam on changing the time for the Session of the General Conference.

W. H. Gillam offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, It is believed that the interests of the whole Church could be better subserved, and much inconvenience avoided, by a change in the time now prescribed for the meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops be and they are hereby instructed to submit a proposition, in accordance with the sense of this body, to all the Annual Conferences, to change the time of said meeting from May 1 to the first day of November.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops, at their annual meeting in A. D. 1874, shall decide and announce the result of said vote by the various Annual Conferences, and if it is found that a majority of three fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting thereon have voted in the affirmative, the Bishops shall give notice that the next General Conference will meet on the first day of November, 1876.

Resolved, 3. That the General Conference thus assembled shall, on the second day of its session, proceed to vote on the amendment herein provided for, and if the same shall be concurred in by a vote of two thirds of all the members present and voting thereon, then the time of meeting shall be thereafter on the first day of November instead of the first day of May in each year appointed for the meeting of the General Conference.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. B. Middleton offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence :

Resolved, That two members of this Conference, or other persons, be appointed to visit and bear our fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church now in session at Nashville, Tenn.

SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA.

S. E. INDIANA.

F. A. Hester offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

F. A. Hester on
Divorce.

Whereas, The laws of some of the States permit divorce for many causes, and authorize the divorced parties to remarry; and,

Whereas, Many persons, and among them sometimes members of our own Church, become united in marriage to parties divorced contrary to Christ's law; and,

Whereas, Some ministers have yielded to solicitations to solemnize such marriages, and thereby religion has been scandalized and a great evil encouraged; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the propriety of introducing into our Book of Discipline specific enactments prohibiting this offense against the law of Christ among our ministry and laity.

Sampson Tincher submitted the following, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Tincher on re-
ceiving Mem-
bers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the expediency of changing the answer to quest. 1, chap. ii, sec. 1, page 38, by striking out all between the word "person" in line two and the word "and" in line four, so that it shall read:

"Let no one be received into the Church until such person has been recommended by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or, where no such meeting is held, by the Leader, and has been baptized, and shall, on examination by the minister in charge before the Church, give satisfactory assurances both of the correctness of his faith and his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church."

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

SOUTHERN IL-
LINOIS.

G. W. Hughey submitted the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Hughey on
trial of Book
Agents, Edi-
tors, etc.

Resolved, 1. That we most respectfully request the Committee on Revisals to recommend the following change in the law relating to the trial of Book Agents and Editors, namely: Take out all of paragraph seven, Part V, sec. 6, page 258, after the word "which," at the beginning of line fifteen from top, and which reads as follows, namely:

"Two or more of the Bishops shall be requested to attend; and by the concurrence of the Bishops present, and of a majority of the Committee, he may be removed from office in the interval of the General Conference. And in case a vacancy occurs in any of the

MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.
SOUTH CARO-
LINA.
Middleton on
Fraternal
Deputation to
the Church
South.

MAY 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

agencies or editorial departments authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, and two or more of the General Superintendents, as soon as practicable, to provide for such vacancy until the next General Conference; and substitute the following in its stead, namely: "One of the Bishops shall preside; and if in the judgment of a majority of the Committee, after a due and proper investigation, it is necessary for the interests of the Church and of the Concern, they may remove him from office in the interval of the General Conference. And in case a vacancy occurs in any of the agencies or editorial departments authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, one of the Bishops presiding, as soon as practicable to provide for such vacancy until the next General Conference.

Resolved, 2. That we respectfully request the Committee on Revisals to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 2, answer to quest. 4, page 52, by adding the words, "Who shall perform all the duties of a Bishop, including the ordination of the Deacons and Elders elect, according to the form of Discipline." The answer thus amended will read:

"*Ans.* The Bishop. In case no Bishop be present, a member of the Conference, appointed by the Bishop, shall preside. But if no appointment be made, or the person appointed do not attend, the Conference shall elect a president by ballot from among the Elders without debate, who shall perform all the duties of a Bishop, including the ordination of the Deacons and Elders elect, according to the form of Discipline."

Pierce on ex-
tending the
term of Pres-
iding Elders'
service.

B. R. Pierce offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Committee on Revisals to inquire into the expediency of so changing chapter ii, sec. 14, answer to quest. 3, pages 93 and 94, which reads, "For any term not exceeding four years," so as to read, "For any term not exceeding six years."

Stoker on chang-
ing the time
for the session
of General
Conference.

W. Stoker offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to take into consideration the changing of the time of holding the General Conference, and fixing the time for the meeting thereof for the 15th of November, or the first Monday thereafter.

TENNESSEE.

Braden on
Transfers.

John Braden offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy are hereby requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting to this Conference some general rules in reference to the exercise of the power of transfer on the part of our General Superintendents.

Coldwell on fra-
ternizing with
the Church
South.

Thomas Coldwell offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Resolved, That six fraternal visitors, one of whom shall be a Bishop, be appointed by this General Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to meet in Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1874, to bear the fraternal greetings of this body to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

May 9.
EIGHTH DAY.

UPPER IOWA.

UPPER IOWA.

Alpha J. Kynett offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Kynett on
Church Ex-
tension Soci-
ety.

Resolved, That the Committee on Church Extension be instructed to inquire what changes should be made in the organization and plans of work of the Church Extension Society, and report for the action of this Conference.

Elias Skinner submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Skinner on Sol-
emnization of
Matrimony.

Resolved, That where the civil law grants the right to unordained pastors of solemnizing matrimony, we do also recognize their right so to do.

Hiram Price offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Price on strik-
ing out the
word "Cath-
olic."

Resolved, That the word "catholic" be stricken from the Discipline, and the word "universal" inserted instead.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

On motion, Benjamin Brown was transferred from the Committee on Episcopacy to the Committee on the Book Concern; and James A. Harris was transferred from the Committee on the Book Concern to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Change of Com-
mitteemen.

WEST WISCONSIN.

WEST WISCON-
SIN.

Alfred Brunson presented the following paper, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Brunson on
New Articles
of Religion.

I respectfully submit to the consideration of the General Conference an article in the April number of the "Methodist Quarterly," pages 229-245, embracing some new articles of religion, and ask that it be printed in pamphlet form, at least one copy for each member of the Conference. The article is too long for the "Daily," and as the plates are in the Book Room, the only expense will be the paper and press-work, which will be less than the composition, etc., in the "Daily," and will be more convenient for examination.

He also submitted the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Brunson on
changing the
time for the
Session of
General Con-
ference.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the time for the meeting of

MAY 9. the General Conference, from May to November, quadrennially, and
EIGHTH DAY. to report thereon.

WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON.

Bates on the
Appeal of
Ministers.

D. M. Bates offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire and report whether it is expedient to provide by the Discipline that the trial of traveling ministers or preachers on appeals to the General Conference shall be by ministerial members of that body; and if the Committee shall consider such a provision expedient, it is further instructed to report an amendment to that effect of the chapter on "Trial of Appeals."

Kenney on
Ministerial
Representa-
tion.

Wesley Kenney presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and they hereby are instructed to consider and report upon such alterations of the Discipline as may be necessary to provide for reducing the number of ministerial delegates to the General Conference, so as thereby to more nearly equalize clerical and lay representation in that body.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

Jones on ex-
tending the
Presiding
Elders' term
of service.

H. A. Jones offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Discipline, chap. ii, sec. 14, page 93, quest. 3, first line from the bottom of the page, as to strike out the word "four" and insert the word "six," so that it shall read, "any term not exceeding six years."

Pillsbury on
District Con-
ferences.

C. D. Pillsbury offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing Part II of the Book of Discipline as to insert the following section, and of so arranging all other parts of the Discipline as to correspond with the same:

THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Members.

Quest. 1. Of whom shall the District Conference be composed?

Ans. Of all traveling and local elders, deacons, and preachers in the Presiding Elder's District, and one layman in addition from each circuit and station; said lay-members to be not less than twenty-one years of age, and having been members of the Church in full connection not less than one year next preceding the time of their election, and said laymen to be chosen by ballot by the second and fourth Quarterly Conferences in each year.

President.

Quest. 2. Who shall preside in the District Conference?

Ans. The Presiding Elder of the District. But in his absence the Conference shall elect a president by ballot from among the traveling elders.

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Quest. 3. How shall the records of the District Conference be kept? Records.

Ans. The District Conference shall appoint a secretary, who shall take correct minutes of all the proceedings thereof, and faithfully record the same in a substantial and permanent book of records adapted to that purpose.

Quest. 4. What shall be the regular business of the District Conference? Business.

Ans. 1. To hear complaints and to receive and try appeals.

2. To license proper persons to preach, and to renew their licenses annually, when in the judgment of said Conference their gifts, grace, and usefulness will justify such renewal; to recommend to the Annual Conference local ministers who are suitable candidates for Deacon's or Elder's orders, and for admission on trial in the traveling connection; to try, suspend, deprive of ministerial office and credentials, expel or acquit any local preacher, deacon, or elder in the district against whom charges are preferred: *Provided*, that no person shall be licensed, nor shall his license be renewed, without a recommendation from the Quarterly Conference of the circuit or station of which he is a member; nor shall any one be licensed to preach, or be recommended to the Annual Conference for ordination or admission on trial, without first being examined in the District Conference upon the subjects of doctrines and discipline.

3. It shall also be the duty of the District Conference to assign to each local preacher, deacon, or elder in the district such labor as may be judged proper, and he may be considered able to perform, such appointment receiving the approval of the president of the Conference, and such preachers, deacons, and elders shall be held responsible to the Conference for the faithful discharge of the duties assigned to them.

4. It shall also be the duty of the laymen of the Conference, in consultation with the president and the president presiding, at its first session in the Annual Conference year, to estimate the salary of the Presiding Elder, and to apportion the same to the several circuits and stations in the district, according to their several ability.

Quest. 5. How often shall District Conferences be held?

Sessions.

Ans. Semi-annually, near the close of the first and third quarters in the Annual Conference year, each Conference fixing upon the place, and the Presiding Elder upon the day of holding the next semi-annual session.

WYOMING.

WYOMING.

W. G. Queal offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

**Queal on the
Duties of
Preachers in
Charge, etc.**

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be directed to inquire into the propriety of changing Part II, chap. ii, sec. 17, quest. 1, twenty-sixth line from top of page, which reads, "What are the duties of the Elder, Deacon, or Preacher who has the special charge of a circuit?" so that it will read, "What are the duties of the Elder, Deacon, or Preacher who has the charge of a circuit or station?"

Also, to inquire into the propriety of inserting in answer 5 of same section, page 100, eleventh line from top of page, these words: "To solemnize matrimony;" so that it will read in answer 5 to the

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question above recited, "To solemnize matrimony, to hold watch-nights and love-feasts."

Also, to inquire into the propriety of inserting in Part V, sec. 2, ans. 2, page 239, seventh line from top of page, these words: "To appoint the Superintendents thereof;" so that part of the answer will read, "To form Sunday-schools in all our congregations where ten children can be collected for that purpose, which schools shall be auxiliary to the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to appoint the Superintendents thereof, to engage the co-operation of as many of our members as they can, and to visit the schools as often as practicable."

*Letter from the
Colored M. E.
Church.*

Bishop Simpson presented a communication from the Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

*Report of the
Agents of the
Book Concern
at New York.*

Thomas Carlton, Agent of the Book Concern at New York, presented the Report of the Agents for the last quadrennium. John Lanahan, Assistant Agent, rose to a question of privilege, and denied ever having authorized or signed said report; whereupon J. S. M'Calmont moved that the question of the authority and authorship of that Report be referred to a special Committee of three.

On motion of G. W. Clarke, the motion of J. S. M'Calmont was laid on the table.

On motion, the time of the session was extended.

William J. Groo moved that the Assistant Agent have leave to withdraw his name from the paper, and that it be read as the report of the Agent; and the motion prevailed.

Pending the reading, on motion of A. C. George, the further reading was dispensed with. [For Report, see *Appendix 40.*]

A programme for the meetings of the Standing Committees, as agreed upon in a joint meeting of the several Chairmen, was read.

On motion, Conference adjourned. After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by E. P. Phelps, of the Virginia Conference.

MAY 10.
NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by William H. Goode, of the North Indiana Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

On motion of J. S. M'Murray, leave of absence was granted to Charles W. Ashcom for four days.

Ashcom and Callahan have leave of absence.

R. Allyn asked and obtained leave of absence for Ethelbert Callahan, of the Southern Illinois delegation. William Stoker was placed on the Committee on the Book Concern in his stead, and John Van Cleve on the Committee on Freedmen in his stead.

Stone of Michigan admitted.

John M. Reid, of the Michigan delegation, stated that Charles R. Brown, a lay delegate from the Michigan Conference, was detained at home by severe sickness in his family, and, on motion, John W. Stone, a reserve from that Conference, was admitted a member of this body, and assigned to the several Committees in his stead.

Fraternal Delegates.

A. S. Hunt, Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, moved that the hour of ten o'clock to-morrow morning be designated as the time when the Conference will be pleased to receive and hear the fraternal delegates who have not yet addressed the Conference, and the motion prevailed.

Book Concern matters taken from the table.

On motion of A. M. Osbon the order of business was suspended, and matters relating to the Book Concern were taken from the table.

Separate vote of Ministers and Laymen moved.

When the Conference adjourned on Tuesday last a call for the previous question was pending; and, in relation to the vote on this call, James S. Smart had moved the adoption of the following resolution, namely:

Resolved, That the vote be taken by the ministers and laymen separately.

Ruled out of order.

A question of order having been raised concerning the call for a separate vote, Bishop Simpson decided that the separate vote of the ministry could be called for only by a minister, and the separate vote of the

May 10.**NINTH DAY.**

laity only by a layman, and that if on such a call one-third of either order made such a demand, the separate vote must be taken.

Ruling sustained.

From this decision the mover of the resolution appealed, but the ruling of the Bishop was sustained by the Conference.

Motion withdrawn.

James S. Smart then withdrew the call for a separate vote of the ministry and laity.

The motion was then put on the call for the previous question, and the previous question was ordered by a vote of 300 to 28.

Lawrence's amendment lost.

The vote was then taken on the amendment offered by William Lawrence, but the amendment did not prevail.

Clarke's substitute accepted and adopted.

The vote being taken on the substitute offered by G. W. Clarke, it was accepted, and adopted by a vote of 204 to 166; so that the Conference ordered a special Committee on the affairs of the Book Concern, to be composed of one member from each delegation, to be appointed by the delegations respectively.

Slicer's motion lost.

Henry Slicer moved that this special Committee shall consist exclusively of laymen, but the motion was laid on the table.

Luke Hitchcock moved that the roll of Conferences be now called, that the respective delegations may nominate members of this Committee.

C. A. Holmes moved, as a substitute, that Conference take a recess of ten minutes, to allow an opportunity for conference among the delegates before making nominations for this Committee.

A motion to lay the substitute on the table having failed, it was adopted by a vote of 175 to 141, and Conference took a recess accordingly.

Special Committee on the Book Concern appointed.

The Conference was called to order, and, on motion of F. S. Hoyt, the roll of Conferences was called, and the Special Committee on the Book Concern was constituted as follows:

Book Concern.**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE BOOK CONCERN.**

A. S. Lakin,	Alabama.
W. R. Woodward,	Baltimore.
L. D. White,	Black River.

Edward Moore,	California.	MAY 10.
H. A. Faber,	Central German.	NINTH DAY.
D. M'Williams,	Central Illinois.	
W. J. Moses,	Central New York.	
G. G. Hackedorn,	Central Ohio.	
John Patton,	Central Pennsylvania.	
J. W. Weakley,	Cincinnati.	
John Evans,	Colorado.	
J. A. Jones,	Delaware.	
W. H. H. Beadle,	Des Moines.	
John Owen,	Detroit.	
D. Decker,	East Genesee.	
C. F. Grimm,	East German.	
Chas. Beale,	East Maine.	
J. S. M'Calmont,	Erie.	
A. D. Wilbor,	Genesee.	
W. Prettyman,	Georgia.	
L. S. Jacoby,	Germany and Switzerland.	
N. E. Cobleigh,	Holston.	
H. Buck,	Illinois.	
H. Mansell,	India.	
W. C. De Pauw,	Indiana.	
F. W. Evans,	Iowa.	
W. Fairchild,	Kansas.	
A. Shinkle,	Kentucky.	
M. W. Taylor,	Lexington.	
Chas. A. Pitman,	Liberia.	
Pierre Landry,	Louisiana.	
Wm. Deering,	Maine.	
J. W. Stone,	Michigan.	
A. Lewis,	Minnesota.	
A. C. M'Donald,	Mississippi.	
Samuel Huffman,	Missouri.	
C. H. Rogers,	Nebraska.	
Thos. M'Grath,	Nevada.	
David Campbell,	Newark.	
L. R. Thayer,	New England.	
C. M. Dinsmore,	New Hampshire.	
A. E. Ballard,	New Jersey.	
S. D. Brown,	New York.	
T. G. Osborn,	New York East.	
W. G. Matton,	North Carolina.	

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J. A. Funk,	North Indiana.
W. C. Peirce,	North Ohio.
C. A. Loeber,	North-west German.
J. Brownfield,	North-west Indiana.
L. J. Critchfield,	Ohio.
Geo. Abernethy,	Oregon.
J. B. M'Cullough,	Philadelphia.
A. Bradley,	Pittsburgh.
G. E. Gavitt,	Providence.
G. Goodrich,	Rock River.
B. R. Bonner,	Saint Louis.
H. Cordozo,	South Carolina.
J. C. M'Intosh,	South-eastern Indiana.
J. Van Cleve,	Southern Illinois.
D. C. Smith,	South-west German.
D. Rutledge,	Tennessee.
W. R. Fayle,	Texas.
C. F. Burdick,	Troy.
D. N. Cooley,	Upper Iowa.
J. C. W. Coxe,	Vermont.
W. N. Berkley,	Virginia.
R. H. Robinson,	Washington.
C. D. Hubbard,	West Virginia.
J. B. Bachman,	West Wisconsin.
D. M. Bates,	Wilmington.
C. D. Pillsbury,	Wisconsin.
W. H. Olin,	Wyoming.

Delegations
may fill places
of absentees.

Gilbert Haven moved that in case any member of the Special Committee be absent his delegation shall have power to fill his place in the Committee. A motion to lay this motion on the table was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

Papers referred
to Committees
on the Book
Concern.

On motion of W. L. Harris, all reports and papers relative to alleged irregularities and frauds in the Book Concern were referred to the Special Committee on the Book Concern; and all other papers pertaining to the publishing interests of the Church were referred to the Standing Committee on the Book Concern.

Lindsay returns
to his place.

The New England delegation announced that John W. Lindsay had resumed his seat as a member of this body.

I. S. Bingham moved that the Report of the Agent of the Book Concern be also referred to this Special Committee.

John Miley moved to lay this motion on the table, but the motion was lost.

F. A. Hester moved to amend by adding these words, namely, "and that the Special Committee be also authorized to send for persons and papers, so far as they may judge necessary to a proper understanding of the case which has been referred to them."

On motion of R. S. Foster, the vote on the main question was ordered by a vote of more than two thirds. The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended prevailed.

On motion, so much of the Report of the Book Committee as relates to the Bishops was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

On motion of R. S. Foster, the Rev. Dr. Durbin, and all returned foreign missionaries, were invited to occupy seats on the platform at their pleasure.

J. S. M'Murray asked and obtained leave of absence for several days for John Patton, of the Central Pennsylvania delegation.

William H. Goode offered the following resolution, namely:

Resolved, That no substitution of one member for another upon this Committee shall be made after the investigation shall have been commenced.

Gilbert Haven moved as a substitute, that no man shall go on the Special Committee on the Book Concern, save by approval of the General Conference.

On motion, the substitute was laid on the table, and the original resolution was adopted.

J. M. Reid moved that B. R. Bonner be authorized to call the first meeting of the Special Committee on the Book Concern for organization.

Solomon Hubbard, of East Genesee, moved that John Lanahan, and the Chairman of the Book Committee, have the right to peremptorily challenge members of the Special Committee on the Book Concern, to the number of ten each, but the motion was laid on the table.

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NINTH DAY.
Book Concern:
Bingham's
motion.

Hester's
Amendment.

Previous ques-
tion ordered.

Report referred.

Dr. Durbin and
returned Mis-
sionaries in-
vited to the
Platform.

Patton has leave
of absence.

Book Concern
affairs.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Changes in
Committees.

At the request of the several delegations concerned, changes were made in the Standing Committees as follows:

Book Concern.

ON THE BOOK CONCERN.

William Stoker,	in place of	E. Callahan.
R. W. Keeler,	"	D. N. Cooley.
I. W. Wiley,	"	David Campbell.
Horace Benton,	"	W. C. Peirce.
R. P. Elmore,	"	C. D. Pillsbury.
Homer Eaton,	"	C. F. Burdick.
N. T. Childs,	"	W. H. Olin.
J. G. English,	"	Hiram Buck.

Freedmen.

ON FREEDMEN.

John Van Cleve,	in place of	E. Callahan.
E. Skinner,	"	D. N. Cooley.
Barney Whitney,	"	L. D. White.
J. H. Moore,	"	Grant Goodrich.
E. Q. Fuller,	"	Wesley Prettyman.

**Sunday-schools
and Tracts.**

ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS.

William Koeneke,	instead of	D. C. Smith.
John Bowman,	"	Richard Swearengen.
E. K. Hosford,	"	J. C. McIntosh.

Church Extension.

ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

Henderson Ritchie,	in place of	David M'Williams.
Summerfield Baldwin,	"	W. R. Woodward.
G. S. Dearborn,	"	W. Fairchild.
Samuel Clements,	"	John Owen.
J. M. Trimble,	"	L. J. Critchfield.

Missions.

ON MISSIONS.

Elisha P. Phelps,	instead of	William N. Berkley.
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Appeals.

ON APPEALS.

William Cooper,	in place of	John B. McCullough.
James M. Buckley,	"	T. G. Osborn.
W. F. Mallalieu,	"	L. R. Thayer.

Education.

ON EDUCATION.

Henry E. Dickhart,	in place of	C. A. Loeber.
U. P. Golliday,	"	W. H. H. Beadle.

ON REVISALS.

Charles Hill, in place of Daniel M. Bates.
W. G. Miller, " Caleb D. Pillsbury.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Revisals.

ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

*State of the
Church.*

Bennett Mitchell, in place of W. H. H. Beadle.

ON ITINERANCY.

Itinerancy.

Thomas B. Lemon, in place of E. H. Rogers.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to print the list of Committees, as now constituted, in the Daily Advocate to-morrow morning.

On motion of I. D. King, A. E. Ballard was added to the Committee of Arrangements for the excursion to Long Branch.

On motion, Conference adjourned. After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by George W. Clarke, of the Erie Conference.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Henry Slicer, of the Baltimore Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

R. S. Foster asked and obtained leave of absence for one week on account of pressing duties at Drew Theological Seminary during Commencement week, and Lucius H. King, the first reserve from the New York Conference, was admitted a member of this body, King admitted, and assigned to Committees in his stead.

Foster has leave
of absence.

The list of Committees was called for the presentation of reports, and Joseph M. Trimble, Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, submitted a report providing for a memorial service in relation to the deceased Bishops of the Church, and it was adopted as follows, namely :

Reports.
Committee on
Episcopacy
report a Pro-
gramme for
Memorial
Services.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.

The Committee on Episcopacy present the following report concerning memorial services for the deceased Bishops:

Resolved., 1. That the memorial services for the deceased Bishops be made the order of the day for Saturday next at half past ten o'clock A. M.

Resolved., 2. That the Bishops be and hereby are requested to designate one of their number to present a brief sketch of the life and character of each of the four deceased Bishops.

Resolved., 3. That Dr. Curry be designated to speak concerning the character of Bishop Thomson, Dr. Hitchcock to represent Bishop Clark, Dr. Moses Hill to represent Bishop Kingsley, and Mr. Warren to represent Bishop Baker, each speaker to limit his remarks to fifteen minutes.

Resolved., 4. That Dr. Hibbard be appointed to preside on the occasion, and Dr. Reid to conduct the devotional exercises.

Committee on
Itinerancy re-
ported back
certain pa-
per.

Jesse T. Peck, Chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, reported back the memorial of the South-west German Conference relating to our work in foreign lands, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Missions, and it was referred accordingly.

Committee on
the Book
Concern.

J. S. M'Calmont asked to be excused from serving on the Standing Committee on the Book Concern, and his request was granted, and Moses Hill, of the Erie Conference delegation, was appointed to the Committee in his stead.

Committee on
Boundaries
reported back
certain pa-
per.

L. C. Matlack, Chairman of the Committee on Boundaries, reported back the memorial of Thomas Harwood and two others, of the Colorado Conference, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Missions, and it was accordingly so referred.

He also returned the memorial of Emperor Williams and forty others in relation to Colored Bishops, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Committee on
Revisals re-
ported back
certain pa-
per.

E. O. Haven, Chairman of the Committee on Revisals, reported back the petition of John Bowman and two others, of the Upper Iowa Conference, on the election of Presiding Elders, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, and it was so referred.

Committee on
Expenses of
Delegates re-
ported.

S. W. Thomas, Chairman of the Special Committee on Expenses of Delegates, submitted the following report, which was adopted, namely :

Your Committee report that the following expenses be allowed: Expense of travel in a direct line from home to the seat of the

Conference and back, including meals and lodging during that time.

Expenses of travel on city cars to and from the Conference or Committees' place of meeting.

Expense of procuring dinner at such times as that their homes cannot be reached without neglecting the business of the General Conference.

In making out the bills of expense the Committee would recommend the following order:

1. The Conference.
2. The number of delegates.
3. Amount apportioned.
4. Amount raised.

5. Expense of each delegate in items, as follows:

(1.) Expense from home to General Conference and return, also meals and lodging during that time included.

(2.) Expense for meals for those who could not go to their respective places of entertainment for dinner.

(3.) Expense of travel on city cars. The items to be added, and the delegates' names to be signed thereto.

The bills of each delegation to be made out so as to show the aggregate, and that it shall be signed by the chairman of the delegation.

The Committee also reported the following resolution, which was adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses of Delegates be and are hereby instructed to purchase such books and stationery as are necessary, and to print such blanks as may be required.

The roll of Conferences was then called for petitions, memorials, and appeals, and they were presented and referred as follows, namely:

Petitions, Memorials, and Appeals.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

T. M. Eddy presented the memorial of Henry Slicer and others, directors in the Baltimore Book Depository, asking for certain privileges, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book Depository.

J. A. McCauley presented the action of the Baltimore Conference in relation to the Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

Episcopacy.

J. S. Deale presented a resolution of the Baltimore Conference concerning boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chair introduced to the Conference the Rev. Henry Boehm, supposed to be the oldest Methodist preacher now living, being ninety-seven years of age, and having been in

Henry Boehm introduced.

MAY 11.
TENTH DAY.

the ministry over seventy years. He addressed a few appropriate and earnest words to the Conference.

The call of Conferences was resumed, and petitions, memorials, and appeals were presented and referred as follows, namely:

BLACK RIVER.

Secret Societies.

L. D. White presented a memorial on the relation of many of our ministers and members to secret organizations, etc., signed by William L. Chambers and thirteen others, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

BLACK RIVER.

CALIFORNIA.

Support of Presiding Elders.

Edward Moore presented resolutions of the Stockton Ministerial Association in reference to the support of Presiding Elders, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Form of appointment of Missionaries.

Otis Gibson presented the memorial of S. L. Baldwin and six other returned missionaries in regard to the form of appointment of foreign missionaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Appeal of Jesse B. Craig.

O. S. Munsell presented the appeal of Jesse B. Craig from the action of the Central Illinois Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Boundaries.

B. I. Ives presented the action of the Red Creek, Rose, Wolcott, Huron, Butler, and Savannah Quarterly Conferences on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

A. J. Phelps presented the following memorials on the subject of boundaries: one from twenty Quarterly Conferences of Oswego District, comprising about three hundred official members of the Church; and one from East Oswego Station, signed by Crasman and fifty others; also so much of the Journal of the Central New York Conference as refers to Boundaries, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

B. S. Wright presented three remonstrances against a change of Conference boundaries—one from eighteen Quarterly Conferences of Rome District, comprising two hundred and seventy-five official members; one signed by J. H. French and one hundred and twenty others; and one from Oneida, signed by S. L. Bender and thirteen others, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.
Boundaries.

CENTRAL OHIO.

CENTRAL OHIO.

William Lawrence presented the memorial of Lemuel Herbert and Harrison Maltbie, of St. Johns, asking the decision of certain law questions relating to Church trials, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

T. H. Wilson presented a memorial from Marion Quarterly Conference on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on boundaries.

He also presented a memorial from Daniel Cable and five others, asking for a disciplinary provision for determining the location of a church site in a given case, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

S. L. Roberts presented a memorial from Cardington, signed by John Shur and thirty-two others, asking to be restored to the Central Ohio Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CENTRAL PENN-
SYLVANIA.

Samuel Barnes presented resolutions of St. Paul's Church, Hazleton, on the subject of boundaries, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented so much of the Journal of the Central Pennsylvania Conference as relates to the Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

John F. Marlay presented a remonstrance from East Liberty Circuit, Cincinnati Conference, on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 11.**TENTH DAY.****DES MOINES.**
Boundaries.**DES MOINES.**

Bennett Mitchell presented sundry memorials on boundaries, as follows: one from Fort Dodge District, one from Sioux City District; also six petitions from Sioux City District, signed by M. C. Marr and thirty-eight others; also nine petitions from Fort Dodge District, signed by C. H. Knox and forty-six others; also a memorial signed by himself, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Presiding Eldership.

He also presented the action of the Des Moines Conference in relation to the Presiding Eldership, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Boundaries.

W. H. H. Beadle presented a memorial, signed by himself and J. W. Todd, on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Book Depository.

Joseph Knotts presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the first Church in Council Bluffs, asking that a Book Depository be established in Council Bluffs, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book Depository.

P. F. Bresee presented a memorial from Council Bluffs District, signed by E. M. H. Flemming and sixteen others, relating to a Book Depository at Council Bluffs, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Changes of Discipline.

U. P. Golliday presented a petition, signed by himself and Joseph Knotts, asking for certain changes in the Discipline, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Fraternal Delegates.

The hour of ten o'clock having arrived, on motion, the order of the day, to wit, the reception of fraternal delegates, was taken up.

Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada.

The certificate of William Morley Punshon, A.M., President of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, accrediting the Rev. George R. Sanderson, co-delegate; the Rev. Lachlin Taylor, D.D., Missionary Secretary; and the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, Secretary of the Conference, as fraternal delegates to the General Conference, was read, as was also the Address of the Conference itself. The Rev. Geo. R. Sanderson and the Rev. Alexander Sutherland then

**Rev. George R. Sanderson,
Rev. Lachlin Taylor, D.D.,
and Rev.
Alexander Sutherland.**

addressed the Conference. The Rev. Lachlin Taylor, D.D., was not present. [For Credentials and Addresses, see *Appendix 13, 14, 15, 16.*]

The Rev. Henry Pope, Jr., President of the Conference of Eastern British America, presented his credentials as a delegate and the Address of the Conference to this body, and after they were read he addressed the Conference. The Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., who had also been appointed a delegate from the Conference of Eastern British America, was absent on account of personal affliction. [For Addresses, including Credentials, see *Appendix 18, 19.*]

The credentials of the Rev. A. Huntington Clapp, D.D., of New York, the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, and the Rev. George B. Bacon, of New Jersey, delegates from the National Council of the Congregational Churches in the United States, were read; after which the Rev. George B. Bacon, the only delegate present, addressed the Conference. [For Credentials and Address, see *Appendix 21, 22.*]

The credentials of the Rev. E. A. Wheat, of Genesee Conference; the Rev. C. H. Williams, of the North Indiana Conference; the Rev. T. B. Graham, of the Ohio Conference, and the Rev. H. Stackhouse, of the Indiana Conference; also, of J. H. M'Claney, T. J. Finch, and J. B. Hamilton, laymen, fraternal messengers and commissioners of the Methodist Church, were read; after which the Rev. E. A. Wheat and the Rev. C. H. Williams were introduced and addressed the Conference, the latter reading an address. [For Credentials and Addresses, see *Appendix 23, 24, 25.*]

On motion of T. M. Eddy, the time of the session was extended.

The Rev. Joseph Wilde and the Rev. M. Benson, delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, were introduced to the Conference, and because of the lateness of the hour, their addresses were deferred for the present.

On motion, Conference adjourned.

After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Thompson Mitchell, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

May 11.
TENTH DAY.

Conference of
Eastern Brit-
ish America:
Rev. Henry
Pope, Jr.

National Coun-
cil of Congre-
gational
Churches:
Rev. A. H.
Clapp, D.D.,
Hon. J. B.
Grinnell, Rev.
George B.
Bacon.

Methodist
Church: Rev.
E. A. Wheat,
Rev. C. H.
Williams,
Rev. T. B.
Graham, Rev.
H. Stack-
house, J.
H. M'Claney,
T. J. Finch,
J. B. Hamil-
ton.

M. E. Church
in Canada:
Rev. Joseph
Wilde and
Rev. M. Ben-
son intro-
duced.

May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

The Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by F. G. Hibbard, of the East Genesee Conference.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

Fraternal Dele-
gates.

On motion of A. S. Hunt, the reception of Fraternal Delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada was made the order of the day for to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Regular Order. The roll of Conferences was called for the presentation of petitions, memorials, and appeals.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Secret Societies.

L. R. Fisk presented the petition of Hannibal Lee and twenty-two others on Secret Societies; and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

EAST GENESSEE.

EAST GENESEE.

Boundaries.

K. P. Jervis presented the memorial of J. Dennis and Quarterly Conference concerning change of Conference relations, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial from the Church and congregation of Lima, East Genesee Conference, concerning change of Conference relations, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ERIE.

ERIE.

Boundaries.

J. Leslie presented a protest from Ashville Charge, against dividing Erie Conference, signed by John Kent and sixteen others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Secret Societies.

G. W. Clarke presented the petition of John Bain, Hiram Kingsley, and seventy-five others, on the subject of Secret oath-bound Societies; also the petition of J. E. Brown and thirty-one others; also the petition of E. B. Linn and fifty-three others, on the same sub-

ject; and they were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY

He also presented a petition of John Robinson, to have the irrelevant quotations in the Ritual for baptism, on pages 147 and 148, stricken out, and the words of the great commission used instead, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Ritual.

GENESEE.

GENESEE.

R. L. Waite presented a memorial from the members of the different Methodist Episcopal Churches in Buffalo on the subject of an Episcopal residence in that city, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal Resi-
dence in Buf-
falo.

He also presented a memorial from Olean District Ministerial Association on boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

He also presented an extract from the Genesee Conference Journal on Insurance, and it was referred to the Committee on Insurance. Insurance.

He also presented an extract from the Genesee Conference Journal on Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopacy.

He also presented an extract from the Genesee Conference Journal on a daily paper, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. Daily Paper.

He also presented an extract from the Genesee Conference Journal on boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

W. S. Prentice presented a resolution of the Illinois Conference relative to the debt of Chas. Atkinson to the Book Concern, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. Debt of Charles
Atkinson.

INDIA.

INDIA.

H. Mansell presented resolutions of the India Conference, asking such changes as will enable the Church Extension Society to appropriate money for churches in India, and they were referred to the Committee on Church Extension. Church Exten-
sion.

May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY
Boundaries.

He also presented the action of the India Conference on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

INDIANA.

Boundaries.

Bishop Ames presented the memorial of official members of Indianapolis Churches on the boundaries of Indiana Conference, signed by J. W. Holland and others, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

IOWA.

Presiding Eldership.

Episcopal Residences.

INDIANA.

IOWA.

I. A. Hammer presented a resolution of the Iowa Electoral Conference in reference to the Presiding Eldership, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy; also a resolution of the Iowa Electoral Conference in reference to the residence of the Bishops to be elected by this General Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

KANSAS.

Church Extension Society.

KANSAS.

G. S. Dearborn presented a memorial of the Kansas Conference delegation asking for a change in the constitution of the Church Extension Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

LIBERIA.

Missions in Africa.

LIBERIA.

C. A. Pitman presented a petition asking for a more vigorous prosecution of the Mission work in Africa, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

LOUISIANA.

Wants of the Church in the Southern States.

Episcopacy.

LOUISIANA.

L. C. Matlack presented a memorial of the Southern Methodist Convention at Athens, Tenn., on the wants of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented a memorial of the same Convention on the subject of the Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

At the request of L. C. Matlack, these papers were read.

MAINE.

P. Jaques presented the following papers, namely: resolutions of the Maine Conference on Church Extension, and they were referred to the Committee on Church Extension. Resolutions of the Maine Conference recommending the non-admission of any one to the ministerial office who uses tobacco, and they were referred to the Committee on Temperance. Resolutions of the Maine Conference relative to Sunday-school books and papers, and they were referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts; also, resolutions of the Maine Conference on Presiding Eldership, and they were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY
MAINE.
Church Extension.

Tobacco.
Sunday-School Books.

Presiding Eldership.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

J. H. Hopkins presented a plan for District Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

District Conferences.

He also presented the action of the Missouri Conference on the Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopacy.

He also presented a copy of the Journal of the Missouri Conference on the Presiding Eldership, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Presiding Eldership.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

J. W. Lindsay presented resolutions, signed by H. Bannister and two others, relating to Conference probationers, and they were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Conference Probationers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

C. M. Dinsmore presented a memorial of J. F. Adams and others, (which was approved by the action of the New Hampshire Conference,) asking for a revision of the Discipline concerning preachers' salaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Preachers' Salaries.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

C. D. Foss presented resolutions of the New York Conference on Sunday mails, and they were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Sunday Mails.

May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY
**Suspension of
Preachers.**

A. M. Osbon presented extracts from the Journal of the New York Conference in relation to the suspension of a preacher in the interval of Conference, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**NEW YORK
EAST.**

Boundaries.

NEW YORK EAST.

D. Curry presented a petition for a change in Conference boundary line in New York city, from the Quarterly Conferences of Thirty-seventh-st., Beekman Hill, and others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**NORTH INDI-
ANA.**

**Appeal of M.
Mahin from a
Decision of
Bishop Scott.**

NORTH INDIANA.

O. V. Lemon presented the appeal of M. Mahin from Bishop Scott's decision, concerning the jurisdiction of Quarterly Conferences over preachers on trial, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Boundaries.

W. H. Goode presented a memorial on boundaries from Grace Church, Indianapolis, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**NORTH-WEST
INDIANA.**

Boundaries.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

John Brownfield presented a petition from First Charge, South Bend, signed by F. R. Tutt and forty-seven others, for changing boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Episcopacy.

A. A. Gee presented a memorial of the Electoral Conference of North-west Indiana Conference deprecating any change in the General Itinerant Superintendency, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Insurance.

J. C. Reed presented resolutions of the North-west Indiana Conference on insurance, and they were referred to the Committee on Insurance; also a resolution of the Preachers' Meeting of Lafayette, Indiana, on revision of the Discipline, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

**Revision of Dis-
cipline.**

Ohio.

**Presiding Eld-
ers and
Bishops.**

OHIO.

J. M. Trimble presented the petition of T. H. Phillips and others on the relation of Presiding Elders

to the Bishops' work in appointing the pastors, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals. May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY

OREGON.

OREGON.

J. F. Devore presented a memorial on boundaries, Boundaries. signed by J. F. Devore and C. C. Stratton, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

W. C. Robinson presented a paper on Church finances from the Eleventh-street Quarterly Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. Church Finances.

He also presented a memorial from T. T. Mason and others on the subject of improvement in our tracts, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts. Tracts.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH.

J. W. Baker presented a paper on auditing the accounts of Preceding Elders and Preachers, signed by J. W. Baker and four others, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Auditing Accounts of Presiding Elders.

I. C. Pershing presented a resolution on District Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. District Conferences.

S. H. Nesbit presented a paper on the eligibility of Local Preachers to membership in the Lay Electoral Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. Local Preachers and Electoral Conferences.

James S. Bracken presented a resolution of the Conference on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

Joseph Horner presented a petition on behalf of Charges and Quarterly Conferences, asking that the boundaries of the Pittsburgh Conference in the Pan Handle, West Virginia, be not changed, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

He also presented the petition of J. T. Boyle and nineteen others in relation to buying and selling liquor. Buying and Selling Liquors.

MAY 13. **ELEVENTH DAY** liquors, asking a separate article on the liquor traffic, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

PROVIDENCE.

Electing Stewards.

M. J. Talbot presented a memorial of the Quarterly Conference of Power-street Church, Providence, relative to the mode of electing Stewards and Trustees, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented the action of the Conference on the appointment of temperance committees by Quarterly Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

New Magazine.

He also presented the action of the Conference on a new Magazine, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Hymn Book.

He also presented the action of the Conference on the revision of the Hymn Book, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting of Providence in favor of change of Conference boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ROCK RIVER.

Boundaries.

J. H. More presented a memorial from Milford Engart and others asking a change of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

S. A. W. Jewett presented resolutions of the Conference, adopted at its session of October, 1871, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Secret Societies.

He also presented a petition on the subject of Secret Societies, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

SAINT LOUIS.

Weekly Sunday-School Paper.

James W. L. Slavens presented a petition from Grace Avenue Church Sunday-school, Kansas City, in favor of a weekly Sunday-school paper, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

SAINT LOUIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. Webster presented a memorial of E. W. Jackson and forty-six others on the subject of temperance, and it was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

He also presented petitions and memorials against separate Conferences or sittings on account of race or color as follows: from V. H. Buckley and twenty-five others, from B. L. Roberts and one hundred and seventeen others, from J. E. Wilson, Jr., and forty-six others, from J. M'Leod and one hundred and seventy others, from Burrell James and forty-one others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

J. B. Middleton presented extracts from the Journal of the South Carolina Conference, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

C. H. Holloway presented a petition of H. J. Fox and twelve others against making any invidious distinctions on account of race or color by separate Conferences or sittings, or in official elections, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA.

S. E. INDIANA.

S. Tincher presented a memorial from Grace Church, Indianapolis, on boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN.

S. W. GERMAN.

Adam Klippe presented the petition of J. P. Miller, Sen., and others in favor of making the Presiding Eldership elective, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

John Braden presented the action of the Lay Electoral Conference of Tennessee, and also extracts from the Journal of the Tennessee Conference against any change in the episcopal term of office, and they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

UPPER IOWA.

UPPER IOWA.

J. Bowman presented a remonstrance against any change in the boundary of the Upper Iowa Conference,

MAY 13.

ELEVENTH DAY

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Temperance.

Against separate Conferences.

Boundaries.

Separate Conferences.

Boundaries.

Presiding Eldership.

Episcopacy.

MAY 13. signed by H. S. Church and nineteen others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WASHINGTON.

Stewards and Trustees.

B. Brown presented a memorial of himself and four others, asking for a plainer definition of the duties of Stewards and Trustees, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

WISCONSIN.

General Rules.

P. B. Pease presented a petition for a change in the General Rules, signed by W. C. Sherwood, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

School in Norway.

H. Bannister presented a memorial in behalf of a school in Norway, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Lady Editor of the Repository.

He also presented a memorial in relation to a lady editor of the Ladies' Repository, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

WYOMING.

WYOMING.

Separate Vote of Ministers and Laymen.

De Witt C. Olmsted presented a petition of himself and others, asking for a change in the Discipline on the separate vote of ministers and laymen, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Solemnization of Matrimony.

R. Nelson presented a memorial of Wyoming Conference, asking a change in the Discipline to authorize every minister in charge of a circuit or station to solemnize matrimony, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Changes in the Committees.

The following changes in the Committees were made at the suggestion of the delegations severally concerned, namely:

Iowa.

F. W. Evans, of the Iowa delegation, was excused from the Committee on Itinerancy, and E. H. Waring was appointed in his stead; E. H. Waring was excused from serving on the Committee on Education, and F. W. Evans was appointed in his stead.

Indiana.

W. C. De Pauw, of the Indiana delegation, was excused from the Standing Committee on the Book Con-

cern, and R. W. Thompson was appointed in his stead.

**May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY**

David Rutledge was excused from the Special Committee on the Book Concern, and Robert Quinn was appointed in his stead; Robert Quinn was excused from the Committee on the State of the Church, and Thomas Caldwell was appointed in his stead; Thomas Caldwell was excused from the Committee on Boundaries, and David Rutledge was appointed in his stead.

Tennessee.

The roll of Conferences was called for Resolutions and Miscellaneous Business, and they were presented and disposed of as follows, namely:

Resolutions and
Miscellaneous
Business.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

T. M. Eddy offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Eddy on De-
struction of
Church Prop-
erty during
the War.

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to inquire into the use and destruction of our parsonages and churches during the late war; whether or not just claim exists for compensation for the same, and if there be such just claim, to report some plan for securing the payment of the same.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

W. J. Maclay presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Maclay on
Monthly
Magazine.

Resolved, That the Book Committee be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of publishing a monthly magazine that shall serve as a connecting link between the "Ladies' Repository" and the "Quarterly Review."

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Maclay on Elec-
tion of Stew-
ards.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Discipline as to make Stewards elective by their respective Churches, and that women as well as men shall be eligible to said office.

Otis Gibson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

Gibson on Con-
stitution of
Missionary
Society.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Missionary Society, Article XII, line first, be amended by striking out the word "may" and inserting in its place the word "shall," so that the amended sentence shall read: "The Board *shall* provide for the support of

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ELEVENTH DAY

Gibson on Salaries of Missionaries, and the widows and orphans of missionaries who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively."

Gibson on Superintendent of Missions.

He also submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be instructed to inquire whether there is any difference in the salaries paid to missionaries from different foreign fields while at home on furlough; and if so, what are the reasons for such difference.

Gibson on Superintendent of Missions.

He also offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire whether there is any disciplinary authority for the office of Superintendent of a Mission, with the duties and powers assigned to it in the "Missionary Manual," and what action, if any, should be taken by this General Conference on the subject.

Tansey on Missionary Report.

J. R. Tansey offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Missions, namely:

Resolved, That the officers of the Missionary Society, in connection with their Report of yearly receipts and expenditures, be requested to give to the General Conference a detailed statement of the location and value of all real estate owned by the Society.

Tansey on change of Ritual.

He also presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Tansey on Tenure of Office of Book Agents and Secretaries.

Resolved, 1. That the Discipline, Part IV, chap. iii, page 166, last line, be amended by striking out the words "unto thee," so that the sentence as amended shall read, "And here we offer and present, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto thee."

Resolved, 2. That the Book Agents and Secretaries of the several Societies elected by the General Conference shall not be eligible to the same office for more than eight consecutive years.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Week of Prayer.

D. D. Lore presented a paper relating to a week of prayer in May, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

CENTRAL OHIO.

CENTRAL OHIO.

Missionary Report.

W. L. Harris presented the Quadrennial Report of the General Missionary Committee, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions. [For Report, see *Appendix 49.*]

Harmount on Support of the Bishops.

Alexander Harmount presented the following reso-

lution, and it was referred to the special Committee on Support of the Bishops:

MAY 13.
ELEVENTH DAY

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of changing the Discipline, Part VI, chap. i, sec. 1, page 267: "Quest. What provision shall be made for the support of the Bishops, and the widows and children of deceased Bishops?" so as to read, "The General Conference shall appoint a Committee of five ministers and five laymen, whose duty it shall be to make an estimate of the amount necessary to furnish a competent support to each Bishop, considering the number and condition of his family, and apportion the same among the several Annual Conferences according to the number and ability of the ministers and members of said Conferences; and each of the Annual Conferences shall be authorized to adopt such measures for raising the amount as may seem wise and just to them."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, namely:

Harmount on
the Presiding
Eldership.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of changing the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 14, page 93, "Quest. 1. By whom are the Presiding Elders to be chosen?" to read:

How are the Presiding Elders chosen?

Ans. The Presiding Elders shall be elected in the Annual Conferences by ballot.

"Quest. 2. By whom are the Presiding Elders to be stationed and changed?" to read:

By whom are the Presiding Elders to be stationed and changed?

Ans. By the Annual Conference; the election to be for two years, and in the order in which the districts become vacant.

"Quest. 3. How long may a Bishop allow an Elder to preside in the same district?" to read:

How long may an Annual Conference allow an Elder to preside in the same district?

Ans. For a term not exceeding four years; after which he shall not be elected to the same district for six years.

DES MOINES.

DES MOINES.

Bennett Mitchell offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Mitchell on ad-
mitting Ap-
peals.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so changing the Discipline as that in all cases of appeal brought to an Annual or Quarterly Conference the question of admitting shall be determined by the presiding officer and not by the vote of the Conference; and also, so that in all such cases of appeal, if it be shown that the trial below was informal and contrary to the rules of Discipline, the president shall order a new trial.

ERIE.

ERIE.

R. A. Caruthers offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Caruthers on
striking out
"Holy Cath-
olie."

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so changing the Discipline, Part IV, chap. i,

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ELEVENTH DAY

sec. 2, page 150, by striking out the words "Holy Catholic," and inserting in their stead "unity of the," so that the clause will read, "And dost thou believe in the Holy Ghost, the unity of the Church, the communion of saints," etc.

Caruthers on
Methodist
Episcopacy.

He also presented the following, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, 1. That the General Itinerant Superintendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church is a highly-cherished agency in the working of our itinerant ministry, and that its inviolability and perpetuity are wisely protected by the Third Restrictive Rule; while to the General Conference is given the duty to provide that all its details shall be so arranged as to promote its highest possible efficiency.

Resolved, 2. That the General Conference has "full powers to make rules and regulations" for the organization and management of the General Superintendency in all things not covered by the Third Restrictive Rule, by which it is forbidden to "do away Episcopacy or destroy the plan of our General Itinerant Superintendency"—the office and its incumbents being in all respects subordinate to the General Conference, and, except as above named, subject to its action.

Resolved, 3. That the General Superintendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church is not, according to the ordinary ecclesiastical use of language, an *order* of the ministry, separate and distinct from the eldership, but simply an *office* in our ministry.

Resolved, 4. That the right and authority of any person to assume or continue to hold the office of a General Superintendent, or to exercise its functions, are derived solely from his election by the General Conference, to which the act of ordination adds no authority or qualification, but is only a formal induction of the elected person into office.

Resolved, 5. That for the better ordering of the General Superintendency, and to promote its effectiveness in its own special province, it is expedient that the Superintendents shall be as far as possible relieved of all non-episcopal work.

Resolved, 6. That to relieve the Superintendents from all unnecessary pecuniary burdens, and to secure for the Church only really effective men in the Superintendency, there shall be provided some adequate and easily applied method for retiring disabled and superannuated Superintendents.

Resolved, 7. That it is proper and desirable, since they are pastors in the Church, that our Superintendents should be supported pecuniarily by the direct contributions of the people.

Resolved, 8. That as traveling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, our Superintendents are entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded to others, and especially that of trial and appeal; to secure which, they should be members of the Annual Conferences, to which they should be answerable for their moral and Christian characters and conduct, while for their official actions they are responsible only to the General Conference.

Resolved, 9. That the jurisdiction of our Superintendents should remain a unit, but their residences should be distributed under authority of the General Conference.

Graham on
Trial of Mem-
bers.

John Graham presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of striking out the words "who shall not be members of the Quarterly Conference," (see Discipline, page 126, sec. 5, Trial of an Accused Member;) so that it shall read, "How shall an accused member be brought to trial? *Ans.* Before a Committee of not less than five; and if the preacher judge it necessary, he may select the Committee from any part of the District," the members of the Quarterly Conference being especially provided for. (See Discipline, page 136, sec. 3.)

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ELEVENTH DAY

On motion of G. W. Clarke, the following was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Clarke on Trav-
eling Expen-
ses of Super-
annuated
Preachers.

Whereas, Many of our superannuated preachers, whose strength has been given to the Church, are unable, owing to pecuniary embarrassments, to attend the sessions of their Conferences;

Resolved, That it shall be deemed lawful and proper for the Conference Stewards to pay their traveling expenses from the funds of the Church.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

GERMANY AND
SWITZERLAND.

L. S. Jacoby offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Jacoby on Sup-
port of Su-
perannuated
Missionaries.

Resolved, That if a missionary has served longer than ten years in a foreign mission and is superannuated by his Conference, then the Missionary Society has to provide for him, or in case of his death, for his widow or orphans, as regulated by the Discipline, Part VI, chap. i, sec. 4, page 270.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

W. S. Prentice offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Prentice on
Support of
Superannu-
ated Preach-
ers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adding the following proviso to sec. 4, chap. i, Part VI, page 271, of the Discipline, which relates to the support of superannuated preachers: "Provided, that the Annual Conferences, or any of them, may appoint a Committee of not less than five nor more than thirteen, to be called the Committee on Conference Claimants, to whom shall be referred the estimates above named, and said Committee shall have full power to consider and determine the basis on which the distribution of the Conference funds shall be made to the Conference claimants."

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

Cyrus Nutt offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Nutt on the
Relations of
the Agents of
the Book
Concern.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of defining and settling the relations of the Agents of the Book Concern to each other, making the Agent chief and the assistants his subordinates.

May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY
 Hight on Con-
 stitutional
 Changes.

John J. Hight offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of omitting the words, "by or with the advice of two thirds of all the Annual Conferences" from Part II, chap. i, ans. 2, page 48, lines nine and ten; and in the same answer, at line twelve, strike out "two thirds" and insert "a majority."

IOWA.

Waring on semi-annual visits of the Presiding Elder.

IOWA.

E. H. Waring offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Discipline as to require semi-annual instead of quarterly visitations of the Presiding Elder.

Waring on Col-
 portage.

He also offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to consider and report to the General Conference on the most practicable and efficient plan, whether by colportage, local depositories, or otherwise, for the more general distribution of the books and other publications of our Book Concern.

KANSAS.

Marshall on Baptismal Re-
 generation.

KANSAS.

W. K. Marshall offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to so change the baptismal service of our Book of Discipline as to free it from even the suspicion of teaching the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

Wright on Dis-
 trict Confer-
 ences.

J. J. Wright submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy consider and report as to the expediency of providing for District Conferences, as follows:

1. That said Conference embrace the territory included in the Presiding Elder's District.
2. That the representation in said Conference be composed of all the traveling and local ministers, and one layman from each charge in said district.
3. That the Presiding Elder be the presiding officer at the meetings of said Conference.
4. That the specific work of said Conference be to fix the salary of the Presiding Elder; to give and renew licenses; try appeals; recommend for Orders; and elect lay delegates to the Annual Conference.
5. That said Conference meet annually.

May 13.

ELEVENTH DAY

KENTUCKY.

Amos Shinkle offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Discipline be so changed that it shall read as follows:

Amend Part V, sec. 6, paragraph 7. Strike out the words "fifteen traveling ministers," and insert the words, "eight ministers and seven laymen."

Shinkle on the Book Committee.

Daniel Stevenson presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Stevenson on Relation of Preachers and Trustees.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and are hereby instructed to define more clearly the relation of a preacher in charge to the trustees of Church property.

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON.

Marshall W. Taylor presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Taylor on Territory of Conferences.

Resolved, That two Conferences shall not hereafter be established each embracing the same territory.

He also presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Taylor on Boundaries.

Whereas, The boundary line of the Lexington Conference has not been defined, and wherefore it becomes the duty of this General Conference to define said boundary; therefore,

Resolved, That the Lexington Conference shall contain within its bounds the States of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana: *Provided*, the existing Conferences in said States shall not be affected thereby.

He also offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence:

Taylor on Fraternal Greetings.

Resolved, That this General Conference appoint a Committee of three to bear its fraternal greetings to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and to propose terms of fraternal union with them, at their General Conference in 1876.

He also offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Missions:

Taylor on Missions in Africa.

Whereas, It has pleased God to make the Methodist Episcopal Church one of the great agencies in his hands for Christianizing the heathen; and,

Whereas. There is no more inviting field for missionary labor than Africa; therefore,

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ELEVENTH DAY

Resolved, That this General Conference authorize the sending of at least three additional laborers into the African work by the Missionary Board with the least possible delay.

LOUISIANA.

Matlack on re-
porting Males
and Females
separately.

LOUISIANA.

L. C. Matlack presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of having the Annual Conferences report the number of male and female members separately, for the General Minutes, hereafter. And if they approve such discrimination, that the Committee be also instructed to add to quest. 13, on page 53, these words: "Male," "Female."

Preaching with-
out License.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to insert in its proper place in the Discipline the following amendment, which was adopted by the General Conference of 1864, (see printed Journal, 1864, p. 415,) but omitted in the editions of the Discipline for 1864 and 1868: "And no member of the Church shall be at liberty to preach without such license." (See sec. 3, quest. 4, ans. 2, after the words, "Stewards' meeting," third line from bottom of page 57, Discipline, 1868.)

MAINE.

MAINE.

Jaques on pres-
ident of the
Annual Con-
ference, etc.

Parker Jaques offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the expediency of so amending the answer to quest. 4, sec. 2, chap. i, Part II, of the Discipline as that it shall read as follows: "The Bishop. In case no Bishop be present, the Conference shall elect a president from among the Elders without debate."

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of striking out the first three paragraphs in the Episcopal Address introductory to the Discipline.

Resolved, 3. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of omitting from the Discipline the historical notes which immediately precede the Articles of Religion.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

Jocelyn on the
marriage ring.

George B. Jocelyn offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Discipline be amended as follows: Amend the directions in the Marriage Service on page 172 of the Discipline which now read thus:

"If the parties desire it, the man shall here hand a ring to the minister, who shall return it to him, and direct him to place it on the third finger of the woman's left hand. And the man shall say to the woman, repeating after the minister;" so that they shall read thus:

"If the parties desire to be married with a ring, the man shall hand a ring to the woman, and she shall hand it to the minister, and the minister shall return it to the man and direct him to place

it on the third finger of the woman's left hand. And the man shall say unto the woman, repeating after the minister."

Resolved, 2. That the Discipline be amended as follows: Amend the Consecration Service, Part IV, chap. iii, page 164, by omitting these words:

"Here the Elder may take the plate of bread into his hand."

And also these words:

"Here he may take the cup in his hand."

Resolved, 3. That a rule be inserted in the Discipline forbidding any minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church from solemnizing marriage between parties where one or both of the parties are divorced, unless the divorce has been granted for the cause of adultery.

Resolved, 4. That a rule be inserted in the Discipline forbidding any minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church from solemnizing marriage between parties where one or both of the parties are divorced, unless the party from whom the divorce is granted is dead.

Resin Sapp presented the following, and they were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

**May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY
Consecration of
Elements in
the Sacra-
ment.**

Divorce.

**Sapp on Con-
tracts between
Preachers and
People.**

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the propriety of striking out the word "four" and inserting the word "six" in answer to quest. 3, sec. 14, Part II, chap. ii, page 64, of the Discipline.

Whereas, It being reported that the practice of negotiating for ministers has become quite common in certain sections of the Church, resulting in Church contracts on the part of ministers and people as to service, thereby disregarding the legitimate itinerancy of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into this practice, and what measures are necessary to check and prevent it, and report.

He also presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

**Sapp on strik-
ing out
"men" and
inserting
"persons."**

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be directed to inquire into the propriety of striking the word "men" from answer to quest. 1, chap. iii, Part II, page 78, of the Discipline, and inserting the word "persons" in its stead; and of the word "male" in the answer to quest. 1, sec. 3, Part II, chap. i, page 40, so as to allow women to be elected stewards and superintendents of Sunday-schools, and members of the Quarterly Conferences.

He also presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension;

**Sapp on Loans
by the
Church Ex-
tension So-
ciety.**

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Church Extension Society be instructed to report to this body the number of Churches during the past four years to which loans have been made; their locality, the amount of loan to each Church, and the per cent. of interest on which said loans have been made in each case.

MINNESOTA.

T. M. Gossard presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

MINNESOTA.

**Gossard on
Episcopal
"Order" and
"Office."**

MAY 13. **ELEVENTH DAY** *Resolved*, That the Committee on Episcopacy consider the question of episcopal *order*, in contradistinction from *office*, and report their mature judgment to this Conference for deliberation and decision.

Gossard on "support" rather than "relief," etc. He also offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals consider the propriety of changing the Discipline, page 26, chap. i, sec. 3, paragraph 3, which reads, "To receive what they are willing to give toward the relief of the preachers, Church, and poor," so that it shall read, "To receive what they are willing to give toward the support of the preachers, Church, and relief of the poor."

NEWARK.

Report of Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union.

Brice on Church Building.

Church Records.

NEW ENGLAND.

Report of the Board of Education.

NEW JERSEY.

King on Supernumerary Preachers.

NEWARK.

J. R. Bryan presented the report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts. [For Report, see *Appendix 50.*]

A. L. Brice presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to recommend that the Discipline, page 279, Part VI, chap. iii, sec. 1, be so altered as to strike out "and three fourths of the money according to such estimate shall be secured or subscribed before any such building shall be commenced," and insert the following after the word "build" on the sixth line from the top: "But before any church or parsonage shall be commenced, the Quarterly Conference shall approve the plan and direct the Trustees to proceed with the building, and the Trustees shall be required to give to each Quarterly Conference, during the progress of the enterprise, an account of their receipts, expenditures, and indebtedness."

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to recommend that there be inserted in the Discipline the following:

"The Recording Steward shall be responsible for keeping the Church Records, and a committee shall be appointed at the third Quarterly Conference of each year, whose duty it shall be to examine the Church records and the accounts of the Trustees and Stewards, and report at the last Quarterly Conference of each year."

NEW ENGLAND.

J. W. Lindsay presented the quadrennial report of the Board of Education, and it was referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate. [For Report, see *Appendix 51.*]

NEW JERSEY.

I. D. King offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of inserting in the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 18, page 108, after the words "a supernumerary preacher is one who, because of impaired health, is temporarily unable to perform effective work," the following, to wit:

Before being made supernumerary he shall certify the Conference that he asks for the relation on the above ground, and his declaration shall be made a matter of record in the journal.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Discipline by striking out from Part I, chap. ii, sec. 2, ans. 2 and 3 to quest. 3, pages 40 and 41, "on the relation of baptized children to the Church."

May 13.

ELEVENTH DAY

Baptized children and the Church.

Resolved, 3. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of striking out from the Discipline, Part IV, chap. vi, sec. 1, in the Form of Consecrating Bishops, page 192, lines eleven to fourteen, the following words: "And such as shall be unquiet, disobedient, and criminal, correct and punish according to such authority as you have by God's word, and as shall be committed unto you."

Form of Consecrating Bishops.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

S. D. Brown presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Brown on Revision of the Discipline.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be directed to consider the expediency of appointing a committee to revise and rearrange the Discipline, said committee to report at the next session of the General Conference.

NEW YORK EAST.

NEW YORK EAST.

Daniel Curry offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Special Committee on the Support of the Bishops:

Curry on Support of Bishops, etc.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending Part VI, chap. i, sec. 1, of the Discipline, entitled "The Support of Bishops and the Families of Deceased Bishops," by striking out the entire answer, and inserting instead the following, so that the amended chapter shall read:

Quest. What provision shall be made for the support of the Bishops, and the children of deceased Bishops?

Ans. 1. It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference within whose bounds a Bishop may reside to appoint a committee of five or seven persons, both ministers and laymen, who shall estimate the sum necessary to furnish a competent support for such Bishop, considering the number and condition of his family, and the cost of living at his place of residence, for which amount he may draw in the manner hereinafter described.

Ans. 2. It shall be the duty of all the circuits and stations in each of the Annual Conferences to raise a sum equal to two per cent. of the amounts estimated for the support of their traveling preachers severally, including house rent, and to forward the same to the Presiding Elder of the district, who shall transmit the same to the Book Agent at New York or Cincinnati, who shall hold the same subject to the draft of the Bishops in payment of their claims.

Ans. 3. To provide for any deficiencies that may occur before

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ELEVENTH DAY

the above plan shall have been brought fully into operation, the Book Agents are directed to pay in full all claims of the Bishops for salaries due before July 1, 1872, and seventy-five per cent. on those due for the year ending July 1, 1873, and fifty per cent. on those for the year ending July 1, 1874, and twenty-five per cent. on those for the year ending July 1, 1875. The traveling expenses of the Bishops shall be paid in the same manner.

Ans. 4. Each Annual Conference, within whose bounds may reside one or more widows or dependent children of a deceased Bishop, shall estimate the sums necessary for the support of such widows or children in the same manner and for the same amounts that would be estimated were they claimants upon such Conferences, and draw for the amount upon one of the Book Agents.

*Curry on cost
of Periodicals.*

He also submitted the following resolution, which was adopted, namely :

Resolved, That the Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati be requested to furnish to this General Conference, as soon as convenient, for the use of the Committee on the Book Concern, approximate exhibits of the gross costs and the gross incomes of the several weekly papers (*Christian Advocates*) published by them, and of the *Quarterly Review*, the *Ladies' Repository*, *Christian Apologist*, and the *Golden Hours*, for the four years ending with 1871, giving the more general items of both expenses and income.

NORTH INDIANA.

*Goode on
Boundaries.*

William H. Goode offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was laid on the table, namely :

Resolved, That the Committee on Boundaries shall have full power to hear and determine all matters pertaining to the boundaries of Annual Conferences; and that their decision, when reported to the General Conference, shall be *final* without any direct action on the part of the Conference.

Delegates from
British Con-
ference take
leave of the
General Con-
ference.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chair announced that the fraternal delegates from the British Conference, the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, A.M., and the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, A.M., were about to leave the city; whereupon they took leave of Conference in a few appropriate words, to which the presiding Bishop responded on behalf of the Conference.

Also, delegate
from Canadian
Wesleyan Con-
ference.

The Rev. Alexander Sutherland, delegate from the Wesleyan Conference of Canada, also took leave of the General Conference.

NORTH OHIO.

*Peirce on Edu-
cation and
Churches.*

NORTH OHIO.

W. C. Peirce offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Education :

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the propriety of recommending that Churches be organized in our institutions of learning whenever practicable.

He also presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the propriety of introducing among the exceptions to appointments of preachers, on pages 90 and 91 of the Discipline, "Presidents of institutions of learning in which we have Churches organized."

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

NORTH-WEST
INDIANA.

J. C. Reed offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the limitations of the consecutive pastoral term from three to five years.

OHIO.

OHIO.

H. S. Bundy offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Special Committee on Support of the Bishops:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy inquire into the expediency and propriety of providing for the support of the Bishops in some other and more direct manner than from the proceeds or earnings of the Book Concern. And also for the election of one or more Bishops to superintend the Foreign Missionary Work, who shall reside in the bounds of the same, and be natives or residents thereof, thereby saving money and life, the latter being of infinitely more value than money to the Church and the world.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals inquire into the expediency of providing Courts of Appeal to hold sessions in the interim of the General Conference for the purpose of trying appeals.

Resolved, 2. That the same Committee inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of Presiding Elders by the Annual Conferences.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be requested to inquire into the expediency of so classifying and consolidating the Benevolent Causes as that there may be a less number of distinct collections for benevolent purposes: *Provided*, that the aggregate of the collections shall not be diminished, or injury result to any of the said causes thereby.

J. M. Trimble offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

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Peirce on ap-
pointment of
Presidents of
Colleges, etc.

NORTH-WEST
INDIANA.Reed on Exten-
sion of Pas-
toral Term of
Service.

OHIO.

Bundy on Sup-
port of Bish-
ops.Missionary
Bishops.Bundy on Ap-
peal.Election of Pre-
siding Elders.Bundy on Con-
solidation of
"Benevolent
Causes."Trimble on pay-
ing Expenses
of Trustees of
the Methodist
Episcopal
Church.

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Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to recommend to the General Conference the propriety of making provision for paying the expenses of members of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their necessary official meetings.

Thayer instead
of Warren for
Memorial
Services.

William R. Clarke announced that W. F. Warren would not be able to take part in the memorial services for the deceased Bishops, and L. R. Thayer was appointed to serve in his stead.

OREGON.

Devoreon Sym-
pathy with
Bishop Janes.

OREGON.

J. F. Devore offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, namely:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Bishop Janes in his affliction, and pray God to restore him speedily to health, that we may enjoy his counsels and presence in our Conference from day to day.

Sanctity of the
Sabbath.

On motion of J. F. Devore, a special Committee of seven on the Sanctity of the Sabbath was ordered.

PHILADELPHIA.

Report of the
Trustees of
the Chartered
Fund.

PHILADELPHIA.

William C. Robinson presented the quadrennial report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund, and it was referred to a special Committee of three. [For Report, see *Appendix 52.*]

PROVIDENCE.

Talbot on Lead-
ers and Stew-
ards.

PROVIDENCE.

M. J. Talbot submitted the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Disciplinary provisions relating to Leaders and Stewards as follows:

Part I, chap. iii, sec. 3, quest. 2, ans. 4, change the word "men" to "persons," so that the answer will read, "See that all the Leaders be not only persons of sound judgment, but persons truly devoted to God."

Part II, chap. iii, quest. 1, ans. 1, change the word "men" to "persons," so that it shall read, "Let them be persons of solid piety," etc.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals consider the expediency of amending the Discipline as follows:

Page 56, Part II, chap. i, sec. 3, quest. 3, strike out of the answer all after the word "thereof," and insert "to be recorded in a suitable book kept for the purpose in the care of the Recording Steward."

Page 58, ans. 3, at the end of the present answer add, "and a Treasurer for the Stewards."

"Persons" and
not "men."

Recording
Steward.

"Treasurer"
for the Stew-
ards.

Page 61, after "9" insert, "10. Who shall be Treasurer for the Stewards?"

Also, page 61, item 6, after "(4)" insert "(5) On Temperance."

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ELEVENTH DAY
Temperance.

SAINT LOUIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

On motion of A. C. George, the following resolution was adopted :

Whereas, The General Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold its annual session in the city of New York this week; therefore,

Resolved, That a deputation of three persons be appointed by this body to express to said General Committee our high appreciation of the valuable aid rendered by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to the work of the world's evangelization, and to receive any communication which said Society may desire to make to this General Conference.

A. C. George offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

George on Presiding Elders' Districts.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Discipline, sec. 14, page 64, by adding after the answer to quest. 3 the following question and answer:

Quest. 4. Who shall determine the number of districts in an Annual Conference?

Ans. The Annual Conference.

Also to inquire into the propriety of striking out of ans. 7 to quest. 4 in said section the words, "To attend the Bishops when present in his district," and inserting the words, "To advise the Bishops in regard to the appointments, and to give them, when absent, all necessary information, by letter, of the state of his district."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

George on Secretaries of Missionary Society.

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be instructed to inquire into the propriety of changing the word "secretary" to "secretaries" wherever it occurs in the fourth article of the Constitution of the Missionary Society, and of making the pronouns correspond with said alterations, and of entirely omitting the second paragraph in said fourth article.

SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA.

S. E. INDIANA.

E. G. Wood offered the following preamble and resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Wood on Systematic Benevolence.

Whereas, The word of God declares that "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein," "and the cattle upon a thousand hills;" and further, "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord," and furthermore, "Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price, therefore we

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ought to glorify God in our body and spirit, which are God's;" therefore,

Resolved, 1. That as good stewards over the heritage of God every follower of Christ should be systematic in rendering unto his Lord a reasonable share of all the fruits of his increase; therefore, be it further

Resolved, 2. That a reasonable share of such increase should not, as a general rule, be less than one tenth of all gains or profits. It is further

Resolved, 3. That this body instruct all the clergy of this connection to faithfully instruct their congregations in systematic benevolence, and as far as possible institute systematic benevolent societies in the various Churches, with suitable constitution and by-laws for their government.

Hester on Ju-
dicial Confer-
ence.

F. A. Hester offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the expediency of instituting a Judicial Conference, to be composed of not more than one member of each Annual Conference, to be chosen by the Annual Conferences, whose duties and powers shall be—

1. To meet biennially;
2. To try all appeals of traveling preachers, including Bishops;
3. To pass upon such episcopal decisions as shall be referred to them; and,
4. To decide on the constitutionality of such acts of the General Conference as may be brought before them.

Tincher on
striking out
of the Disci-
pline.

Sampson Tincher offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the expediency of striking out all after the word "trial" in line one, page 130, chap. i, sec. 5.

SOUTH-WEST
GERMAN.

Klippen on Edi-
tor of Ger-
man Sunday-
School Pub-
lications.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN.

Adam Klippen offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts:

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference elect an editor, who shall have charge of our German Sunday-School Publications.

Resolved, 2. That the General Conference authorize the publication of a monthly family magazine in the German language, and that the same be under the editorial charge of the editor of German Sunday-School Publications.

TENNESSEE.

Rutledge on
Fraternal Re-
lations.

TENNESSEE.

David Rutledge presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fraternal Relations are hereby requested to consider the expediency of sending a communication, expressing our Christian sympathy and salutations, to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Nashville, Tenn., and report as soon as practicable.

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ELEVENTH DAY

TROY.

E. Wentworth offered the following resolution, which was adopted, namely :

TROY.

Wentworth on
new Hymn
Book.

Resolved, That a special Committee of one from each Book Committee District be appointed to consider and report early upon the following question: "Ought the Hymn Book of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be revised?"

UPPER IOWA.

UPPER IOWA.

Hiram Price offered the following resolutions, which, after discussion, on motion of C. A. Holmes, were laid on the table, namely :

Price on Book
Concern
Troubles.

Whereas, The long and bitter controversy which has been carried on in reference to the management of the affairs of the Book Concern of the M. E. Church in New York, involving charges of carelessness, mismanagement, and fraud, has had a tendency to injure the characters of certain persons connected therewith, and to cripple the usefulness and efficiency of the institution; and,

Whereas, The impression prevails to an alarming extent that there has been, and is now, a disposition to cover up whatever of wrong practices there may have been, and to smother investigation and screen the guilty; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. By the representatives of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in General Conference assembled, that we insist upon and *demand* a full, thorough, and searching investigation, without fear, favor, or affection for any and all parties, of all the transactions of said Book Concern which may directly or indirectly lead to a disclosure of all the facts connected with this case.

Resolved, 2. That as members of this General Conference, to whom is intrusted for the time being the vast and varied interests of the Church, we pledge ourselves to leave nothing in our power undone to correct whatever wrongs may exist, and to punish to the utmost of our ability any and all who may be found guilty.

Resolved, 3. That while we deeply regret the existence of this contention, and are exceedingly anxious that strife should cease, and that harmony and concord should once more prevail, yet we are *determined* that the motto by which we shall be governed in this matter shall be, "First pure, then peaceable."

VERMONT.

VERMONT.

On motion of J. C. W. Coxe, Paul Dillingham, a lay delegate from the Vermont Conference, who had not been present since the opening of Conference, was admitted to his seat, which had been hitherto occupied

Dillingham
takes
his
place in the
Conference.

May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY

Coxe on Elec-
tion of Stew-
ards.

by A. M. Dickey, a reserve of that Conference, and he was assigned to the several Committees in his stead.

J. C. W. Coxe offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of stewards by members of the Church who are of lawful age, upon the nomination of the preacher in charge.

Coxe on Mis-
sionary Ad-
vocate.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be requested to inquire into the advisability of a semi-monthly issue of the Missionary Advocate; also whether a subscription price, sufficient at least to cover the cost of publication, would not be preferable to the present mode of gratuitous circulation.

Coxe on Pre-
siding Elders.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 14, answer to quest. 1, "By whom are the Presiding Elders to be chosen?" which now reads, "By the Bishops," that it shall read, "By the members of the Annual Conference. The election shall be by ballot, without debate."

VIRGINIA.

Phelps on
Church Prop-
erty in the
South.

VIRGINIA.

E. P. Phelps offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to inquire into the question of our Church property in the South, so far as said property is in dispute or any way needs the consideration of this body, and recommend such action as may be judged proper.

WEST WISCON- SIN.

Fullerton on
Support of
Superannuated
Preach-
ers.

WEST WISCONSIN.

T. M. Fullerton presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing a permanent fund, by annual collections, bequests, donations, or other means, the interest of which shall be divided annually among the several Annual Conferences, to assist in supporting the superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans. It is believed that in a few years such a plan might become of great benefit to a worthy class of toilers in God's vineyard.

Committee for
Trial.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to report upon the legality of a Presiding Elder, in a preliminary ex-

amination of charges against a traveling preacher, procuring the committee from members of another Annual Conference than that of which the accused is a member. May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY

WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON.

T. J. Thompson offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of some action by this General Conference to restrain the practice of giving nominal appointments to effective men.

Thompson on
Nominal Ap-
pointments
for Effective
Men.

He also submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Thompson on
Salaries of
Preachers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Discipline, Part VI, chap. i, sec. 3, line 6 from the top, as to read, "To estimate the salary of the preacher or preachers."

Wesley Kenney offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Kenney on Uni-
fication of
Methodism.

Whereas, There exists in the leading minds of every branch of the great Methodist family a growing sentiment in favor of, and an earnest desire for the unification of Methodism, in order thereby to give it a greater efficiency as a means under God for prosecuting the work providentially assigned it; and,

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church in these United States—occupying as she does so prominent a position among the members of this great family—is called upon by every principle of a true Christian expediency, as well as by the higher obligations of duty to God and to the world, to take the initiative in whatever measures may be conducive to this end: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be and they hereby are instructed to deliberately and prayerfully consider the subject of Methodist unification in these United States, and report to this body such measures as in their judgment may be promotive of this object.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

G. M. Steele presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Steele on Action
of Bishops.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be instructed to inquire whether the Bishops in making the appointments of preachers in the Annual Conferences have overstepped the disciplinary limitations.

Steele on com-
bining cer-
tain Advo-
cates.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

May 13.
ELEVENTH DAY

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to inquire into the expediency of combining the Western, North-western, and Central Christian Advocate in one paper and to report on the subject to the Conference.

Pillsbury on
Temperance.

C. D. Pillsbury presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance:

Resolved, That the Committee on Temperance be and hereby are instructed to inquire into the propriety and the practicability of having published in the Church hymn book, by way of a supplement or otherwise, a limited number of hymns upon the subject of temperance.

Bannister on
Danish Pub-
lications.

Henry Bannister presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Scandinavian work:

Whereas, The languages of Sweden and Norway and Denmark are different; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Scandinavian work be instructed to inquire into the expediency of publishing a periodical and other works in the Danish language for the benefit of Norwegians and Danes, who speak that language only.

Bannister on
Professors,
etc., and
Quarterly
Conferences.

He also submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of changing the Discipline so as to allow presidents and professors of our literary institutions to be connected by appointment of Bishops with the Quarterly Conferences of the circuits or stations where their respective institutions are located.

Committee on
Woman's
Work.

On motion of George M. Steele, a committee of nine was ordered on woman's work in the Church.

Change in Com-
mittee.

The Mississippi delegation asked and obtained leave to substitute G. Wiley Wells for A. C. McDonald on the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

Chandler Beale
has leave of
absence.

Parker Jaques asked leave of absence for Chandler Beale of the Maine delegation for the remainder of the session, and the request was granted.

Special Com-
mittee on the
Book Con-
cern organ-
ized.

The organization of the Special Committee on the Book Concern was announced, B. R. Bonner having been chosen chairman, and A. D. Wilbor, secretary.

Conference adjourned.

After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Luke H. Wiseman of the British Conference.

May 14.
TWELFTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by S. M. Merrill, of the Ohio Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

At the request of the respective delegations, the following named changes were made on the standing Committees, namely:

D. C. Huntington, East Genesee, was placed on the Committee on Appeals, instead of S. Hubbard.

J. B. Quigg was placed on the special Committee on the Book Concern, instead of D. M. Bates.

C. Hill, Wilmington, was placed on the Committee on Itinerancy, instead of J. B. Quigg.

D. M. Bates was placed on the Committee on Revisals, instead of C. Hill.

R. Sapp presented the following resolutions:

Sapp: Change
of Discipline
proposed.

Resolved, 1. That the words "or a chairman appointed by the Bishops," be inserted after the words, "in the presence of a Bishop presiding," in Part III, chap. ii, sec. 1, clause 2, of the Discipline.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops are hereby authorized to appoint a chairman to preside in all appeal cases during the present session of this body.

On motion of R. Sapp, the order of business was suspended to consider the foregoing resolutions.

Rules suspend-
ed.

On motion, the rule by which a proposed change in the Discipline must lie over one day before it is acted on, was suspended.

J. Kiger moved as a substitute, that the Conference, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, proceed to the election of Bishops, which substitute was laid on the table by a count vote of 197 to 97; after which, on motion of I. A. Hammer, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Kiger's Substi-
tute—Election
of Bishops.

On motion, George G. Reynolds, of New York East Conference, was granted leave of absence, and John French, a reserve delegate of that Conference, was admitted in his stead.

Reynolds
eused
French
ad-
mitted.

MAY 14.
TWELFTH DAY.
 Stratton put on
 Committee on
 Boundaries.

Petitions, Me-
 morials, and
 Appeals pre-
 sented.

BALTIMORE.

Boundaries.

C. C. Stratton, of Oregon, was placed on the Committee on Boundaries, instead of George Abernethy.

The roll of Conferences was then called for the presentation of petitions, memorials, and appeals, which were presented and referred, as follows:

BALTIMORE.

L. F. Morgan presented a memorial from James A. Burris and others, of Piedmont Station, West Virginia, on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented resolutions of the District Stewards' Meeting of Winchester District, on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

BLACK RIVER.

Bible Society.

I. S. Bingham presented extracts from the Black River Conference Journal, on the Bible Society, which were referred to special Committee on the American Bible Society.

Temperance.

He also presented the action of the Black River Conference on Temperance, and it was referred to the Committee on that subject.

CENTRAL GER-
 MAN.

Freemasonry.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

William Nast presented a petition with regard to Freemasonry, from the pastor and ninety-eight members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Warren, Illinois, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

CENTRAL NEW
 YORK.

Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

A. J. Phelps presented a remonstrance against change of boundaries, signed by G. H. Van Vliet and forty-two others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

F. F. Jewell presented a petition of M. S. Hand and twenty-eight others on boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Monthly Mag-
 azine.

He also presented the action of his Conference asking the establishment of a New Monthly Magazine,

and it was referred to the Committee on the Book May 1-4.
TWELFTH DAY.
Concern.

He also presented the action of the Central New York Conference on Missionary Literature, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions. Missionary Literature.

He also presented the action of the Conference asking for the enlargement of the Sunday-School Advocate, and that it be issued weekly, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts. Sunday-School Advocate.

A. J. Phelps presented a remonstrance against the change of boundaries, signed by George F. Folts and forty-one others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

He also presented the petition of G. M. Pierce and others, ministers and laymen, resident in Utah, for the formation of the Rocky Mountain Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Rocky Mountain Conference.

B. S. Wright presented a remonstrance of S. M. Fisk and thirteen others against any change in the boundaries of this Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

F. F. Jewell presented the memorial of H. L. Kelsey and fifteen others on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

B. I. Ives presented the action of the Central New York Conference on the subject of Temperance, and it was referred to the Committee on Temperance. Temperance.

CENTRAL OHIO.

CENTRAL OHIO.

S. L. Roberts presented the action of Delaware District Meeting in relation to the boundary, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

R. S. Rust presented a petition from the Quarterly Conference of Union Chapel, Cincinnati, asking that the Ohio District of the Washington Conference be set apart as a separate Conference or be attached to the Lexington Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Separate Conference.

J. F. Marlay presented a memorial from M. Dustin and William Simmons asking the General Conference Bishops.

May 14. **TWELFTH DAY.** to define the ministerial status of our Bishops, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

COLORADO.

Appeal of W. M. Smith.

B. T. Vincent presented the papers relating to the appeal of W. M. Smith, and they were referred to the Committee on Appeals.

DES MOINES.

Boundaries.

Bennett Mitchell presented petitions as follows: asking for the division of the Des Moines Conference, namely: from B. F. W. Cozier and seven others, from W. M. Wallace and two others, from E. Abbott and three others, from C. Daman and nine others, from E. S. Northrop and nine others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Joseph Knotts presented the remonstrance of Rev. F. Harris against the division of the Des Moines Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**Ordination pa-
pers.**

U. P. Golliday presented the petition of himself and others to provide for the restoration of ordination papers in certain cases, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Boundaries.

Joseph Knotts presented the following named petitions and remonstrances against the division of the Des Moines Conference, namely: from W. S. Hooker and twenty-three others, from B. Shinn and other ministers of Council Bluff District, from W. W. Welch and six others, from the pastors of Wesley and of Bunns' Chapels, Des Moines City, and twenty-one others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

H. C. Sigler presented the following named remonstrances against the division of the Des Moines Conference, namely: from J. S. Moore and eleven others, from Simpson Guyer and fifteen others, from O. G. Brown and eight others, from J. C. R. Layton and eleven others, from Philip Zollman and ten others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

P. F. Bresee presented the remonstrance of D. M'Intyre and ten others against the division of the

COLORADO.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. May 14.
TWELFTH DAY.

U. P. Golliday presented the remonstrance of J. M. Holmes and fourteen others against the division of the Des Moines Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

He also presented the remonstrance of M. Miller and twenty-four others on the same subject, and it was referred to the same committee.

J. Knotts presented the remonstrance against the division of the Conference, signed by the members of the Quarterly Conference of New York Circuit, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

U. P. Golliday presented a memorial of W. T. Smith and eight others against the division of the Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

He also presented the remonstrance of P. P. Ingals and seventeen others against the division of the Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

EAST GENESEE.

EAST GENESEE.

R. Hogoboom presented a petition for a change in the Discipline relative to dress, signed by William Butler and ten others. Dress.

He also presented a petition from the Geneva District Association requesting the General Conference to insert the Apostles' Creed in the Discipline, both of which were referred to the Committee on Revisals. Apostles' Creed.

GENESEE.

GENESEE.

R. L. Waite presented the action of the Buffalo District Ministerial Association on Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopacy.

. GEORGIA.

GEORGIA.

Wesley Prettyman presented a petition of three traveling preachers and forty-two other members of the Church against the organization of a Conference of colored preachers in Georgia, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Separate Conferences.

May 14.

TWELFTH DAY.

HOLSTON.

Methodist Advocate.

University in
the South.

HOLSTON.

N. E. Cobleigh presented the action of the Holston Conference in reference to the Methodist Advocate published at Atlanta, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

He also presented the memorial of the Knoxville Ministerial Association of Holston Conference in reference to a university in the South, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

LEXINGTON.

Boundaries.

LEXINGTON.

W. L. Muir presented a petition of D. P. Jones and eighteen others asking that Ohio District be annexed to the Lexington Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

LOUISIANA.

Masonry.

LOUISIANA.

L. C. Matlack presented a petition against masonry, signed by A. Graw and five official members, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, after a motion to lay it on the table had been lost.

MAINE.

Family worship.

MAINE.

P. Jaques presented the action of the Maine Conference on family worship; also the action of the Conference on amusements, both of which were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MICHIGAN.

District Conferences.

MICHIGAN.

G. B. Jocelyn presented a memorial from the Albion District Association of the Michigan Conference in reference to District Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Masonry.

J. M. Reid presented a memorial from O. E. Burch and sixty-nine others on the subject of masonry, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MINNESOTA.

J. Nicols presented a memorial of himself and others for a book depository in St. Paul, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

May 14.
TWELFTH DAY.
MINNESOTA.
Book Depository in St. Paul.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

W. R. Clark presented a memorial from the Presiding Elders of the New England Conferences on the subject of Presiding Elders, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Presiding Eldership.

He also presented a memorial from the New England Conferences on behalf of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

He also presented a joint memorial from the New England Educational Convention and Boston Wesleyan Association on the subject of establishing a literary magazine, and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

New England Educational Convention.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Boundaries.

R. S. Stubbs presented the New Hampshire Conference memorial on boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

C. M. Dinsmore presented a memorial signed by O. W. Scott and others on the better observance of the Sabbath, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Sabbath observance.

R. S. Stubbs presented so much of the New Hampshire Conference memorial as relates to the publishing a new magazine, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

New Magazine.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

J. B. Cornell presented the action of the Quarterly Conferences of St. Luke's, Central, Thirtieth-street, Lexington Avenue, and Washington Square Churches on boundaries.

Boundaries.

He also presented the action of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society for change of boundaries

May 14. in New York city, both of which were referred to the **TWELFTH DAY.** Committee on Boundaries.

NORTH INDIANA.

Appeal of William R. Hoback.

NORTH INDIANA.

W. R. West presented the appeal of William R. Hoback, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

NORTH OHIO.

Boundaries.

NORTH OHIO.

F. S. Hoyt presented the petition of W. C. Nichols and twenty others, of Cardington Charge, against a change of Conference relations, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the following named petitions against a change of Conference relations, namely: from Edwin Booth and ninety others, from Z. B. Baker and twenty-seven others, from Samuel Waddell and ninety-nine others, from J. Drolesbaugh and one hundred and ninety-two others, from M. D. Chilson and eighty-six others, from John Picking and thirteen others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Telegram from African M. E. Church.

The Secretary read a telegram from the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Nashville, Tennessee, to which, on motion of J. Braden, the President and Secretary were instructed to respond.

Bishop Janes's health improving.

At this stage of the proceedings Bishop Simpson reported that Bishop Janes's health was improving.

OREGON.

Book Depository.

OREGON.

C. C. Stratton presented a memorial relating to the purchase of lots in Portland, Oregon, for a Book Depository, signed by M. H. Walkins and seven others, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

PHILADELPHIA.

Boundaries.

PHILADELPHIA.

C. Albright presented the following named papers, protesting against a change of boundaries in Philadelphia Conference, namely: protest of the Hummelstown Circuit, protest of the Halifax Quarterly Conference,

protest of Rev. R. H. Pattison and others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

**May 14.
TWELFTH DAY.**

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE.

M. J. Talbot presented an extract from the Providence Conference Journal on Temperance, and it was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Temperance.

He also presented the action of the Conference on Missionary Periodicals; and also the action of the Conference relative to Missionaries in the South, both of which were referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary Periodicals, etc.

He also presented the proceedings of the New England Conference of Presiding Elders on forfeiture of membership and official standing; also the action of the same body in relation to Local Preachers, both of which were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Presiding Elders.

He also presented a resolution of the Presiding Elders' Conference of New England on abolishing probation for Church membership, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Probation.

D. H. Ela presented a resolution of the Providence Conference on a new magazine, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

New Magazine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. Webster presented the petition of A. Howard and forty-four others against any distinction on account of race or color by separate Conferences or sittings; also a petition of J. E. Lawney and ninety-four others on the same subject, both of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Separate Conferences, etc.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

SOUTHERN IL- LINOIS.

E. Joy presented a memorial of J. Lane and others respecting boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

G. W. Hughey presented a petition signed by J. P. Logan and eleven others against masonry, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Masonry.

Wm. Stoker presented a petition of W. Stoker and others to change the name of the Southern Illinois

Change of the
name of the
Conference.

May 14. Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

UPPER IOWA.

Change of Discipline.

John Bowman presented a petition, signed by J. Bowman and four others, asking a correction of chapter ix of the Discipline, where our people are accused of a want of moral honesty, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Boundaries.

Alexander Martin presented a memorial for the enlargement of the boundaries of the West Virginia Conference, signed by himself and five others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

J. Wesley Webb presented a memorial on boundaries from Henry Binger and fifty others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WISCONSIN.

Episcopacy.

C. D. Pillsbury presented resolutions of the Wisconsin Conference on the subject of the Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Scandinavian Work.

He also presented resolutions of the Conference respecting the Scandinavian Work, and it was referred to the Committee on Scandinavian Work.

Free Church of Italy.

A letter of Rev. John B. Thompson, asking if it would be the pleasure of the Conference to receive a deputation from the Free Church of Italy, now in this country, of which Father Gavazzi is one, was read, and, on motion of John Braden, referred to the Committee on Introduction of Fraternal Delegates.

Resolutions and Miscellaneous Business.

The roll of Conferences was called for the presentation of Resolutions and Miscellaneous Business, and they were presented and disposed of as follows:

BLACK RIVER.

Palmer on Apostles' Creed.

L. L. Palmer offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the words, "the Apostles' Creed, and all other things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health," (Discipline, Part IV, page 142.) be stricken out, so as to read: "and learn the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Catechism, in order," etc.

BLACK RIVER.

Resolved, 2. That the invitation in the Ritual for the Lord's Supper in our Discipline be changed by striking out the first part of the same as far as, and including, the word "wherefore," so that the invitation shall begin as follows, namely:

"Ye that do truly and earnestly repent of your sins," etc.

May 14.
TWELFTH DAY.
Change of Rit-
ual.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

Joseph Wythe presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Wythe on Burial Service.

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed so to revise the Burial Service in the Ritual as to make it suitable to the various classes of deceased persons.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Discipline as to substitute Semi-annual Conferences for Quarterly Conferences.

Semi-annual Conferences.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

F. M. Chaffee offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Chaffee on Mis-
sionary Ad-
vocate.

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Missions be requested to inquire into the expediency of abandoning the publication of the "Missionary Advocate:" Provided, ample missionary departments shall be opened in all our periodicals for publishing missionary matter.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on the Book Concern be requested to inquire into the expediency of opening a department for the publication of missionary matter in all of our periodicals, and thus supersede the "Missionary Advocate."

Resolved, 3. That the Committee on the Book Concern be requested to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our weekly papers, and making those published of a much higher grade, and as cheap as possible.

Reducing the
number of
Weekly Pa-
pers.

CENTRAL OHIO.

CENTRAL OHIO.

William Lawrence presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Lawrence on
Unity of
Methodism.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Conference there should be in the United States but one General Conference for all Methodist Episcopal Churches, regardless of the color of members or of past differences, and to secure this object the Bishops are directed to address to other Conferences and Bishops such fraternal communications, and adopt such measures, as in their judgment may tend to speedily unite all Methodist Episcopal Churches under one General Conference.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

J. F. Marley submitted the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Marley on Cer-
tificate of
Church Mem-
bership.

MAY 1-2.
TWELFTH DAY.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of so changing the "Note of Recommendation," in ans. 5, quest. 2, sec. 17, chap. ii, Part II, of the Discipline, that it shall read:

"This will certify that is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this charge, in good and regular standing. As such is, at own request, hereby affectionately commended to the communion of, or of any other Church of our Lord Jesus Christ with whom God may providentially appoint residence; and when so received by them, peculiar relation to us will be dissolved."

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Potter on Editors and Dedications.

T. G. Potter presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Whereas, The editors of our Church papers appear to be the recipients of numerous and pressing invitations to officiate at church dedications, and on other occasions of merely local interest; and

Whereas, The acceptance by editors of such invitations involves an expenditure of time and energy which must seriously impair their efficiency in the direction of their official duties; and

Whereas, The character of our periodicals does not indicate need of a wider sphere for editorial genius than the press affords; therefore,

Resolved, That our editors be instructed to decline such invitations in future.

ERIE.

ERIE.

Hurlburt on change of the name "Book Concern."

R. H. Hurlburt submitted the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That the name of the Book Concern ought to be changed so that the "Concern" shall never again appear in the name. We recommend that it be called the "Methodist Episcopal Publishing House."

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

Prentice on Sunday-school Superintendents.

W. S. Prentice submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, Our Discipline contains no express directions concerning the method of constituting Sunday-school Superintendents; and

Whereas, There is a lack of uniformity among us on this subject; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing into the Book of Discipline specific instructions as to the manner of constituting Sunday-school Superintendents.

Johnson on three "Advocates."

W. E. Johnson offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be requested to consider the propriety of so concentrating our periodical interests as to have not more than three weekly Advocates, one at New York, one in the Mississippi Valley, and one on the Pacific, that the Agents may be enabled to furnish better papers and at less cost to our people.

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INDIANA.

INDIANA.

W. M'K. Hester offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Hester on Pres-
byterian Ordina-
tion.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be requested to inquire into the expediency of giving authority to Superintendents of Missions, as Presidents of Mission Conferences, in the absence of a Bishop to ordain persons to the office of a Deacon or Elder.

John J. Hight presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Special Committee on the Support of the Bishops:

Hight on Sup-
port of the
Bishops.

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Support of the Bishops be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Part VI, chap. i, page 267, by substituting for sec. 1 the following:

"SECTION I.

"*The Support of Bishops, and the Families of deceased Bishops.*

"*Quest.* 1. What provision shall be made for the support of the Bishops?

"*Ans.* 1. It shall be the duty of the Book Committee at their annual meeting in November to estimate, after consulting with the Bishops, the amounts necessary to pay their traveling expenses, and furnish them a competent support during the year beginning with January following.

"*Ans.* 2. The Book Committee shall apportion the total amount estimated for support and traveling expenses of the Bishops to the Annual Conferences, according to the judgment of the Committee.

"*Ans.* 3. The Presiding Elders, or a committee appointed for that purpose by the Annual Conference, shall before January apportion to the Districts and Charges the amount asked of the Annual Conference, and the said sums shall be paid out of the first money raised by public collections for the support of the ministry.

"*Ans.* 4. It shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder to see that these sums are raised, and if one collection is not sufficient, to lift others; to receive the money and remit as often as every three months to the treasurer of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati, and present a detailed report of collections and remittances to his Annual Conference.

"*Ans.* 5. If this plan does not produce sufficient funds to pay the drafts of the Bishops, at any time when the period is past for which said drafts are drawn the said treasurer shall draw on the Book Concern, to be refunded if the money is received from the Presiding Elders; and all delinquencies on the part of an Annual Conference shall be charged against the dividends declared by the Book Concern for said Conference.

"*Quest.* 2. What provision shall be made for the support of the widows and children of deceased Bishops?

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"Ans. 1. It shall be the duty of an Annual Conference within whose bounds such persons may reside, to appoint annually a Committee to make an estimate of the amount necessary to assist said widow or child, and forward the same to the Book Committee before their annual meeting in November, and the Committee shall make such allowance in each case as they may deem proper.

"Ans. 2. The President of an Annual Conference within whose bounds said widow or child may live shall draw on the Book Concern for the sums thus allowed, and the total said sums so drawn shall be deducted from the dividends declared by the Book Concern to all the Conferences, and a statement of the amount shall be sent to the Annual Conferences."

KENTUCKY.

Shaw on Laymen for Book Agents.

KENTUCKY.

H. Shaw, Jr., offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That all of paragraph 2, sec. 6, Part V, of the Discipline, after the words "San Francisco," and that the words, "to be chosen from among the traveling preachers," in paragraph 6, sec. 6, Part V, of the Discipline, and all of the same paragraph, section and Part of Discipline after the words "New York," be stricken out of the Discipline.

MAINE.

Reception of Fraternal Delegates.

MAINE.

Parker Jaques offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fraternal Relations be instructed to inquire relative to the practicability of bringing the communications of corresponding bodies and the addresses of fraternal delegates within the limits of a single session of this body; and, if practicable, report a plan for so doing.

MICHIGAN.

Reid to suspend the call for Business.

MICHIGAN.

John M. Reid moved that after one more call through the three Items of regular business the call be then suspended, unless otherwise specially ordered. A motion to lay this motion on the table was carried by a vote of 121 to 113.

MINNESOTA.

Rich on Deacons' and Elders' Orders.

MINNESOTA.

J. O. Rich offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Discipline be so changed as to limit Deacons and Elders' Orders to those who are members of an Annual Conference.

NEBRASKA.

Lemon on Selling Books on Credit.

NEBRASKA.

T. B. Lemon offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be and they are hereby instructed to consider the propriety of limiting the credit on all sales of books and periodicals to the term of twelve months, at which time, if not paid, the account shall be closed by note and ample security, and no additional credit shall be given till the note is paid.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and they are hereby requested to consider the propriety of striking from answer in Discipline to quest. 4, sec. 12, pages 88 and 89, the terms, "or an Annual," so that the answer will read as follows, to wit:

"They may be received as licentiates, provided they give satisfaction to a Quarterly Conference that they are suitable persons to exercise the office, and of their agreement with the doctrines, Discipline, government, and usages of our Church."

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Lemon on Re-
ception of Li-
centiates.

NEWARK.

NEWARK.

J. T. Crane offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Crane on
Temperance.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of inserting in the Discipline, as a Section on Temperance Reform, the following:

The Temperance Reform.

We regard the common use of intoxicants as the bane and burden of civilized communities. Among even Christian nations they are a prolific source of evil of every description, attacking the public welfare at every point. In our own land the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages involve an enormous waste of the fruits of national industry, and cause nearly all the abject want and pauperism known among us. The general use creates a soil in which vice, crime, and disorder of every sort grow rank.

The drinking habits of the people are destructive of public and private virtue, safety, and prosperity, and hostile to human happiness in all its forms, both in this life and that which is to come. This hideous vice stands before us as the representative and embodiment of all wrong and ruin, the great obstacle in the way of the Church and of the salvation of souls.

Our deliberate judgment is that to engage in the manufacture or sale of intoxicants, intended to be used as a beverage, is immoral; and that even the occasional needless use of them is unwise and to be avoided, being unsafe to him who indulges in them, and dangerous as an example to others.

While we thus recognize the drinking habits of the people as the direct antagonist of the Gospel, we also recognize the Temperance Reform as an essential part of the true work of the Church. Every Quarterly Conference shall therefore appoint a Standing Committee consisting of three or more members, the preacher in charge being chairman *ex officio*, to be called the Committee on Temperance Reform. It shall be the duty of this Committee wherever practicable—

1. To provide from time to time for the delivery of sermons and addresses on the subject of Temperance, both in the Sunday-school and the public congregation, and also by means of the press to dis-

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seminate, as widely as possible, solid information in regard to the evils which we deplore.

2. To organize in each Church and Sunday-school a Temperance Society, and labor to secure by pledge or otherwise an avowed adherence of the whole community to the principles and practice of Total Abstinence, and enlist them in the active work of reform.

3. To report their action to the Quarterly Conference, to which body they shall be amenable.

4. To co-operate with others in all right measures for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and for the furtherance of the general cause.

In our foreign mission fields, where opium and other drugs are employed for purposes of intoxication, no professed convert shall be received on probation or retained in Church membership while addicted to any vicious indulgence of the nature indicated.

James Strong
has leave of
absence.

James Strong, a lay delegate from the Newark Conference, asked and obtained leave of absence for two days, and Amos Hoagland, a reserve, was admitted in his stead.

NEW ENGLAND.

Sherman on
changing the
name of the
New England
Conference.

James Strong, a lay delegate from the Newark Conference, asked and obtained leave of absence for two days, and Amos Hoagland, a reserve, was admitted in his stead.

NEW ENGLAND.

David Sherman offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, That the Committee on Boundaries be requested to inquire into the propriety of changing the name of the New England Conference to Boston Conference.

NEW JERSEY.

King on no dis-
tinction in
the right to
administer
the Sacra-
ments as be-
tween a Dea-
con and Elder.

Lord's Prayer.

NEW JERSEY.

I. D. King presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of amending the Discipline so as to remove the invidious distinctions between the Christian Sacraments, by which a Deacon is authorized to administer Baptism, and is made an assistant to the Elder in the administration of the Lord's Supper.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending sec. 1, chap. iii, Part I, page 44, by inserting between lines three and four the following, to wit: "And that they may be able so to do, let the minister be careful to use the form of the Lord's Prayer found in our Discipline."

NEW YORK.

King on Par-
sonages for
worn-out
Preachers.

NEW YORK.

L. H. King offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to consider the propriety of recommending to the Conferences the securing of houses to be known as Conference Parsonages, to be owned by the Conference, and occupied by such worn-out preachers, or widows and orphans, as the Conference shall designate.

NORTH OHIO.

W. C. Peirce offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so changing the Discipline on page 57, lines eight and nine from the top, as to make it read, "and renew their license annually, and to recommend the renewal of the licenses of exhorters annually, when," etc.; or so as to make it read, "and renew their license, and to recommend the renewal of the license of exhorters annually, when," etc., thus making it harmonize with the language on page 114, lines eight and eleven, and on page 314, sec. 8, "Rights of Quarterly Conferences," etc.

OREGON.

OREGON.

J. F. Devore offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Devore on Slavery.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals consider the propriety of striking out or expunging from our Discipline every thing on the subject of slavery as found on page 34, Part I, and in sec. 4. Also the following clause, "Slaveholding; buying or selling slaves," as found on page 30.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH.

John Williams presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Williams on Term of Ministerial Service.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the Discipline so as to extend the term of ministerial probation from two to four years.

C. A. Holmes offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Holmes on Ordination of Local Preachers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals shall inquire into the propriety of so changing the Discipline as to do away with all provision for the ordination of Local Preachers.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE.

D. H. Ela offered the following resolution:

Ela on Number of Subscribers to Periodicals.

Resolved, That the Agents of the Book Concern be and they are hereby directed to furnish to the Committee on the Book Concern a statement of the number of subscribers to the monthly and quarterly magazines published by them.

E. H. Waring moved to amend by adding "also the General Minutes, and weekly papers, and Quarterly Review."

Waring's Amendment.

J. Rothweiler moved as a substitute for the resolution that the Book Agents report to the Conference

Rothweiler's Substitute.

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Waring's
Amendment
of the Substi-
tute.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Bingham's Sub-
stitute adopt-
ed.

Change on Com-
mittee.

Reception of
Delegates
from M. E.
Church in
Canada.

Bishop Rich-
ardson.

Rev. Joseph
Wild, D.D.,
Rev. M. Ben-
son.

the number of subscribers to our various periodicals, and cost of the whole.

E. H. Waring moved to amend the substitute by adding the cost of the General Minutes, which amendment was admitted by the mover of the substitute.

On motion, the substitute was laid on the table.

I. S. Bingham moved, as a substitute for the original resolution, that the Committee on the Book Concern shall have the right, and are hereby authorized to call on the Agents of the Book Concern for any information which the Committee may want. This motion prevailed.

C. A. Loeber asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on the Scandinavian work, and his request was granted, and Frederick Kapp was appointed in his stead.

On motion of B. I. Ives the order of the day, namely, the reception of fraternal delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, was taken up.

Bishop Richardson of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada was introduced to the Conference. The credentials of the Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., and of the Rev. Michael Benson, delegates from that Church, and the address of the General Conference of that Church to this General Conference, were then read, after which the delegates severally addressed the Conference. [For Credentials and Addresses, see Appendix 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.]

At the conclusion of the addresses, on motion of Gilbert Haven, the following resolution was adopted, namely :

Resolved, That we have heard with especial pleasure the words of our brethren of the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church in favor of union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that a committee of nine be appointed on Church union, to which these addresses and all other papers upon this subject shall be referred.

ROCK RIVER.

Goodrich on
Separate +
Vote.

ROCK RIVER.

The following resolution, offered by Grant Goodrich, asking for a change of the Discipline, was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of so changing the Discipline as to allow of a division of the lay and clerical vote only on changes of Discipline.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. B. Middleton offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy:

Whereas, God, in the mysterious dispensations of his providence, has seen fit to bereave and afflict our Church since the last session of this Conference, in the death of four of our beloved Superintendents; and,

Whereas, A very large number are to be elected to the laborious and responsible position of General Superintendents in our Church, therefore,

Resolved, That a day be appointed, prior to the election of Bishops, to be observed by this Conference and the Church as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to Almighty God that he would mercifully pardon our offenses, and condescend so to direct in the coming elections that the best men for this office shall be chosen, and God thereby be honored, and the interest of his cause be greatly promoted.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

B. R. Pierce offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That the Book Committee for the next quadrennium be instructed to publish the salaries of General Conference officers, including Bishops and editors.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN.

On motion of Adam Klippel, the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Book of Discipline as to admit lay representation in the Annual Conferences, and report their action to this body as soon as possible.

Philip Kuhl offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That one copy of the Daily Christian Advocate be sent to each foreign Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

David Rutledge offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Rutledge on
Missionary
Advocate.

Whereas, There is a general lack of interest in the Missionary Advocate among our people, and more especially among the children of our Sunday-schools; therefore,

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Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be requested to inquire into the expediency of changing the form, title, and price of the *Missionary Advocate*, so as to make it as attractive and interesting as its importance demands.

Rutledge on
attendance of
Children on
Public Wor-
ship.

He also presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts :

Resolved, That the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts be requested to consider the subject of the attendance of the children of our Sunday-schools on public worship; also, whether some recommendation by the General Conference requesting and providing for the attendance of teachers with their classes on public worship, would not secure this desirable object.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Logan on Mis-
sionary Ad-
vocate.

T. H. Logan presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Missions :

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be instructed to consider the expediency of discontinuing the publication of the *Missionary Advocate*, and of appropriating a portion of the money heretofore expended for that purpose in publishing one or more columns of missionary matter in the *Sunday-School Advocate*.

WEST WISCON-
SIN.

Stillman on
Baptized
Children.

John E. Stillman presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts :

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the General Conference now in session to report what action, if any, is necessary to more thoroughly instruct the baptized children of the Church in its doctrines, and, by organizing them into classes, to promote their conversion, and save them to our common Zion.

WILMINGTON.

Quigg on Com-
mittee for
Trial.

John B. Quigg offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of amending the Discipline, in answer to quest. 1, sec. 5, page 126, by striking out the words, "who shall not be members of the Quarterly Conference," after the words, "before a Committee of not less than five."

WISCONSIN.

Miller on Book
Depository.

W. G. Miller offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

WISCONSIN.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Book Depository in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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TWELFTH DAY.

W. R. Clark announced that William Claflin, a lay delegate of the New England Conference, was present, and he was admitted to a seat in the Conference, and assigned to the several Committees in place of James P. Magee, a reserve, who had been serving in his stead.

W. Claflin ad-
mitted to a
seat.

The Committees were called and reports presented and disposed of as follows:

Committee on
Episcopacy
Report pa-
pers on Or-
dination of
Women to the
Ministry.

Joseph M. Trimble, Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, reported back the petition of Mary F. Thomas and five others, in relation to the ordination of women to the Gospel ministry, with the recommendation that it be referred to the special Committee on Woman's Work in the Church; and it was referred accordingly.

He also reported back a resolution of D. Stevenson, in relation to a deputation to the General Conference of the Church South, and on his recommendation it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Also on Deputa-
tion to M.
E. Church,
South.

L. C. Matlack, Chairman of the Committee on Boundaries, submitted a report in two items: Item one relating to the paper on boundaries presented by the Bishops, and Item two describing the boundaries of the Arkansas and the Indiana Conferences.

Committee on
Boundaries
Report on
Boundaries
of Arkansas
and Indiana
Conferences.

The first item was read, and, on motion, was laid on the table, and its printing ordered.

Both laid on
the table to
be printed.

The second item was read, when Luke Hitchcock moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

F. A. Hester moved to recommit this item. On motion of L. C. Matlack, the motion to recommit was laid on the table, and the original motion to lay on the table and print prevailed.

On motion of S. W. Thomas, the time of the session was extended.

Gilbert Haven, Chairman of the Committee on Missions, presented Report No. I, providing for the reorganization of the General Missionary Committee.

Committee on
Missions sub-
mitted Re-
port No. I.

John M. Walden moved to lay the report on the

May 14. **TWELFTH DAY.** Laid on the table to be printed. table, that it be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Otis Gibson moved, as a substitute, that the report be recommitted, with instructions to so arrange the districts as to give a representative in the General Missionary Committee to the Pacific Coast Conferences. I. A. Hammer moved to amend the substitute by striking out all that relates to instructions. Pending this amendment, on motion of William Stoker, the substitute and amendment were laid on the table, and the original motion prevailed.

Committee on Appeals.

At the suggestion of Bishop Simpson, the first section of the Committee on Appeals was enlarged by including all members whose names commence with any letter of the alphabet preceding the letter M. The second section to comprise those whose names begin with M, or any letter of the alphabet below it.

N. S. Berry appointed to the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

At the request of the New Hampshire delegation C. M. Dinsmore was excused from the Special Committee on the Book Concern, and N. S. Berry was appointed in his stead.

On motion Conference adjourned. The doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by William Nast, of the Central German Conference.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Matthew Sorin, of the Saint Louis Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

The Chair announced the following Special Committees, namely :

Committee on Woman's Work in the Church.

ON WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH.

I. W. Wiley,	W. F. Day,
P. Jaques,	G. B. Jocelyn,
T. H. Logan,	J. B. Wakeley,
R. L. Waite,	D. A. Whedon,
J. E. Stillman.	

ON UNION WITH THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH IN CANADA AND OTHER BODIES.

Gilbert Haven,	Willard Ives,
J. M. Reid,	J. S. Smart,
George Peck,	A. Webster,
R. S. Rust,	M. D'C. Crawford,

M. Sorin.

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Committee on
Union of
Methodist
Churches.

ON REVISION OF THE HYMN BOOK.

1st Book Committee District,	C. S. Harrington,
2d "	John Miley,
3d "	J. T. Crane,
4th "	Samuel Barnes,
5th "	E. Wentworth,
6th "	B. I. Ives,
7th "	William Hunter,
8th "	F. S. Hoyt,
9th "	J. F. Marley,
10th "	L. R. Fisk,
11th "	C. H. Fowler,
12th "	B. T. Vincent,
13th "	W. R. Davis,
14th "	Robert Allyn,
15th "	C. A. Loeber.

Committee on
Revision of
the Hymn
Book.

ON SANCTITY OF THE SABBATH.

J. E. Latimer,	B. B. Hamlin,
W. J. Maclay,	J. W. Weakley,
A. J. Phelps,	U. P. Golliday,

C. B. Dunn.

Committee on
the Sanctity
of the Sab-
bath.

ON CHARTERED FUND.

W. Claflin,	N. G. Taylor,
	G. Abernethy.

Committee on
the Chartered
Fund.

DEPUTATION TO THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION-
ARY SOCIETY.

Arthur Edwards,	N. E. Cobleigh,
	D. Sherman.

Deputation to
Woman's For-
eign Mission-
ary Society.

The roll of the Conferences was then called for the presentation of Petitions, Memorials, and Appeals, and

Petitions, Me-
morials, and
Appeals.

May 15.
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DAY.

the following named were presented and disposed of as indicated.

BALTIMORE.

Boundaries.

L. F. Morgan presented a memorial from T. Lewis and others on the subject of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW
YORK.

Boundaries.

A. J. Phelps presented petitions and remonstrances on the subject of boundaries as follows, namely: one signed by Nathan Smith and thirty-four others, one signed by A. E. Corse, and representing about three hundred official members, one signed by L. B. Wells and forty others, one signed by H. Dryer and twenty-seven others, one signed by Robert Brewster and sixteen other official members, all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

B. S. Wright presented a petition signed by H. S. Holmes and forty-nine others, asking that no change be made in boundary between Central New York and Black River Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

DES MOINES.

Boundaries.

U. P. Golliday presented remonstrances against the division of the Des Moines Conference as follows, namely: one from J. N. Page and thirteen others, one from James Leslie and eighteen others, one from A. Badley and eighteen others, one from C. C. Maher and seventeen others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Joseph Knotts presented the remonstrances against the division of the Des Moines Conference from F. Harris and from S. Jones, both which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

W. H. H. Beadle presented a memorial relative to the division of the Des Moines Conference, signed by himself and Bennett Mitchell, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

DES MOINES.

IOWA.

I. A. Hammer presented a resolution of the Iowa Lay Electoral Conference in reference to equal lay representation, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

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DAY.

Iowa.
Equal Lay and
Clerical Rep-
resentation.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY.

I. D. King presented an extract from the Journal of the New Jersey Conference on Sabbath desecration, and it was referred to the Committee on the Sanctity of the Sabbath.

Sabbath Desec-
eration.

He also presented the appeal of J. Vannote, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

Appeal of J.
Vannote.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

J. B. Wakeley presented a petition for a change of the boundary line, signed by James T. Layton and fifty-six others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

NEW YORK EAST.

NEW YORK
EAST.

T. G. Osborn presented a memorial from the New York East Conference on the seamen's cause, and asked its reference to the special Committee of five on that subject, and it was so referred.

Seamen's
Cause.

Oliver Hoyt presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of Second-street Church, praying that the city may be placed under the pastoral care of one Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

T. G. Osborn presented a memorial of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, in respect to an endowment, and asked its reference to a special Committee of five, and it was so referred.

John-street
Church.

W. M'Allister presented a memorial concerning the support of superannuated preachers, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Support of Su-
perannuated
Preachers.

D. Curry presented the action of the New York East Conference on Church statistics, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church Statis-
tics.

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DAY.Ordination of
Preachers on
Trial.Ministers using
Tobacco.

He also presented a memorial of the New York East Conference respecting the ordination of preachers on trial, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial of the New York East Conference against ministers using tobacco, and it was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

NORTH OHIO.**NORTH OHIO.**

Boundaries.

A. J. Lyon presented a remonstrance from Clyde, North Ohio Conference, on boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PHILADELPHIA.**PHILADELPHIA.**

Boundaries.

C. Albright presented a protest of the Quarterly Conference of Berrysburgh, against change of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries; he also presented a protest of Ridge Avenue Church, Harrisburgh, Pa., on the same subject, and it was referred to the same Committee.

PROVIDENCE.**PROVIDENCE.**

Boundaries.

D. A. Whedon presented a petition of George T. Mitchell and twelve others, asking for a change in Conference boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ROCK RIVER.**ROCK RIVER.**

Secret Societies.

S. A. W. Jewett presented a memorial on secret societies, signed by J. Hunter and twenty others, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

SOUTH CAROLINA.**SOUTH CAROLINA.**No distinctions
on account
of Race or
Color.

A. Webster presented the following named petitions against making distinctions on account of race or color, namely: from A. Middleton and thirty-five others; from Thomas Phillips and fifty-six others; from Robert Preston and forty-six others; from F. W. Johnson and fifty others; all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

TROY.

William Wells presented a memorial of George F. Comfort regarding the establishment of a post-collegiate university, and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

Samuel Meredith presented a memorial of B. Hawley and T. A. Griffin, requesting that the word "immersion" be stricken from the Discipline, Part I, sec. 5, item 1, page 34, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

UPPER IOWA.

UPPER IOWA.

D. N. Cooley presented a memorial of S. S. Steele, Insurance, with plan for insurance of Church property, and it was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA.

Wm. N. Berkley presented a memorial of A. C. Harman and thirty-three others, of Alexandria Station, on change of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Samuel Steele presented a memorial of S. Steele and others on the more liberal support of the ministry, and asked its reference to a special Committee of five; and, on his motion, it and other papers now in the hands of Committees, on the same subject, were so referred. Before adopting this motion, a motion to lay on the table was lost by a count vote of 58 for to 102 against.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

H. A. Jones presented the resolutions of the Laymen's Convention on the Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

H. Bannister presented a memorial of A. Haagensen and others on the publication of a hymn book, tracts, etc., in the Danish language, together with a manuscript catechism in the same language, and they were referred to the Committee on the Scandinavian work.

Danish Hymn Book, etc.

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TROY.
Post-Collegiate
University.

May 15.THIRTEENTH
DAY.**WYOMING.**
Church Rec-
ords.Resolutions and
Miscellaneous
Business.**CALIFORNIA.**Davisson on
Consolidation
of "Sunday-
School Advo-
cate," "Good
News," and
"Missionary
Advocate."Gibson on Price
of Books."California Ad-
vocate."**CENTRAL NEW
YORK.**Lore on Em-
ploying Re-
turned Mis-
sionaries.**WYOMING.**

T. Harroun presented a memorial of J. F. Wilbur in regard to Church Records, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

The roll of Conferences was called for the presentation of Resolutions and Miscellaneous Business, and they were presented and referred as follows, namely :

CALIFORNIA.

R. G. Davisson offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts :

Resolved, That the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts be requested to take into consideration the propriety of consolidating the "Sunday-School Advocate," "Good News," and "Missionary Advocate" into a single weekly publication.

Otis Gibson presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to consider the expediency of selling our books on the Pacific coast at the same rates in currency and on the same conditions as they are sold in all other parts of the United States.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to consider the expediency of publishing the "California Advocate" at the same subscription price as the Advocates in the Central and Eastern States.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

D. D. Lore presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on Missions :

Whereas, It is greatly to be desired that our people should be more generally informed in regard to the Missionary work, and incited to greater liberality in its support; and,

Whereas, Nothing is better calculated to secure these ends than a recital of the facts and incidents of missionary life from personal experience; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference earnestly recommends the Bishops in charge of Foreign Missions and the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society to employ our missionaries, when at home on furlough, as far as practicable in this work, instead of appointing them to stations in the home field during the brief period of their stay in this country.

Phelps on Pre-
siding Elders
and Change
of Preachers.

A. J. Phelps presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 14, quest. 4, ans. 3, page 94, by the addition of the following:

"Provided also, that whenever the removal of a preacher from a charge under this rule shall be unsatisfactory to both the preacher removed and to a majority of the official members of the charge from which he is removed, the preacher and official members thus aggrieved shall have the right to unite in an appeal to the Bishop who presided at the last session of their Annual Conference."

The answer thus amended will read:

"To change, receive, and suspend preachers in his district during the intervals of the Conferences, and in the absence of the Bishop, as the Discipline directs: *Provided*, however, that a Presiding Elder shall not change a preacher in his district from a charge to which he has been appointed by the Bishop, and appoint him to another to which he could not be legally appointed by the Bishop: and *provided* also, that whenever the removal of a preacher from a charge, under this rule, shall be unsatisfactory both to the preacher removed and to a majority of the official members of the charge from which he is removed, the preacher and official members thus aggrieved shall have the right to unite in an appeal to the Bishop who presided at the last session of their Annual Conference."

CENTRAL OHIO.

CENTRAL OHIO.

W. L. Harris offered the following resolution, which was adopted, namely:

Benevolent Societies and their relation to the Church.

Resolved, That a special Committee of seven be appointed to consider and report concerning the relations of our various benevolent societies to the authorities of the Church, and whether any action is necessary, and if so what, to place them under the full control of the General Conference.

Alexander Harmount offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Harmount on Course of Study for Local Preachers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of changing the Discipline on pages 110, 111, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 19: "Nor shall any one be licensed to preach, or recommended to the Annual Conference to travel or for ordination without first being examined in the Quarterly Conference on the subject of doctrine and discipline," so as to read:

No one shall be licensed to preach until he has passed a satisfactory examination before a Committee of three, appointed by the Presiding Elder of the District, of which he shall be chairman, on the subject of doctrine and discipline, and on the following course of study:

1. Ancient and Sacred History.

2. Newman's Rhetoric.

3. True's Logic.

4. History of the United States and of Modern Europe.

The following historical works to be read: Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History, Hallam's State of Europe During the Middle Ages, Russell's History of Modern Europe, and Willson's American History.

The examination to take place in the interim of the Quarterly

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Conference, at such time and place as the Presiding Elder may appoint.

Nor shall any one be recommended to the Annual Conference to travel without being examined before the Quarterly Conference on the subject of doctrine and discipline; and the person so recommended shall be required to affirm his belief in said doctrines and discipline, and also be examined in a course of study which the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall appoint.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the propriety of expunging from the Discipline all therein relating to the ordination of Local Preachers.

Harmount on
Bishops' Sal-
aries, etc.

He also presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Special Committee on the Support of the Bishops:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire whether the use of the produce of the Book Concern in payment of the salaries of the Bishops and expenses of delegates to and from the General Conference is not a violation of the Sixth Restrictive Rule.

Deputation
from Free
Church of
Italy.

A. S. Hunt, Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, reported in favor of receiving the deputation from the Free Church of Italy, and the report was adopted, and the reception was made the order of the day for to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Fisk on chap-
ter on Recip-
tion of Probation-
ers.

L. R. Fisk offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That in order to secure uniformity of method and a deeper spiritual impression, the Committee on Revisals be requested to prepare for the Discipline a form or ritual for admission of persons into the Church on probation.

Resolved, 2. That the following be submitted as an appropriate chapter on this subject:

RECEPTION OF PROBATIONERS.

FORM FOR RECEIVING PERSONS INTO THE CHURCH ON PROBATION.

The persons to be received, being called forward in the presence of the congregation, shall be addressed as follows:

DEARLY BELOVED—You have presented yourselves to be received as probationers in the Church. Convinced of sin, and feeling your need of salvation, you have fled to the mercy-seat for pardon and acceptance through Christ. Desiring the fellowship of the household of faith, you this day seek Christian association and the watch-care of the Church. We offer you the hand of welcome while in the strength of the Master you enter upon this period of probation. It is within your power to prove yourselves worthy to be received into full fellowship in the Church. A religious life to be successful must be one of entire devotion to God; it must be a life of prayer

and faith and earnest work. We charge you, therefore, in the presence of the great Head of the Church, to be faithful in the discharge of every duty.

The Holy Scriptures are of divine inspiration, and "contain all things necessary to salvation." Read them with prayerful hearts, day by day, searching for the deep things of the Spirit.

The Saviour in the plainest terms enjoins secret prayer. Let nothing cause you to neglect regular seasons of private devotion, and with earnestness of soul pour out your complaints unto the Most High.

Provision has been made for public worship. The prayer-circle is a blessed place where God comes to meet the humble, trusting heart. Permit no worldly considerations to keep you from sharing its privileges and bearing its crosses.

The class-meeting is a distinctive feature of our economy. Experience has shown its value in promoting the spiritual life of the Church. Seek the communion of the saints and the Christian counsel of those who are rich in faith, and who meet weekly to tell of the love of God and their triumphs over sin.

The Sabbath is intended to be a day both for withdrawal from worldly pursuits and for the earnest prosecution of religious duties. Keep the day holy in word and thought and deed, visiting the sanctuary for public devotions, giving reverent attendance on all the appointed means of grace, refraining from that which would dampen your spiritual ardor, and by personal effort "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Let nothing come between you and the Saviour. From this hour perform every duty, seeking constantly the aid of the Divine Spirit, that you may grow in grace and in the knowledge of the truth until you come to the "stature of the fullness of Christ."

Do you solemnly pledge yourselves to perform these religious duties, and to seek for a deeper work of the Spirit?

Ans. We do.

We therefore extend to you the watch-care and fellowship of the Church.

[*Then shall the Minister offer extempore prayer.*]

ERIE.

ERIE.

John S. M'Calmon presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Re-

M'Calmon on
ChurchBuild-
ing.

Resolved, That quest. 1 and ans. 1 of sec. 1, chap. iii, Part VI, of the Discipline, which reads as follows:

"Quest. 1. Is any thing advisable in regard to building churches?

"Ans. 1. Let all our churches be built plain and decent, and with free seats wherever practicable, but not more expensive than is absolutely unavoidable, otherwise the necessity of raising money will make rich men necessary to us; but if so, we must be dependent on them, yea, and governed by them, and then farewell to Methodist discipline, if not doctrine too;" be amended so as to read:

Quest. 1. Is any thing advisable in regard to building churches?

Ans. 1. Let our church buildings be plain and decent, not so expensive as to be burdensome, or to interfere with any part of our work; let them be with free seats if practicable, and, if not, let the distribution of the seats be under the supervision of the Quarterly

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May 15. Conference, but so that all who enter the congregation may be welcome to sit in any unoccupied seats.
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ILLINOIS.

Prentice on sale of Church Property. W. S. Prentice offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of striking from ans. 4, sec. 3, chap. iii, Part VI, of the Discipline the following words: "And the Annual Conference, and in the interim of the Annual Conference," so that the sentence shall read: "A majority of all the members of such Quarterly Conference concurring, and the preacher in charge and the Presiding Elder consenting."

Johnson on Presiding Eldership. W. E. Johnson offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, 1. That the Presiding Eldership is indispensable to the perpetuity and efficiency of our itinerant system. The better to meet the views and feelings of the preachers and people, and employ this important agency where it is most needed,

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Discipline, 1. That the Sabbath services of the Presiding Elder shall be devoted to the outlying and more needy charges in his district; and, 2. That his salary shall be apportioned to the different charges in proportion to the amount allowed the preacher by the Quarterly Conference of each.

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

Kiger on Support of Presiding Elders. John Kiger offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Discipline, page 60, that the question, "For support of Presiding Elder?" shall be asked at the first instead of the second Quarterly Conference.

IOWA.

IOWA.

Simmons on Real Estate of the Missionary Society. J. F. Simmons offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That the Missionary Board be required to furnish a statement of the amount and condition of real estate investments belonging to the Missionary Society, to be published in the annual reports of said Society.

Hammer on Support of the Bishops.

I. A. Hammer offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Special Committee on the Support of the Bishops:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Support of the Bishops be requested to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Discipline that all our Bishops who shall have attained the age of sev-

enty years be placed on the retired list at the first General Conference after they shall have attained said age, and that their future support be provided for at the time of said retirement from the funds of the Book Concern.

E. H. Waring presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of amending the Discipline by adding to the ans. to quest. 5, Part III, chap. i, sec. 2, page 123, the words, "And the Secretary of the Conference shall enter the report of the Committee in a book to be provided for that purpose, and, in case of appeal, shall send a certified copy of said report, with the action of the Annual Conference, and all the papers in the case, to the General Conference for the use of the Committee on Appeals."

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing ans. 2 and 3 to quest. 7, Part II, chap. i, sec. 2, page 55, so that it shall read as follows:

2. Each Annual Conference shall elect annually a secretary of the Conference and a statistical secretary. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Annual Conference, which shall be certified by the president and secretary; to take charge of all the books and papers of the Conference, subject to its direction; to forward to the Book Agents at New York, for publication in the General Minutes, the statistical returns of the Churches and Sabbath-schools, as provided for by the Discipline, and to send the Journal of the Conference, or a certified copy thereof, to the General Conference for its examination and use. The statistical secretary shall compile the statistical returns of the Churches and Sabbath-schools, and report the same to the secretary of the Conference.

Whereas, Our present statistical returns are exceedingly confused and imperfect; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Discipline in the ans. to quest. 5, Part II, chap. i, sec. 2, p. 52, by substituting the following:

Quest. 5. What is the business of the Annual Conference?

To inquire,

1. What preachers have been received?

(1.) On trial?

(2.) Into full connection?

(3.) By transfer?

2. Who remain on trial?

3. Who are the deacons?

(1.) Traveling preachers: First class.

Second class.

* (2.) Local preachers ordained this year?

4. Who have been elected and ordained elders this year?

(1.) Traveling preachers.

* (2.) Local preachers.

5. Who are the supernumerary preachers?

6. Who are the superannuated preachers?

7. Are all the preachers blameless in life and conversation?

8. What preachers have been dismissed this year?

(1.) By location.

(2.) By withdrawal.

(3.) By transfer.

(4.) By expulsion.

(5.) By death.

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Waring on Du-
ties of Secre-
tary of Con-
ference.

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9. What is the statistical report this year ?
 - 1.) Of the membership.
 - (1.) Receptions:
 - On probation.
 - Into full connection.
 - By certificate.
 - (2.) Removals:
 - By certificate.
 - By withdrawal.
 - By expulsion.
 - By death.
 - (3.) Present numbers:
 - Of probationers.
 - Of members.
 - Of local preachers.
 - 2.) Of baptisms.
 - (1.) Of children.
 - (2.) Of adults.
 - 3.) Of the Church property:
 - Number of churches.
 - Probable value.
 - Number of parsonages.
 - Probable value.
 - Amount raised this year for building and improving churches and parsonages.
 - Amount of remaining indebtedness.
 - 4.) Of the Church finances.
 - (1.) Benevolent collections :
 - For Conference claimants.
 - For the Missionary Society.
 - For the Church Extension Society.
 - For the Tract Cause.
 - For the American Bible Society.
 - For the Sunday-School Union.
 - For Education.
 - (2.) For ministerial support.
 - Claims.
 - Receipts.
 - (3.) For Church expenses.
 10. What amounts are necessary to meet the claims upon the Conference funds ?
 11. What has been received on the foregoing claims, and how has it been applied ?
 12. Where are the preachers appointed this year ?
 13. Where and when shall the next Conference be held ?

N. B. The detailed reports of statistics shall be kept for the use of the Conference; the footings by districts shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the Book Agents at New York, for publication in the General Minutes. The items marked with a star (*) are for the use of the Annual Conference.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee inquire into what changes are necessary in the order of business in the Quarterly Conference.

KANSAS.

Marshall on six
months' Probation.

KANSAS.

W. K. Marshall presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, The system of six months' probation in our economy stands in the way of many persons who otherwise would unite with our Church; and,

Whereas, It is believed that a considerable number of those who are on probation do not realize the obligation of their Church relation to the same extent while probationers as when full members, and hence from this and other causes we lose, according to the statistics of the Church, more than half of our probationers, thus bringing us into unfavorable contrast with other religious bodies; and,

Whereas, The same necessity for the system does not exist now as in the earlier history of Methodism, seeing that most of our members now are drawn from the Sunday-school, where they have already received more or less religious training and culture; and,

Whereas, The apostolic practice was to immediately baptize all persons who professed faith in Christ, and at once receive them to the full fellowship and prerogatives of Church communion; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the necessity of so changing the Discipline that all persons who profess saving faith in Christ and have a corresponding religious experience may, without further trial, be baptized and received into full membership, and that none need be continued on probation after their conversion except such as by agreement between themselves and the class-leaders desire such continuance.

KENTUCKY.

William H. Black offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

KENTUCKY

Black on Presiding Eldership.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so changing the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 14, page 64, that quest. 2 and answer shall be, "By whom are the Presiding Elders to be stationed and changed?"

"Ans. By the Bishops, but the Annual Conference shall determine the number of districts."

LOUISIANA.

L. C. Matlack presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

LOUISIANA.

Fraternal Delegates to the Church South.

Resolved, 1. That a special Committee of nine be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of sending fraternal delegates to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Resolved, 2. That if the measure be approved by them, this Committee are instructed further to indicate the number, and to nominate the fraternal delegates to be appointed.

MAINE.

Charles Munger offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

MAINE.

Munger on Restoring Words of Wesley.

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Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of restoring an omitted sentence of the words of Wesley, in the historic introduction of the Discipline as follows, namely: Page 3, near the middle, after the figures 1737, insert the words, "They saw holiness comes by faith."

MINNESOTA.

Brooks on
Changing
Class-leaders.

David Brooks offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and they are hereby instructed to alter the Discipline, sec. 3, chap. iii, Part I, page 46, by striking out the seventh line from the top of said page, which reads, "change improper leaders," and insert at the close of said section the following words, "The leaders to be nominated by the preacher in charge and elected by the Leaders and Stewards' meeting."

Also, to strike out the following words, "To appoint all the leaders—to change them," found in the third line from the top of page 100, sec. 17, chap. ii, Part II, and insert in their place the following words, "To remove improper leaders," so as to read, "To remove improper leaders when," etc.

MISSOURI.

Shumate on
Conference
of Colored
Members.

MISSOURI.

Nathan Shumate offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, That the Committee on Boundaries be instructed to consider the propriety of forming an Annual Conference for the colored people of Missouri and Kansas.

NEBRASKA.

Burr on Week-
ly Sunday-
School Paper.

NEBRASKA.

William A. Burr presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts:

Whereas, There seems to be a general desire throughout the Methodist Episcopal Church for a weekly Sunday-school paper; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That on and after January 1, 1873, the "Sunday-School Advocate" be enlarged to a 12mo of eight pages, that it be published weekly, and that it contain the more important missiary news of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, 2. That on and after January 1, 1873, the publication of the "Missionary Advocate" be suspended, and the funds now used in such publication be applied on the publication of the "Sunday-School Advocate."

Resolved, 3. That sufficient funds from the treasury of the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church be appropriated to the publication of the "Sunday-School Advocate" so as to reduce its subscription price to fifty cents per annum.

Resolved, 4. That the first and third copies of each month be so made up as to furnish a volume complete in itself, which may be furnished to subscribers for twenty-five cents per annum.

"Missionary
Advocate."

"Sunday-
School Advo-
cate."

OREGON.

J. F. Devore presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Resolved, That the word "dancing" be inserted between the words "conduct" and "indulging," in the second line under the head of Imprudent Conduct, page 128 of Discipline, Part III. The reading will then be thus: "But in cases of neglect of duties of any kind—imprudent conduct, dancing, indulging sinful tempers or words."

PHILADELPHIA.

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OREGON.
Devore on
Dancing.

W. C. Robinson offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Baptismal Ritual, providing one section that shall include the baptism of infants and adults.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH.

William Hunter offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Hunter on Att-
ending the Sac-
raments.

Whereas, the question proposed to Traveling Preachers on being received into full connection—"Do you constantly attend the Sacrament?" (Discipline, page 85)—pertained to an order of things different from that which now exists, being originally intended, in part, to keep the Methodists in communion with the Church of England; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into and report on the propriety of striking out said question, as having no pertinency to the present condition and relations of the Church.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE.

M. J. Talbot presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Temperance :

Talbot on Tem-
perance.

Resolved, That the Committee on Temperance consider the propriety of providing for a regular Temperance service as one of the fixed and ordinary services of religious worship in our congregations.

SAINT LOUIS.

SAINT LOUIS.

Matthew Sorin offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Sorin on Powr
of the Stew-
ards.

Resolved, 1. That the Stewards of a circuit have no power to use the funds collected to meet the claims of the current year to discharge any previously existing obligation.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be directed to amend the Discipline on page 79, Part II, chap. iii, on the qualifications of

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Stewards, etc., so as to read: "And in case any Steward shall neglect or refuse to serve as above provided, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office, and the preacher in charge shall appoint another in his place for the balance of the year."

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Van Cleve on
Trial of Mem-
bers.

John Van Cleve presented the following paper, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Your memorialist would respectfully represent, that the present section on the trial of an accused member, Part III, chap. i, sec. 5, is unconstitutional, in that it does away the "privilege of our members of trial before the society," and provides that they shall be tried "before a committee of not less than five."

Your memorialist would suggest that the section be so amended as to conform to the Constitution, namely,

Quest. 1. How shall an accused member be brought to trial?

Ans. Before the society or class of which he is a member, or a committee of not less than three, who shall not be members of the Quarterly Conference.

Hughey on
Who shall at-
tend the An-
nual Confer-
ences?

George W. Hughey offered the following resolution, which was also referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of so changing quest. 1 and the answer thereto, sec. 2, page 51, of the Discipline, which reads:

"*Quest.* 1. Who shall attend the Annual Conferences?

"*Ans.* All the traveling preachers, both those who are in full connection, and those who are on trial," so as to read:

Quest. 1. Who shall compose the Annual Conference?

Ans. All the traveling preachers who are in full connection, and one layman from each pastoral charge, who shall be elected by a majority or plurality vote of all the members in full connection in the Church in the bounds of the charge, twenty-one years of age, and who shall be present and voting: *Provided*, that no person shall be so elected who has not been four years in full connection in the Church previously to the time of said election.

TENNESSEE.

Braden on sup-
port of Su-
perannuated
Preachers.

John Braden presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of making the proceeds of the Chartered Fund, the profits of the Book Concern, the collection for Conference claimants, (or superannuated preachers,) and such bequests as may be made for the purpose, a general fund for the support of the superannuated and worn-out preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and to consider

1. Whether the Book Agents, or others, shall be Treasurers of this fund.

2. Whether any preachers shall be claimants on this fund before they have been six or more years, effective, in the traveling connection.

3. What legislation is necessary to secure a just distribution of these funds among the claimants in the different Annual Conferences.

TENNESSEE.

4. What legislation is necessary to secure promptness and carefulness in taking these collections, and in forwarding them to the Treasurers.

5. On whose order this money shall be paid to the claimants; and any other matters connected with the efficient working of this plan.

**May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.**

TEXAS.

TEXAS.

W. R. Fayle presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, That the Texas Conference be authorized to divide into two or more Conferences at any subsequent session thereof: *Provided*, that two thirds of the Conference agree to the measure, and the Bishop presiding consent thereto.

Fayle on Division of Texas into two or more Conferences.

Erastus Carter offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Special Committee on Woman's Work in the Church:

Carter on Female Stewards.

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the Quarterly Conferences to elect females to the position of Stewards.

TROY.

TROY.

E. Wentworth presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Wentworth on Ratio of Representation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to substitute the word "forty-five" for "thirty" in the 6th line, Part II, chap. i, sec. 1, in the passage of the Discipline which reads, "The General Conference shall be composed of one member for every thirty members of each Annual Conference," which, amended, will read as follows: "The General Conference shall be composed of one member for every forty-five members of each Annual Conference."

WEST WISCONSIN.

WEST WISCONSIN.

John E. Stillman offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Support of the Bishops:

Stillman on support of Superannuated Preachers.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed by the Conference now in session, to consider the propriety of, and devise the means for, raising a fund for the adequate support and maintenance of our worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans.

David Sherman moved that the call of the Conferences be dispensed with hereafter, and that all papers be hereafter passed to the Secretary to be entered on the Journal.

Call of Conferences to cease after Friday of this week.

Thomas Coldwell moved to amend, so that after Saturday the call should be dispensed with, but this motion was lost.

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DAY.

It was moved to amend, so that the call shall be suspended after to-morrow, and this amendment was accepted by the author of the original motion.

A motion was made by I. S. Bingham, to strike out so much of the motion as directs papers to be sent to the Secretary. Dr. Curry moved to lay this amendment on the table, but the motion was lost; and he then moved as a substitute that after Saturday the calling of the roll of Conferences shall cease. W. M. Hester, of Indiana, moved to amend by inserting Friday instead of Saturday; after a motion to lay this amendment on the table was lost, the amendment prevailed; the substitute was accepted and adopted as amended.

**Memorial from
Local Preach-
ers' Associa-
tion.**

On motion, D. Curry had leave to present a memorial from the National Local Preachers' Association, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. [For Memorial, see *Appendix 54.*]

**Change in Com-
mittee.**

On recommendation of the Genesee delegation, A. D. Wilbor was excused from the Standing Committee on the Book Concern, and E. E. Chambers was appointed in his stead.

On motion of L. C. Matlack, so much of the Report No. I of the Committee on Boundaries as relates to the plan submitted by the Bishops was taken from the table and adopted as follows, namely :

**Boundaries—
Report No. I.**

**Bishops' Plan
for determin-
ing Bounda-
ries.**

BOUNDARIES—REPORT NO. I.

The Committee on Boundaries respectfully submit their action on the plan of the Bishops for adjusting Conference boundaries, which was referred to them for consideration.

Resolved, That, while we recognize the undesirableness of discussion on matters of local interest before the General Conference, we do not see our way clear to recommend the adoption of the plan of adjusting Conference boundaries proposed by the Bishops in the paper referred to us, nor, with our present knowledge, to recommend any plan which would supersede final action before the whole Conference.

**New Hymn
Book.**

A memorial from the Providence Conference on the new hymn book, which had been referred to the Committee on the Book Concern, was reported back and referred to the Committee on the New Hymn Book.

**Papers re-re-
ferred.**

E. O. Haven, Chairman of the Committee on Revisals, reported back sundry papers, with the statement

that they belonged more properly to other committees, and they were, on his motion, referred to other committees.

The following report from the Committee on Appeals was presented for entry on the Journal, namely:

**May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.**

*Appeal of J. B.
Craig.*

REPORT NO. I OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

The Committee on Appeals has instructed us to report as follows:

J. B. Craig, a member of the Central Illinois Conference, was tried by said Conference on charges of gross immorality, and the said J. B. Craig was expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which decision he appealed.

The Committee on Appeals, having inquired into the case of the said Craig, has voted that the decision of the Central Illinois Conference in the case of J. B. Craig be, and the same hereby is, affirmed.

L. SCOTT, *Pres.,*
E. A. MANNING, *Sec.*

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 14, 1872.

W. C. De Pauw, Chairman of the Committee on Church Extension, presented Report No. I of the Committee.

Church Extension: Report No. I presented.

Pending its consideration, B. F. Crary moved to strike out so much as relates to securing legal service *gratuitously*.

On motion of L. C. Queal, the amendment was laid on the table by a count vote of 206 to 66.

D. Curry moved to amend by striking out the word "bishops" and inserting instead thereof the words "the Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society."

S. H. Nesbit moved as a substitute that the report be laid on the table and printed; but, on motion of D. N. Cooley, this motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Reuben Nelson, the amendment moved by Daniel Curry was laid on the table, after which the report was adopted as follows:

Adopted.

CHURCH EXTENSION—REPORT NO. I.

The Committee on Church Extension beg leave to respectfully report as follows:

That they have considered the resolution sent to them in respect to the appointment of a legal adviser in each State and Territory in respect to certain legal forms and facts, and recommend that the General Conference adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bishops be and are hereby required to appoint in each State and Territory, and in the District of Columbia, one

*Legal Advisers
to be Appointed
by the Bishops.*

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

person learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to furnish gratuitously to the Board of Church Extension a form of deed of conveyance for Church lots, parsonages, cemeteries, and other property, forms of mortgages and bequests, and forms for legal incorporation of Churches, with such written suggestions in relation thereto as may be deemed desirable; and the Board of Church Extension, to whom such forms and suggestions may be furnished, shall publish the same in such modes as it may deem advisable. And for the purpose of securing such advice as may be necessary in relation to the tenure of Church property, the Bishops shall from time to time fill any vacancy which may occur in any State or territory, or in the District of Columbia, among the legal advisers so appointed, and it shall be the duty of such legal advisers to report to the Board of Church Extension from time to time any changes made necessary by changes of law in relation to the tenure of Church property.

Freedmen: Report No. I presented. Laid on the table under the rule.

State of the Church: Report No. I presented and adopted.

John M. Walden, Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen, presented Report No. I, which was laid on the table under the rule.

Daniel Curry presented Report No. I from the Committee on the State of the Church, and it was read and adopted as follows:

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH—REPORT NO. I.

Week of Prayer.

The paper referred to us on a Concert of Prayer in the month of May, 1872, suggested by Mr. Kinnaird, of London, has received consideration. While we highly appreciate its suggestions, and approve its design, we find that the time for the proposed concert is so near at hand that no General Conference action can be had in time to direct the course of our people in relation to it. We do, however, in view of the acknowledged blessings resulting from such observances heretofore, recommend the General Conference to adopt the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That we regard the annual observance of the Week of Prayer in concert with the Christian people of other denominations as highly salutary, and an appropriate recognition of the unity of the Church, and a suitable expression of faith in the efficacy of prayer, and well calculated to promote the spirituality, the activity, and prosperity of the Church of Christ.

Bishop Kingsley's Monument.

\$1,750 contributed.

George W. Woodruff, Chairman of the special Committee on the subject of a monument at the grave of Bishop Kingsley, submitted a report. The resolutions were considered *seriatim*, and the first and second resolutions were adopted. After the second resolution was adopted, and in pursuance of its provision, a contribution in cash and subscriptions was made at once, amounting to \$1,750, which, with the sum given before for the same purpose, will make the entire amount raised for this purpose \$2,500. And the Conference ordered that in case the sum raised be greater than is

needed for the purpose, the surplus shall be paid to the widow of the deceased Bishop.

Pending the consideration of the third resolution, it was amended by providing that Bishops Simpson and Ames and three members of this body be the Committee to carry out the purpose contemplated; after which the resolution was adopted, and the report as a *Report adopted.* whole was adopted, as follows:

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of a monument at the grave of Bishop Kingsley beg leave respectfully to report,

That since the death of our lamented Bishop in April, 1870, several of our ministers have visited his honored but unmarked grave at Beirut, in Syria, and they all concur in the fitness of his place of burial, and in the propriety of erecting a substantial monument to his memory.

The remains of our departed Bishop are buried in the Prussian Cemetery, just on the outskirts of Beirut, at the base of the Lebanon, and on the great highway that leads from the sea to Damascus.

One of the members of the New York East Conference, who had just returned from a visit to Bishop Kingsley's grave, asked the attention of his Conference to the subject, and a Committee was appointed to confer with Mrs. Kingsley and to consider what was appropriate to be done under the circumstances. That Committee having received the consent of the Bishop's family that his grave shall remain in Syria, issued an invitation to the Church to subscribe toward the purchase and erecting of a solid granite monument, and about \$750 has been collected for the purpose, all our Bishops and a number of our leading ministers and laymen subscribing to the fund. We want about as much more to provide the monument, have it suitably inscribed and placed, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference gratefully recognize the duty and privilege of the denomination to erect a monument at the grave of Bishop Kingsley, in Beirut.

Resolved, 2. That a few minutes be now set apart by the General Conference for the purpose of a public subscription to secure the \$750 necessary to complete the design, so that all parts of the Church may be represented in this grateful work.

Resolved, 3. That a Committee consisting of Bishops Simpson and Ames and of three members of this body be appointed, to whom the whole subject shall be referred, with authority to execute the wish of the Church in respect to the erection of this monument.

The Chair announced George W. Woodruff, A. S. Hunt, and Oliver Hoyt as the persons who with the Bishops should constitute the Committee ordered in the third resolution.

Committee on
Monument.

On motion of B. F. Crary, it was ordered that previous contributions to this fund and those of to-day be published in the *Daily Advocate*.

A. C. George, Chairman of the Special Committee

Support
Bishops. of

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Report laid on
the table.

on Support of the Bishops, etc., submitted a report, which was laid on the table under the rule.

On motion of J. M. Trimble, Conference adjourned.

After the doxology had been sung, the benediction was pronounced by E. P. Phelps, of Virginia.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

The Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by David Brooks, of the Minnesota Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Committee on
Relations of
Benevolent
Societies to
the General
Conference.

The chair announced the following as the special Committee

ON RELATIONS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

William Lawrence, William Deering,
Grant Goodrich, Ichabod Corwin,
William L. Harris, Alpha J. Kynett,
Richard W. Thompson.

Petitions, Me-
moriais, and
Appeals.

The roll of Conferences was called for the presentation of petitions, memorials, and appeals, which were presented and referred as follows, namely :

BALTIMORE.

Boundaries.

L. F. Morgan presented a memorial from Hancock Circuit on the subject of boundaries, signed by John J. Brosius and others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

BLACK RIVER.

Popular
Amusements.

I. S. Bingham presented the action of Black River Conference on popular amusements, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

CALIFORNIA.

Book Interests
in California.

W. J. Maclay presented the action of the California Conference on Book Concern affairs and book interests in California, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

CALIFORNIA.

Pending the call, leave of absence for a few days was granted to Philip Kuhl and D. C. Smith, of the South-west German Conference.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

A. J. Phelps presented a remonstrance against any change in Conference boundaries, signed by J. Moore and thirty-six others, of Wall-street Charge, Auburn, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CINCINNATI.

J. F. Marlay presented a memorial from Samuel W. Williams in reference to the collection of college and school statistics, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

DES MOINES.

Bennett Mitchell presented a petition from Smithland, signed by James Snyder and eight others, asking for a division of the Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

DETROIT.

L. R. Fisk presented a petition in regard to Secret Societies, signed by George Renwick and forty-four others, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MICHIGAN.

W. H. Perrine presented a memorial from Mason, Michigan, signed by R. Pengelly and others, asking for certain changes in relation to Stewards and Trustees, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEBRASKA.

T. B. Lemon presented a memorial of the Nebraska Conference on the election and residence of a Bishop in the Missouri Valley, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEWARK.

J. T. Crane presented the papers pertaining to the appeal of B. D. Palmer, of the Newark Conference, and they were referred to the Committee on Appeals.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

P. Kuhl and D.
C. Smith have
leave of ab-
sence.

CENTRAL NEW
YORK.
Boundaries.

CINCINNATI.
College Statis-
tics.

DES MOINES.
Boundaries.

DETROIT.
Secret Societies.

MICHIGAN.
Stewards and
Trustees.

NEBRASKA.
A Bishop to re-
side in Mis-
souri Valley.

NEWARK.
Appeal of B. D.
Palmer.

MAY 16.FOURTEENTH
DAY.NEW ENGLAND.
American Peace
Society.Report of Bos-
ton Theolog-
ical Seminary.Woman's For-
eign Mis-
sionary Society.

NEW YORK.

Boundaries.

Licensing
Women
to
preach.

NORTH OHIO.

Boundaries.

PROVIDENCE.

Amendment of
the Ritual.WEST VIE-
GINIA.Episcopacy and
Presiding El-
dership.

NEW ENGLAND.

G. Haven presented the memorial of the American Peace Society, signed by J. B. Miles, Corresponding Secretary, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

William Claflin presented the Quadrennial Report of the Trustees of the Boston Theological Seminary, and it was referred to the Committee on Education. [See *Appendix 55.*]

W. R. Clark presented the memorial of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Missions. [See *Appendix 61.*]

NEW YORK.

A. M. Osbon presented the petition of John Gaylord and the official members of Gaylordsville on change of boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

• L. H. King presented so much of the Journal of the New York Conference as refers to the licensing of women as Local Preachers, and it was referred to the Committee on Woman's Work in the Church.

NORTH OHIO.

A. J. Lyon presented remonstrances from the Quarterly Conferences of Republic Circuit, Tiffin Station, and Melmore Circuit on the subject of boundaries, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PROVIDENCE.

M. J. Talbot presented a memorial from the County-street Church, New Bedford, on amendment of the Ritual, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

WEST VIRGINIA.

G. Martin presented resolutions of the West Virginia Conference on the Episcopacy and Presiding Eldership, and they were referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

WYOMING.

R. Nelson presented a memorial of Wyoming Conference on the subject of Temperance, and it was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

W. G. Queal presented a memorial with respect to the trial of Local Preachers for heresy, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

The roll of Conferences was called for the presentation of resolutions and miscellaneous business, and they were introduced and disposed of as follows, namely:

BALTIMORE.

Henry Slicer offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The present teaching of the Discipline, in regard to the duty of attending class-meeting, has given rise to great diversity of opinion, and of administration relative thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the propriety of restoring to the Discipline the old section on that subject, or some equally explicit declaration of the duty of our members to attend class.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

D. D. Lore offered the following preamble and resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Whereas, Uniformity has been a marked characteristic of the public service of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Whereas, It is exceedingly important that such uniformity be maintained in our Churches, in view of the change of our ministry; and,

Whereas, Innovations are increasing, and manuals and selected lessons and hymn-books, gotten up and published by private individuals, are being introduced into our pulpits, destroying our uniformity of worship, and marring its simplicity; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference declares it to be the order of the Church, and binding upon her pastors, to conform to the directions of the Discipline on this subject, chap iii, sec. 1.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be respectfully requested to impress upon the minds of young men received into the ministry the importance of this subject.

He also offered the following preamble and resolutions, and moved their reference to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The labors of our Bishops have been greatly increased during the last two years in consequence of the death of their colleagues; and,

Whereas, Their health and strength have been seriously impaired by these excessive labors; therefore,

May 16.

FOURTEENTH

DAY.

WYOMING.

Temperance.

Trial of Local
Preachers.Resolutions and
Miscellaneous
Business.

BALTIMORE.

Slicer on Class-
Meetings.CENTRAL NEW
YORK.Lore on a Form
of Public Wor-
ship.Lore on Bish-
ops having
rest for a
year.

MAY 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

Resolved, 1. That we deem it just and proper that a cessation from labor be granted them, at their option, for one year, commencing with the close of this General Conference.

Resolved, 2. That hereafter our present Bishops shall be at liberty to select such, and so much, episcopal work as shall be agreeable to themselves, and adapted to their state of health.

Resolved, 3. That whatever modifications of the episcopal work may be made by this General Conference, either in forming episcopal districts or fixing episcopal residences, shall not apply to those Bishops now occupying the office.

Motion to lay on
the table lost.

After a motion by Daniel Curry to lay the resolution on the table, and that it be printed, was lost, the original motion prevailed, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

J. T. Peck offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the propriety of adding a foot-note to page 85, Part II, sec. 2, of the Discipline, with suitable marks of reference to the question, "Are you going on to perfection?" which foot-note shall be Mr. Wesley's definition of Christian Perfection in his own words, and approved by him in 1777, namely:

"To this day both my brother and I maintained,
"1. That Christian Perfection is that love of God and our neighbor which implies deliverance from all sin;
"2. That this is received merely by faith;
"3. That this is given instantaneously, in one moment;
"4. That we are to expect it, not at death, but every moment;
that now is the accepted time, now is the day of this salvation."
—Wesley's Works, vol. xi, p. 190.

CINCINNATI.

Marley on
number of
Seminaries
and Colleges.

CINCINNATI.

John F. Marley offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of inserting in the answer to quest. 5, chap. i, sec. 2, Part II, page 52, of the Discipline, the following: "How many seminaries and colleges have we under our patronage or control, and what is their condition?"

DETROIT.

Memorial of
Woman's For-
eign Mis-
sionary Society to
be printed.

DETROIT.

On motion of Arthur Edwards, the memorial received this morning from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was ordered to be printed.

DELAWARE.

Jones on Ma-
sonry.

DELAWARE.

J. A. Jones offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Whereas, The order of Masonry is of great antiquity, and has the Christian faith incorporated in all its teachings, abounding in moral lessons; and,

Whereas, An incalculable amount of good has been effected by said order; therefore,

Resolved, We respectfully enter our protest to this General Conference adopting any resolution condemnatory of so praiseworthy an order.

MAY 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

EAST GENESEE.

EAST GENESEE.

S. Hubbard offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Hubbard on the Term of Ministerial Service.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the importance of changing the Discipline on page 90, so that in answer to the question, "What are the duties of a Bishop?" it shall read, "To fix the appointments of the preachers: *provided* he shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same station more than two years successively."

David Decker offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Decker on the Appointment of a Book Editor.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a General Book Editor for the Book Room at New York, and distinct from the Editor of the Quarterly Review, and report thereon.

ERIE.

ERIE.

R. A. Caruthers offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Caruthers on making the Reading of the Discipline and Bible to correspond.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to correct the Scripture quotation attempted in the first two lines of page 154 of the Discipline, so as to make the reading correspond with the Bible.

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

John Kiger offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Bishops to be Elected on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the order of the day for Tuesday, May 21, immediately after reading the Journal, be the election of Bishops.

IOWA.

IOWA.

W. F. Cowles offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Cowles on omitting Vain Repetitions from the Ritual.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of so amending the Discipline as to leave out vain repetitions in the prayers of the Ritual.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

Waring on Sale
of Church
Property.

E. H. Waring offered the following preamble and resolution, namely :

Whereas, There are very important interests involved in the sale of Church property ; and,

Whereas, It is held in some localities that the action had under art. 4 to quest. 1, Part VI, chap. iii, sec. 3, page 285 of the Discipline is invalid, unless certified to on oath by some one authorized to make such certificate, and placed on record in the county in which the sale is to be made ; therefore,

Resolved, That the said answer, relating to the sale of Church property, be referred to a Committee of seven to consider and report any action that may be required to perfect the disciplinary enactments governing the sales of Church property.

Laid on the
Table.

Pending a motion to refer this resolution to a special Committee, on motion of William Lawrence, it was laid on the table.

KANSAS.

Wright on Ad-
vertisements
of Quack
Doctors, etc.

J. J. Wright offered the following resolution, namely :

Resolved, That the advertisements of that unprincipled class known as "quack doctors" and "patent medicine men" be hereafter excluded from our Church papers and periodicals.

After a motion by A. M. Osbon to lay this resolution on the table was lost, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Harford on La-
dies' Repon-
tory.

R. L. Harford offered the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Whereas, We believe in the unity of the family, and that the literature adapted to the instruction and elevation of one sex is equally adapted to the other ; and,

Whereas, The distinctions once existing in our educational institutions have largely passed away, and both sexes are now admitted on equal terms to most of our colleges, and mainly pursue the same curriculum ; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the Committee on the Book Concern to inquire into the propriety of publishing instead of the "Ladies' Repository" a first-class monthly magazine without discrimination as to sex.

KENTUCKY.

Black on Mean-
ing of "Di-
versions," etc.

KENTUCKY.

W. H. Black offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of appending a foot-note to the General Rules, explanatory of the words "the taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," as follows : "Such as attending theaters, circuses, dancing parties, billiard saloons,

bowling alleys, either to take part in the exercises or to witness the performances by others; and such also as playing cards, dice, purchasing lottery tickets, engaging in raffling, attending or engaging in horse-racing, or other similar indulgences."

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

W. H. Perrine offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Perrine on Lay
Delegation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and are hereby instructed to inquire into and to report to this body upon the expediency of so modifying the present plan of General Conference organization as to secure the following particulars:

1. Such an extension of the right of suffrage to all the adult members of our Church outside of the Quarterly Conferences—a right Methodism has always theoretically recognized—as shall not only do away with our merited reproach in a democratic age, but shall make our preachers "recommended" and our laymen elected in reality, what they have been only in name—the representatives of the people.

2. Such an admission of our laymen "of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom," into our Annual Conferences as shall not only secure their invaluable services in the department of finance or secularities, for which the Holy Ghost hath especially fitted and called them, but shall also give appropriate voice to the people again through both the clerical and lay members of the Annual Conferences in the elections to the General Conference of all delegates, clerical and lay, each alike to be the representatives of the people in the field of their respective responsibilities.

3. Such an organization of the General Conference body as shall secure not only the joint ballot of both orders in the election of all General Conference officers and general superintendents, thus making our Bishops also emphatically "the messengers of the Churches" as well as "the glory of Christ," but also to each order distinctively the responsibilities enjoined of the Holy Ghost; to wit, the organization of the General Conference in three concurrent houses, to be known respectively as the House of General Superintendents, the House of Presbyters, and the House of Lay Representatives: the House of Presbyters to be charged with the initiative in all measures relating to moral discipline, ministerial administration, and the Ritual; and the House of Lay Representatives with the initiative in all measures pertaining to finance or other secularities, the concurrence of two houses being necessary to complete an action; and the House of the General Superintendents, as the chief pastors of the Church, alone having a negative upon the action of the House of Lay Representatives.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

GERMANY AND
SWITZERLAND.

L. S. Jacoby offered the following paper, with the request that it be read. Pending its reading, a motion was made that the further reading be dispensed with, but the motion did not prevail. The reading was completed, and the paper was referred to the Committee on Woman's Work in the Church:

Jacoby on
Woman's
Work in the
Church.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.

It is the duty of the Church to make all her members as useful as possible in her great work of love. Therefore our sisters demand with full right that to them as well as to the men their situation for usefulness shall be designated. Providence as well as the word of God has done it, and the Churches of the first ages followed their advice. The hearts of women so full of sympathy, their strong power of will, their natural power to bear pain, their agility, their tenderness, their fine and delicate hands, and many other good qualities and virtues, make them especially able to nurse the sick. Rome knows well what great influence women can exercise as nurses of the sick, and has filled our free and happy country with its Sisters of Mercy, who labor for its cause faithfully, and who have persuaded many sick Protestants to become Romanists, and many rich to leave their money to the Jesuits.

Another branch of benevolence which is especially adapted to woman, and which Rome has taken in its hands, is the instruction of small children, by which occasion nuns take pains to imbue into the hearts of the children the idolatry of Rome.

If now Rome makes use of the work of woman to reach its aim—namely, to bring this blessed country under its subjection, and to rob it of its political and religious liberty—certainly it is of the greatest importance that Christian women should take this great work into their hands, as well out of love for their fellow-men as for the good of their country; therefore,

Resolved, By this General Conference that we recommend to the sisters of our Church,

1. To establish hospitals in all large cities of our country, as well for the benefit of the sick as also for the training of nurses, (deaconesses.)

2. To found an institute for the training of sisters for the instruction of small children, and to form societies to establish in all cities schools for small children.

MINNESOTA.

Gossard on Sin-
ful Tempers,
etc.

T. M. Gossard offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be and hereby are requested to consider the propriety of striking out of the Discipline, chap. i, sec. 5, page 128, paragraph 3, line two, the words, "indulging in sinful tempers or words, the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage," and insert the words after "conduct," "such as improper words or tempers, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the Church;" so that it shall read, "But in cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, such as improper words or tempers, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the Church."

Resolved, 2. That the Discipline, sec. 10, page 84, be amended by striking out all that relates to missionaries.

NEBRASKA.

Maxfield on the
Educational
Society.

J. B. Maxfield offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Education:

Resolved, That the General Conference shall elect a Board of Managers and Corresponding Secretary for the Educational Society, who together shall exercise supervision over all institutions of

NEBRASKA.

learning, claiming the support of the Church, by whom all degrees shall be issued or indorsed, all courses of study be approved, and who shall form a board of advisement concerning the founding and endowment of all new institutions.

T. B. Lemon offered the following preamble and resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Missions :

Whereas, Our missionary work, both foreign and domestic, has become so extensive, and new fields are annually opening before us, requiring enlarged liberality by our people and increased appropriations to meet the necessary expense of entering and cultivating such fields; and,

Whereas, We believe our people will make their offerings equal to such wants, should they be thoroughly instructed in the importance of the field and work; and,

Whereas, Our Missionary Advocate is too small and makes its appearance too seldom to do effectually its intended work; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we recommend the Committee on Missions to inquire into the expediency of so enlarging the Missionary Advocate as to make it equal to the great demand upon it.

Resolved, 2. That it be issued weekly or semi-monthly instead of monthly as heretofore.

Resolved, 3. That there be an editor elected for this specific work.

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DAY.

Lemon on Mis-
sionary Ad-
vocate.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

L. R. Thayer offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Thayer on a
Monthly Mag-
azine.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be and hereby are instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the publication of a monthly missionary magazine, to contain as late and as full missionary intelligence as practicable from all sources, together with essays and other articles embracing the current thoughts of the Church in this great department of Christian work.

W. F. Warren offered the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Warren on
Episcopal Su-
pervision of
our Foreign
Missions.

Whereas, It is understood that our venerable and honored Missionary Secretary declines a re-election to his important post; and,

Whereas, No successor would wish to enter upon his duties without first visiting our missions in person, and acquainting himself with the missionaries; and,

Whereas, Under existing arrangements such a journey would not lessen the amount of episcopal travel necessary to the regular supervision of the foreign fields, and would for a year deprive the missionary interests at home of the presence and attention of their chief official guardian; and,

Whereas, The Bishops of the Church, in the regular discharge of their duties, naturally acquire a more perfect acquaintance with our missionary candidates, mission fields, and missionaries than any non-episcopal officer can well attain; and,

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DAY.

Whereas, The change about to be suggested is understood to harmonize with the judgment and desire of many of our foreign missionaries; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be hereby instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of assigning the duties heretofore devolving upon the Missionary Secretary with respect to Foreign Missions to one of the Bishops, for the four years next ensuing.

NEW HAMP-
SHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dinsmore on
the New
Hymn Book. C. M. Dinsmore presented the following resolution, and it was referred to Committee on New Hymn Book:

The undersigned respectfully remonstrates against the revisal of our standard collection of hymns.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY.

Dobbins on
Withdrawals. J. B. Dobbins presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of adding to the forty-sixth resolution of the Appendix, page 337, the following clause, namely: "Provided, however, that this resolution shall not be construed to apply to persons guilty of immoral conduct."

NEVADA.

NEVADA.

M'Grath on Di-
vision of Cali-
fornia Con-
ference. T. H. M'Grath offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, That in the event of a division of the California Conference in the next four years, the Bishop who may preside at the California Conference when such division is made is hereby empowered to unite the northern part of the State of California and the Nevada Conference into one Conference.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Goss on Quar-
terly Confer-
ence action. William Goss presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of definitely determining what Quarterly Conference action is legitimate and orderly under the question, "Are there any complaints?"

Foss on Tem-
perance.

C. D. Foss offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Temperance:

Resolved, That the Committee on Temperance be requested to inquire into the expediency of our recognizing and approving the work of the National Temperance Society and Publication House; of our recommending its publications to our Sunday-schools and

our people generally, and asking collections and contributions for its treasury wherever practicable.

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DAY.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

N. W. GEEMAN.

C. A. Loeber offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Loeber on Ger-
man Maga-
zine.

Resolved, That the General Conference authorize the Western Book Agents to publish a German monthly family magazine.

OREGON.

OREGON.

J. F. Devore offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Devore on
Building
Churches

Resolved, That our Discipline be amended by striking out all after the word "unavoidable," at the end of the fourth line in the first answer to the first question, to wit, "Is any thing advisable in regard to building churches?" sec. I, chap. iii, Part VI, page 278. I propose to strike out all beginning with the word "otherwise," from that to the word "too," making a little more than five lines.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE.

M. J. Talbot presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Talbot on
Preachers on
Trial

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals consider the propriety of amending the Discipline, page 84, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 10, by inserting at the end of the second paragraph, after the words "Bishop or Presiding Elder," the following words: "But while he is on trial the Annual Conference alone has jurisdiction over the question of his authority to preach."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CARO-
LINA.

A. Webster presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Webster on
"our People
of Color."

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Discipline, Part II, chap ii, sec. 13, page 90, by striking out after the words "our cities," "and to our people of color." The sentence so amended will read, "Missionaries to neglected portions of our cities, and on foreign stations."

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

John Braden offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

To-morrow to
be observed
as a Day of
Fasting and
Prayer.

Resolved, That in view of the important action contemplated on Tuesday next, we appoint to-morrow as a day of fasting and prayer for the Divine blessing and guidance in the election of our General Superintendents.

May 16.FOURTEENTH
DAY.**TROY.**Burdick on Re-
sponsibility
of Church
Members
holding Cer-
tificates of
Membership.**TROY.**

C. F. Burdick presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, There is a diversity of opinion as to where a Church member should be responsible while holding his certificate of membership; therefore,

Resolved, That every member shall be held responsible to the Church from which he takes his letter until he presents it elsewhere; and that if said letter be not presented to some Church within one year from its date it shall be regarded as a breach of our rules and treated accordingly.

Eaton on Com-
mittee for
Trial, etc.

Homer Eaton presented the following preamble and resolution, which were also referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The Bishops seem not to agree as to whether an Annual Conference can finally adjourn and leave a court appointed to investigate charges against any of its members to complete its work and make its findings; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to insert in the Book of Discipline a clause which shall determine future action in the premises.

UPPER IOWA.**UPPER IOWA.**Agents to Pub-
lish List of
Moneys re-
ceived.

Hiram Price offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Book Agents be and they are hereby directed to publish in the Daily Advocate to-morrow (Friday) morning the amount of money received by them from each Conference on account of expenses of delegates to this General Conference.

WEST VIRGINIA.**WEST VIRGINIA.**Martin on Re-
vised Trans-
lation of the
Bible.

Alexander Martin offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the American Bible Society be instructed, if possible, to ascertain and report,

1. Whether any special attempt at an amended translation or revision of our commonly-received version of the Bible, and with a view of being substituted for said common version, be now in progress; and, if so, by what authority, and under whose auspices.

2. To report, further, whether our own branch of the Church, either through the Bishops or otherwise, has been invited to co-operate with any other branch or branches of the Church in such enterprise, and be duly represented in said work of translation or revision.

Certain Dele-
gates have
temporary
leave of ab-
sence.

B. R. Bonner asked and obtained leave of absence for the following delegates, to enable them to attend to some Committee business, namely: John Owen,

James C. M'Intosh, W. H. Olin, John Evans, J. B. Quigg, and W. H. H. Beadle.

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DAY.

WEST WISCONSIN.

WEST WISCON-
SIN.

On motion of John E. Stillman, the third rule for the Committee on Appeals, dividing the Committee into two sections for the trial of cases, was repealed, and the Committee is authorized and directed to act hereafter as a unit; provided always that a quorum of the Committee shall not be less than fifteen members.

Rules on Ap-
peals modi-
fied.

WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON.

Wesley Kenney offered the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Kenney on Sep-
arate Voting.

Resolved, 1. That the second paragraph of ans. 3, page 334 of the Appendix to the Discipline be so altered as to read, "The ministerial and lay delegates shall sit and deliberate together as one body; but on all questions proposing constitutional or organic changes in our economy they shall vote separately, and it shall require a concurrent majority of two thirds of both orders to effect such constitutional or organic change; and on all other questions they shall vote separately when it is demanded by one third of either order; and in such cases a concurrent majority of both orders shall be necessary for the final determination of the question."

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider and report upon the expediency of amending the present provision of the Discipline designating the Quarterly Conference to which a located or discontinued preacher shall be amenable, by adding after the close of the second answer to the question, "What directions shall be given concerning local preachers?" in sec. 19, chap. ii, the following, namely: "Until he shall duly connect himself with a Quarterly Conference elsewhere."

Local Preach-
ers.

R. A. Caruthers moved to suspend the order of the day to take from the table the series of resolutions relating to the Episcopacy, offered by him and others on Monday last, but the motion did not prevail.

Caruthers's mo-
tion to take
up certain
resolutions.

On motion, the order of the day, namely, the reception of the deputation from the Free Church of Italy, was taken up.

Free Church of
Italy.

A. S. Hunt, Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, introduced to the Bishop, and the Bishop to the Conference, the Rev. J. B. Thompson and the Rev. Father Alessandro Gavazzi, both of whom addressed the Conference in relation to evangelistic movements in Italy.

May 16.FOURTEENTH
DAY.**J. J. Murray,**
D.D., Dele-
gate from the
Methodist
Protestant
Church.Religious Serv-
ices to-mor-
row.

Pulpit Supplies.

Change in Com-
mittee.Letter from
Bishop Jones,
of the African
M. E. Zion
Church.Change in Com-
mittee.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates also introduced to the Conference the Rev. John J. Murray, D.D., a Delegate from the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. After the reading of his credentials, and of the action of the General Conference whose messenger he is, on the subject of the union of the various Methodist Churches in this country, Dr. Murray addressed the Conference.

At the conclusion of his address, a letter from the Hon. George Vickers, a member of the same delegation, but who because of pressing public duties was unable to be present, was read to the Conference. [For Address, see *Appendix 32.*]

On motion of John Braden, the Committee of Arrangements was requested to provide for a suitable religious service in this hall to-morrow.

The Committee of Arrangements was also requested to receive applications made by pastors of other Churches for ministerial aid from members of the General Conference, and, so far as practicable, procure supplies for their pulpits. There being no German on the Committee of Arrangements, on motion, C. F. Grimm was added to the Committee.

On motion of J. M. Reid, the Address of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church and other papers were referred to the Committee on Church Union.

On motion, the time of the session was extended.

At the request of the East Genesee Delegation David Decker was excused from serving on the Standing Committee on the Book Concern, and C. W. Bennett was appointed in his stead.

A communication from Bishop Singleton T. Jones and others, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, was read, and referred to the Committee on Church Union. [For Letter, see *Appendix 33.*]

At the request of the Maine Delegation, William Deering was excused from serving on the Committee on Missions, and S. F. Wetherbee was appointed in his stead.

W. F. Cowles moved to take up the report of the

Special Committee on the Support of the Bishops, etc. A substitute, making the consideration of this report the order of the day for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, was accepted and adopted.

Jesse T. Peck, Chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, reported back certain papers relating to ministerial support, and they were referred to the special Committee on that subject.

On motion, Report No. I from the Committee on Missions was taken from the table, and the first section, providing for the appointment of the General Missionary Committee, was read and adopted, as follows, namely:

The Committee on Missions recommend the following amendment to Article XI of the Constitution of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, namely:

ART. XI.—General Missionary Committee.

The General Conference shall divide the Annual Conferences into twelve Mission Districts, from each of which there shall be one representative, to be appointed for the term of four years by the General Conference at each of its sessions, on the nomination of the delegates of the Annual Conferences within the Mission Districts respectively, and twelve representatives, to be appointed annually by the Board of Managers from its own members, who, with the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society and the Board of Bishops, shall constitute a committee, to be called the General Missionary Committee: *provided*, that the Bishops shall fill any vacancy that may occur among the members appointed by the General Conference, so that each Mission District may be fully represented at each annual meeting.

The General Missionary Committee shall meet annually in the city of New York, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Secretaries and Treasurers, of which due notice shall be given to each member, and the Bishops shall preside over the deliberations.

Said General Missionary Committee shall determine what fields shall be occupied as foreign missions, the number of persons to be employed on said missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each mission; and it shall also determine the amount for which each Bishop may draw for the domestic missions of the Conferences over which he shall preside, and the Bishop shall not draw on the treasurers for more than said amount. Nevertheless, in the intervals between the meetings of the General Missionary Committee, the Board of Managers may provide for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our missions, and to meet such demands may expend any additional amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

The General Missionary Committee shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings.

Any expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Society.

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FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Support of the
Bishops.

Papers re-re-
ferred.

General Mis-
sionary Com-
mittee.

May 16.**FOURTEENTH
DAY.**Remaining portion
referred
to a Special
Committee.

The section providing for Mission Districts being under consideration, on motion of Luke Hitchcock, the following resolution was adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the part of the Report No. I, relating to the organization of districts, be referred to a Committee of ten, composed of the Chairman and Secretary of the following Standing Committees: on Episcopacy, Missions, Book Concern, Church Extension, and Freedmen, for the purpose of arranging a uniform system of General Conference or Church Districts.

Change in Com-
mittee.

At the request of the North-west Indiana delegation, John Brownfield was excused from the Standing Committee on the Book Concern, and N. L. Brakeman was appointed in his stead.

Italian Mission.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, all the correspondence in the office of the Missionary Secretaries, or in the hands of the Bishops, relating to the Italian Mission, was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Religious Serv-
ices to-mor-
row.

A. S. Hunt reported that the Committee of Arrangements had designated the hour from eleven to twelve o'clock to-morrow for special religious services, and that the services would be held under the supervision of George Peck, of the Wyoming Conference.

On motion, Conference adjourned. After the doxology had been sung, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Canada.

May 17.**FIFTEENTH
DAY.**Support of the
Bishops.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

The Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

- The usual religious services were conducted by J. B. Wakeley, of the New York Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

W. F. Cowles moved to take up the special order of the day, namely, the Report of the Special Committee on the Support of the Bishops, and to meet other expenses.

At the request of the Wilmington delegation, W. H. Thompson was granted leave of absence, and Thomas Mallalieu took his place in the Conference and on the Committees.

Changes in
Committees.
Wilmington.

At the request of the Georgia delegation, John C. Kimball took the place of C. A. Ellington in the Conference and on the Committees.

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DAY.

Georgia.

Michigan.

At the request of the Michigan delegation, Charles R. Brown, a lay delegate, was admitted to a seat in this body, and was placed on the Committee on Itinerancy instead of G. B. Jocelyn.

Daniel M. Bates, of the Wilmington Conference, at his own request, was granted leave of absence until Tuesday next.

A. S. Lakin, of Alabama, was placed on the Committee on Education.

Bates has leave
of absence.

W. F. Cowles's motion to take up the order of the day was then adopted.

Support of the
Bishops.

A. C. George moved the adoption of the first section of the Report, that is, that part relating to the support of the Bishops.

Pending the discussion of this motion, W. F. Cowles moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion to adopt the portion of the report under consideration prevailed.

Previous ques-
tion ordered.

A. C. George moved the adoption of the second section of the report, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of A. C. George, the resolutions in the report were adopted.

And then the report as a whole was adopted, as follows, namely:

Report adopted.

The Special Committee appointed to devise some plan for the support of the Bishops, and to meet the expenses of the General Conference and other expenses, without intrenching on the funds consecrated to other purposes, respectfully report as follows:

We recommend that the following constitute sections first and second of chap. i, Part VI, of the Book of Discipline.

SECTION I.

Quest. What provision shall be made for the support of the Bishops, and the widows and children of deceased Bishops?

Ans. 1. The General Conference shall determine which of the Bishops are effective, and which are non-effective.

Ans. 2. It shall be the duty of the Book Committee to make an estimate of the amount necessary to furnish a competent support to each effective Bishop, considering the number and condition of his family; and the amount, if any, necessary to the comfortable maintenance of the non-effective Bishops; and also the amount necessary to assist the widows and children of deceased Bishops; and the Bishops are authorized to draw on the Agents of the Book Concern for said amount, and also for their traveling expenses.

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DAY.

The Bishop presiding at an Annual Conference within whose bounds a widow or orphan of a deceased Bishop may reside shall be authorized to draw on the Agents of the Book Concern for such amount as may be estimated as aforesaid.

Ans. 3. The Book Committee shall divide the aggregate sum required to be raised for these purposes among the Annual Conferences, according to their several ability; and the Annual Conferences shall apportion the same to the several districts; and the District Stewards to the several charges.

And it shall be the duty of the Presiding Elders to see that the amounts assessed on the different appointments are raised and forwarded to the Agents of the Book Concern.

Ans. 4. The Agents of the Book Concern shall charge the sums paid to the Bishops, and to the widows and children of deceased Bishops, to "The Episcopal Fund," and all collections received from the different charges for the support of the Bishops shall be credited to said fund. And the Agents shall report annually to the Annual Conferences the amounts received from the several Annual Conferences on account of said fund, and also the expenditures made; and shall make a full and detailed exhibit of such receipts and expenditures for the term of four years in their quadrennial report to the General Conference; and if there shall be a deficiency and a balance due the Book Concern, the General Conference shall provide for its payment.

SECTION II.—THE PERMANENT FUND.

There shall be a fund known as "The Permanent Fund," to be held by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the principal of which shall be intact forever, and which shall be invested by said Trustees in first-class securities, and at as favorable rates as can be legally secured.

It shall be the duty of all our ministers to obtain, as far as practicable, contributions to said fund, by donations, bequests, and otherwise.

The interest accumulating from said fund shall be subject to the order of the General Conference for the following purposes:

1. To pay the expenses of the General Conference.
2. To pay the expenses of the delegations appointed by the General Conference to corresponding bodies.
3. To make up any deficiencies in the salaries of the Bishops.
4. To relieve the necessities of the superannuated and worn-out preachers, and of the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work.

The Committee also recommend that answer 1 in sec. 4, chap. iii, Part VI, be amended by the addition of the following words:

"Provided, that any sums thus donated or bequeathed, but not especially designated for any benevolent object, shall be appropriated to 'The Permanent Fund';"

So that the whole paragraph will read:

"There shall be located at Cincinnati an incorporated Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of twelve members, six ministers and six laymen, appointed by the General Conference, of whom three of each class shall hold office four years, and three of each class eight years: all vacancies to be filled quadrennially by the General Conference. The duty of this Board shall be to hold in trust for, the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, any and all donations, bequests, grants, and funds in trust, etc., that may be given or conveyed to said Board, or to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as such, for any benevolent object, and to administer the said funds and the proceeds of the same, in ac-

cordance with the directions of the donors, and of the interests of the Church contemplated by said donors, under the direction of the General Conference: *Provided*, that any sums thus donated or bequeathed, but not specifically designated for any benevolent object, shall be appropriated to 'The Permanent Fund.'

Also, that in Part II, chap. i, sec. 3, the second answer to the fifth question be so amended that the fourth item in answer to the question; "What amounts have been apportioned to be raised by this charge this year?" shall be, "For the support of the Bishops;" and that under the head of "Applied," the third item shall be "On the Bishops' claim."

Also in Part VI, chap. i, sec. 2, there shall be added to the first answer to quest. 1, after the words, "and to apportion the same, including house-rent and traveling expenses," the words, "and also the claim of the Bishops assessed to the district by the Annual Conference;" so that the whole paragraph will read, "To make an estimate of the amount necessary to furnish a comfortable support to the Presiding Elder, and to apportion the same, including house-rent and traveling expenses, and also the claim of the Bishops assessed to the district by the Annual Conference, among the different circuits and stations in the district, according to their several ability."

The Committee also recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Agents of the Book Concern at New York and Cincinnati be a Committee to estimate, as near as may be, the sum necessary to defray the expenses of the next General Conference, and the expenses of delegates appointed by this General Conference to corresponding bodies, and report the same to the Board of Bishops by the time of their meeting in the fall of 1874.

Expenses of
next General
Conference.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be authorized to apportion the said amount among the several Conferences according to their best judgment of their ability to meet the same, and notify the said Conferences of the sum apportioned to them, at their sessions in 1875.

Resolved, 3. That it shall be the duty of the said Conferences to make arrangements for raising the amount so apportioned, and any Conference failing to do so shall forfeit all claim for the expenses of its delegation.

On motion of J. M. Walden, T. W. Coldwell was placed on the Committee on Centennial of American Independence.

Change of Com-
mittee.

Leave of absence was granted J. W. Lewis, of Missouri, owing to family affliction.

J. W. Lewis
has leave of
absence.

At the request of the delegation, leave of absence for the remainder of the session was granted to Horace Muzzy, of East Maine.

Horace Muzzy
has leave of
absence.

On motion of J. M. Walden, a special Committee of five was ordered, to nominate Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to fill vacancies occurring in the Board at this time.

Committee to
Nominate
Trustees, etc.

At the hour of eleven o'clock the order of the day, namely, Religious Services, was taken up, and they

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DAY.

were continued, under the direction of George Peck, till the time for adjournment.

At the close the doxology was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced by George Peck, of Wyoming.

May 18.SIXTEENTH
DAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Nathan Shumate, of the Missouri Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

E. H. Rogers
has leave of
absence.

On motion, leave of absence for a few days was granted to E. H. Rogers, of Nebraska.

The following named Special Committees were announced, namely:

Committee to Nominate Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Nominate Trustees, etc.

J. M. Trimble,	J. M. Phillips,
D. Stevenson,	L. J. Critchfield,
J. F. Chalfant.	

Committee on Support of the Ministry.

Samuel Steele,	William J. Groo,
W. A. Wardwell,	Horace Benton,
R. A. W. Brüehl.	

Committee on Seamen's Cause.

R. S. Stubbs,	C. F. Grimm,
H. W. Worthen,	A. L. Brice,
A. E. Ballard.	

Committee on John-street Church.

T. G. Osborn,	S. Meredith,
J. B. Cornell,	W. G. Queal,
John A. Gere.	

At the request of the Maine delegation, Charles Munger was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

W. L. Harris moved that all proposed changes of the Discipline, after being adopted by this Conference, be referred to the Committee on Revisals for incorporation in the Discipline, and the motion prevailed.

The roll of Standing and Special Committees was called, and Reports were presented as follows :

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DAY.Charles Munger
has leave of
absence.Disciplinary
Changes to be
referred to
the Committee on
Revisals.Reports of
Committees.

EPISCOPACY.

J. M. Trimble presented Reports Nos. II, III, and IV of this Committee, and moved their adoption, which motion prevailed, and they were adopted as follows :

Episcopacy:
Reports Nos.
II, III, and
IV adopted.

REPORT NO. II.

The Committee on Episcopacy respectfully present the following report to the General Conference:

After considering the paper referred to the Committee, appealing from the decision of the Bishop who presided at the last session of the North Indiana Conference, touching the jurisdiction of a Quarterly Conference over a preacher on trial, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the ruling of Bishop Scott in the case before us, which is to the effect that the only jurisdiction which a Quarterly Conference has over a preacher on trial for membership in an Annual Conference is to try him when accused of crime.

Ruling of Bishop
op Scott sus-
tained.

REPORT NO. III.

The Committee on Episcopacy respectfully report to the General Conference, that having considered the resolution referred to them suggesting regulations in regard to transfers, it is their judgment that this whole subject is absolutely under the control of the Bishops, to whom pertains the right not only to transfer pastors, but to determine all the details in connection therewith.

Transfers.

REPORT NO. IV.

The Committee on Episcopacy respectfully report to the General Conference, concerning the election of colored Bishops, that they are deeply impressed with the Christian spirit manifested by those memorializing the General Conference on this subject. The rapid progress our brethren of color are making in all that elevates mankind is most commendable, and we have no doubt there is a future of great promise before them. Your Committee would further report, that, in their judgment, there is nothing in race, color, or former condition that is a bar to an election to the Episcopacy, the true course being for us to elect only such persons as are, by their pre-eminent piety, endowments, culture, general fitness, and acceptability, best qualified to fill the office.

Colored Bish-
ops.

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J. M. Trimble also presented Report No. V of same Committee, recommending the election of eight Bishops.

H. Slicer moved to amend by inserting six instead of eight.

A motion was made to lay the amendment on the table.

On this motion Henry Slicer called for the ayes and noes, which call was sustained, and the vote was as follows, namely:

Ayes

Adams, Abernethy, Albright of Philadelphia, Bachman, Beadle, Black, Bonner, Bowman of Upper Iowa, Bracken, Braden, Bradley, Brooks (C.), Brooks (D.), Brown of Michigan, Brown of Washington, Bruehl, Brunson, Brush, Caruthers, Clafflin, Clark of New England, Cobleigh, Coldwell, Cooley, Cordozo, Cornell, Coxe, Crary, Curtis, Davisson, Day, Dearborn, Decker, Deering, Devore, Dinsmore, Edwards, Endsley, Evans of Colorado, Evans of Iowa, Faber, Fairchild, Fanning, Fayle, Foss, Foster, Fowler, French, Fuller, Fullerton, Garrett, George, Gere, Gibson, Gilliam, Golliday, Goodrich, Gossard, Graham, Hackedorn, Hamlin, Harford, Harris of Washington, Harroun, Haven of Detroit, Haven of New England, Hight, Hill of Mississippi, Hitchcock, Hodgson, Hogoboom, Hopkins, Hoyt of New York East, Hoyt of North Ohio, Huffman, Hughey, Jacoby, Jaques, Jewell, Johnson, Joy, Keeler, Kiger, Kimball, Klippell, Knotts, Koenike, Kynett, Lakin, Lemon of Nebraska, Leslie, Lewis of Minnesota, Lewis of Missouri, Lindsay, Loeber, Lore, M'Ann, M'Donald, Maclay, Mallalieu of New England, Mann, Mansell, Marshall, Marvin, Matton, Maxfield, Middleton, Miley, Mitchell of Des Moines, More of Rock River, Moses, Mudge, Nast, Nelson, Nesbit, Nutt, Olmstead, Osborn, Peck of Wyoming, Pershing, Phelps of Central New York, Phelps of Virginia, Phillips of Cincinnati, Pitman, Plaisted, Potter, Prettyman, Quael of Wyoming, Quigg, Ramsay, Reid of Michigan, Rich of Minnesota, Roberts, Robinson of Washington, Root, Rust, Shaw, Sheets, Sherman, Shinkle, Shoveler, Shumate, Skinner, Slavens, Sorin, Steele of West Virginia, Stevenson, Stratton, Stubbs, Swearengin, Talbot, Taylor of Holston, Thayer, Thomas

of Illinois, Thompson of Georgia, Vincent, Walden, Warren, Webb, Webster, Wells of Mississippi, Wentworth, Whedon, Wilbor, Wiley, Wood of Illinois, Woodruff, Wright of Kansas, Wythe, Young—170.

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Noes—Akers, Albright of Pittsburgh, Allen of Maine, Allyn of Southern Illinois, Anderson, Andrews, Baker, Baldwin of Illinois, Bannister, Barnes, Beale, Bennett of East Genesee, Benton, Berkley, Berry, Bingham, Birch, Bowman of North Indiana, Brakeman, Brown of Genesee, Brownfield, Bryan, Buck, Burdick, Burr of Newark, Carlton, Carter, Chaffee, Chambers, Clarke of Erie, Clements, Coggshall, Cooper, Corwin, Crane, Crawford, Critchfield, Cumming, Curry, Dashiel, Davis, Deale, De Pauw, Dickhaut, Dobbins (J. B.), Dunn, Eaton, Ebbert, Eddy, Eldred, Elliott, Elmore, English, Ferguson, Fish, Fisk, Funk, Gee, Godfrey, Goode, Goss, Graw, Grimm, Groo, Hammer, Harlow, Harmount, Harrington of New Hampshire, Harrington of Rock River, Harris of Central Ohio, Hester of Indiana, Hester of South-eastern Indiana, Hibbard, Hill of Erie, Hill of Wilmington, Holloway, Holmes, Horner, Hubbard of East Genesee, Hunt, Hunter of Central Illinois, Hunter of Pittsburgh, Huntington, Hurlburt, Ives of Central New York, Jervis, Jewett, Jones of Delaware, Jones of Wisconsin, Keller of North-west German, Kenney, King, Klein, Kopp, Lanahan, Lane, Latimer, Lawrence, Lemon of North Indiana, Logan of Central Illinois, Logan of West Virginia, Lyon of North Ohio, M'Allister, M'Cauley, M'Cullough, M'Elfresh, M'Grath, M'Murray, M'Williams, Malcom, Mallieu of Wilmington, Manning, Marlay, Martin (A.), Martin (G.), Mead of Erie, Mead of Troy, Merrill, Miller of Wisconsin, Mitchell of Central Pennsylvania, Muir, Munsell, Muzzy, Olds, Osbon, Palmer, Patton, Pease, Peck of Central New York, Peck of Washington, Pierce of Southern Illinois, Phillips of North Indiana, Pillsbury, Porter, Prentice, Price, Prince, Queal of Central New York, Quinn, Raymond, Reed of North-west Indiana, Reynolds of Wisconsin, Rice, Ritchie, Robinson of Philadelphia, Rothweiler, Rutledge, Sapp, Saxe, Schlagenhauf, See, Sigler, Simmons, Slicer, Smart, Stillman, Stoker, Strong,

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Tansey, Taylor of Lexington, Thomas of Philadelphia, Thompson of Indiana, Thompson (T. J.) of Wilmington, Tincher, Tousey, Trimble, Upham, Van Cleve, Waite, Wakeley, Wardwell of East Maine, Waring, Washburn, Weakley, Wells of Troy, West, Wetherbee, White, Williams, Wilson of Central Ohio, Wilson of Troy, Witherspoon, Wood of South-eastern Indiana, Woodward, Wright of Central New York—185.

Absent or not voting.

Absent or not voting—Ashecom, Baldwin of Baltimore, Ballard, Bates, Bennett of Wyoming, Bishop, Blaisdell, Bresee, Brice, Brown of New York, Buckley, Bundy, Burr of Nebraska, Callahan, Campbell, Chalfant, Childs, Comstock, Cowles, Dillingham, Dobbins (S. A.), Durbin, Ela, Gavitt, Gilman, Harlan, Hill of New Jersey, Hosford, Hubbard of West Virginia, Ives of Black River, Jocelyn, Keller of East German, Kuhl, Landry, M'Calmont, M'Intosh, Matlack, Meredith, Miller of Erie, Moore of California, Morgan, Munger, Nicols, Olin, Owen, Peirce of North Ohio, Perrine, Phillips of Ohio, Pike, Pond, Rich of Michigan, Rogers, Rountree, Sanford, Smith of Liberia, Smith of Oregon, Smith of South-west German, Schurmeier, Steele of Wisconsin, Tasker, Tourgee, Wardwell of Providence, Warner, Watson, Whitney, Worthen—66.

The motion to lay the amendment of Henry Slicer on the table was lost, 170 voting in favor of the motion, and 185 against it.

Amos Shinkle moved to amend the amendment by inserting seven instead of six, but this motion was laid on the table by a count vote of 189 to 154.

F. A. Hester moved the previous question, but the motion did not prevail.

The vote on H. Slicer's motion, to substitute six instead of eight, as recommended by the Committee, was then taken, and the motion did not prevail.

The Report was then adopted as follows, namely:

REPORT NO. V.

Eight Bishops
to be elected.

The Committee on Episcopacy respectfully report:
That in their judgment eight Bishops should be elected at this session of the General Conference.

They also report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bishops are hereby requested to arrange their episcopal labors so that the senior members of the Board, who, notwithstanding their diminished numbers, have so faithfully supplied the Church with episcopal supervision, may have the rest and relief which their impaired health and strength so imperatively demand.

By a rising vote the Conference expressed its gratification that Bishop Janes was again able to be present in the Conference.

On motion of T. M. Eddy, the order of the day, namely, Memorial Services for our Deceased Bishops, was then taken up.

F. G. Hibbard having been designated to preside at these services, came on the platform and took the chair.

J. M. Reid announced the two hundred and twenty second hymn, commencing at the stanza,

O happy, happy place,
Where saints and angels meet!
There we shall see each other's face,
And all our brethren greet;

and after the singing he led in prayer. The Chairman said: It seems to me proper to say that the present hour is devoted to memorial services in behalf of the lamented Bishops of our Church who have died during the last four years. The order of the service will be, first, a general presentation or brief notice of the characters who have gone; and, secondly, a further representation of the deceased Bishops individually by brethren who have been appointed to that service. The next service in order will, therefore, be a general notice of the lives and characters of the deceased Bishops by the Rev. Bishop Simpson.

Bishop Simpson said: Mr. Chairman and Brethren of the General Conference—In behalf of my colleagues I would say that we did not understand that the General Conference at this time desired any paper from us in the form of a memoir. As memoirs have already been published in the General Minutes for all but one of our deceased colleagues, we have thought that a simple sketch of them would be all that was desired from us, and all that the time allotted would permit.

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Senior Bishops
to have Rest.

Bishop Janes
present.

Memorial Serv-
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Bishop Simp-
son's Ad-
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ker.

He then read the following sketches of deceased
Bishops:

OSMON C. BAKER

Was born in Marlow, N. H., July 30, 1812. He entered the Wilbraham Academy, then under the care of Dr. Fisk, at the age of eighteen. Subsequently he pursued his collegiate course in the Wesleyan University until 1834. He then accepted a position as teacher, and afterward as principal, in the Newbury Seminary, and became a member of the New Hampshire Conference. Three years he was a pastor, one year a Presiding Elder. Deeply interested in theological education, he also held a professorship in the Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H.

In 1852 he was elected Bishop, and was faithful in all his duties. In 1866 he started on a tour to the Pacific coast. He held the Colorado Conference, and while traveling in the mountains he was stricken with partial paralysis of the throat and tongue. He was compelled to return home, and though he was unable to perform much episcopal labor, he attended a few Conferences, and continued to take a deep interest in all the affairs of the Church. His health and strength gradually declined; his paralytic affection became more serious and confirmed, making it difficult for him to speak distinctly, and on December 20, 1871, he calmly and peacefully passed from earth to heaven.

Bishop Baker was a man of deep and consistent piety, of unusually quiet and modest deportment, a clear thinker, a successful teacher, an accurate writer, a sound theologian, a good preacher, and as a Bishop careful and systematic in all his work. For his sweet and gentle spirit and his amiable manners, as well as for his learning and talent, he was beloved by a large circle of friends, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Church.

Davis W. Clark.

DAVIS W. CLARK

Was born in the Island of Mount Deseret, off the coast of Maine, February 25, 1812. He was converted in early boyhood, and became a devoted follower of Christ. In 1836 he graduated from the Wesleyan University. Shortly after that he was appointed professor in the Amenia Seminary, and afterward was elected as principal. In 1843 he joined the New York Conference, and after having filled five appointments was elected as editor of the "Ladies' Repository" in December, 1852. He was twice re-elected to that position, and in 1864 was chosen Bishop. In his episcopal work he was diligent and unwearied. It fell to his lot to organize several of the Southern Conferences, and in this department he felt a deep and abiding interest. In the spring of 1870 his health began to fail, and the death of Bishops Thomson and Kingsley greatly depressed him. His friends advised rest, but he was unwilling to yield, and during the autumn of 1870 he attended all his Conferences. In the winter following he suffered much, and was constantly declining. In the spring, contrary to the advice both of his friends and colleagues, he resumed his labors, attending the Lexington, Kentucky, and West Virginia Conferences, and transacting the business of the Conference with his usual accuracy. Finding his strength failing, he was assisted by one of his colleagues at the Pittsburgh and New England Conferences. He earnestly desired to meet his brethren of the New York Conference once more, and with much weariness succeeded in reaching Peekskill. He opened the session with the Lord's Supper, presided a few minutes, and, calling Bishop Simpson to the chair, retired to his room. He was

conveyed to his bed, and for a time not expected to live, but his strength rallying, he reached his home in Cincinnati, where, in the midst of his family, he breathed his last on the twenty-third of May, 1871.

Bishop Clark was a man of decided views and great firmness of purpose. As a preacher he was able and successful. His sermons were carefully prepared, and full of instruction. As a writer he was clear, forcible, and exact; as a Bishop he was careful in arranging the details of official duties, prompt in his decisions, and commanding as a presiding officer. His religious experience was clear and triumphant. As he approached the close of life his expressions were both consoling and encouraging to his family. He rejoiced in Christian song, and the music of hymns soothed his pain and restlessness. When reduced very low he said, "What a strange outcome of life this seems to me! and yet no stranger than it may be to all of you. God sees not as man sees." Then he repeated many times, "The Lord is my refuge and strength, and my present help in time of trouble. Amen, amen."

For some time before his death he was unconscious. He passed quietly away, and sleeps in Jesus.

EDWARD THOMSON

Edward Thom-
son.

Was born in Portsea, England, October 12, 1810. When he was eight years of age his parents moved to America and settled, in 1820, in Wooster, Ohio. Favored with early educational advantages, which he carefully improved, he graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at the age of nineteen. He engaged in the practice of medicine between two and three years. He was converted in December, 1831, and in September, 1832, was admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference. Six years he spent in the active pastorate, five years at the head of Norwalk Seminary; two years as editor of the "Ladies' Repository;" fourteen years as President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and four years as editor of the "Christian Advocate." In 1864 he was elected Bishop, and was thereafter constantly engaged in episcopal duties. He was on his way from the West Virginia Conference to the Pittsburgh Conference when, seized with pneumonia in the city of Wheeling, he was called, before any member of his family could reach him, from labor to reward, March 22, 1870.

Bishop Thomson was a man of decided convictions and of deep piety; tender and gentle as a woman, but firm and unwavering as a hero. His reading was extensive and varied; as a speaker he was eloquent; as a writer he had few equals for aptness of expression, and simplicity and beauty of style. In every position, as pastor, teacher, editor, and Bishop, he worked successfully, and more than met the expectations of the Church. He lived as he died, in calm and peaceful trust and confidence in God. Living, he was honored and beloved by all who knew him; dying, he is embalmed in the memory and affections of the Church.

CALVIN KINGSLEY

Calvin Kings-
ley.

Was born in Oneida County, New York, September 8, 1812. At the age of eighteen he professed conversion, and became an active Christian. In 1841 he graduated at Alleghany College, and was immediately elected as one of its professors, and was admitted on probation in the Erie Conference. He remained connected with Alleghany College until 1856, either as professor or agent, but at the same time doing much ministerial and pastoral labor. From

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1856 to 1864 he was editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," and in 1864 was elected to the office of Bishop. He went to China and India in the winter of 1869-'70, having sailed from San Francisco, and on his way home passed through Palestine. His tour there being finished, he was about to sail from Beirut to Constantinople, to visit our mission in Bulgaria. His passage being taken, he went up on the house-top to enjoy a view of the mountains of Lebanon. He returned to his room, was seized with an affection of the heart, and in a short time expired.

Bishop Kingsley was a clear and accurate thinker, a sound theologian, a ready and skillful debater. As a preacher he was forcible and convincing, as a writer strong and logical. He was a man of earnestness of character, deep piety, great devotion to the Church, and of unwearied activity. Of apparently strong and vigorous constitution, the Church expected from him long life and great usefulness; but in a moment, in a strange land, the chariot came down, and he ascended from the summit of Lebanon, on which he had just been gazing.

Baker, Clark, Thomson, Kingsley—men of merit and of might—men of God—are no more with us. Their widows and their children remain among us. They should have our prayers, sympathy, and care. May the light of God's countenance shine away the gloom which gathers around the widow's heart! May the memories of the virtues, the teachings, and the labors of the fathers inspire the children to lives of purity, holiness, and devotion to the cause of God!

The Church mourns the loss of her chief pastors; we, of our beloved and honored colleagues. In our consultations we miss their presence, their words of cheer, and their thoughts of wisdom. A vacant chair is beside every one of us. For two years we have been walking among graves. We have felt the earth rumbling beneath our feet, and have been ready to listen for voices from the spirit-land.

But we mourn not as those that have no hope. Whether in the valley of the Ohio, among the hills of New England, or on the coast of old Palestine, they sleep in Jesus, and God shall bring them with him. We shall see them again. They are not with us in this General Conference, but they have joined the Grand Assembly, the Church of the first-born above. We are dwelling in tents; they have reached the city of the great King. We are pilgrims; they are at home. We know in part; they know as they are known. We see through a glass darkly; they, face to face, behold the King in his beauty. We labor, they rest. We are warriors, they are crowned conquerors. Who knows but they may be with us this morning? Who can tell whether they may not be permitted to-day, unperceived, to join our company, and to rejoice unseen in our midst?

"One family, we dwell in Him,
One Church, above, beneath,
Though now divided by the stream,
The narrow stream of death."

"One army of the living God,
To his command we bow;
Part of his host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now."

After the conclusion of Bishop Simpson's remarks, the Chairman said: You will now be addressed by Daniel Curry, who will speak in regard to the character and work of our beloved

BISHOP THOMSON.

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Address of Daniel Curry on Bishop Thomson.

Daniel Curry then said:

The occasion that now engages our attention is an unusual one. We are here to hold memorial services for our departed brethren of the Episcopacy, though the time of their decease is now long past. We have not among us—as often at funerals—the loved remains of the departed, still beautiful in death. If in fancy we could recall those forms, still perhaps the remembrance of the interval passed over since they were with us might bring with them the odors of the sepulcher, and the ghastly features of wasted skeletons. Ours, however, is not the errand of King Saul on the evening preceding the fatal day of Gilboa. We seek not the art of the enchantress to evoke from the grave the souls of the departed. Our business is not with tombs, and shrouds, and cerements, but with things over which death has no power.

We are told that it was a beautiful custom of the early Church at Rome to celebrate the day of the departure of loved ones with garlands and songs and triumphal rejoicings, because the change that men call death was to them a joyous translation—the time, the natal day of the soul for its life in heaven. In a somewhat less religious way, but still in a form that warms the heart, we honor the memories of our patriotic dead—men who nobly did and died for their country. Each year, when spring melts into summer, we decorate their graves with floral offerings, and renew at their resting-places our devotions to the land we love. In such a spirit, but with higher impulses, and with a deeper, because a holier, inspiration, we come to-day to do honor to our fallen fellow-laborers in the faith and patience of the Gospel.

Since last this great council of the Church met in quadrennial session, four of our chief ministers, who then occupied our platform or presided at our deliberations, and shared in the interests of the occasion, have passed away from us. The Church heard of their departure with chastened sorrow, as in rapid succession they followed each other to the spirit-land. Because we loved them, we mourn in our bereavement. Because they were faithful and able ministers of the New Testament, we feel and confess the Church's loss—and for ourselves, personally, we still sorrow most of all that we shall see their faces no more. But the wounds of our spirits have been staunched by time; our sighings have spent their force, and we willingly accept of offered consolations. Our departed ones are not wholly gone from us. They still live in the blessedness of the redeemed in light; and they live on, fondly cherished, in the fadeless memories of our hearts. It is well, therefore, to devote a passing hour to communion with their memories.

By the partiality of the Committee of Arrangements, the sadly-pleasing duty has been assigned to me to speak of the character of one—may I say the chief one?—of our departed Bishops: the learned, the gifted, the gentle, the devout Bishop Thomson. The task is not an easy one. Not, indeed, because he was greater than all others—for in mere force of intellect or creative genius he may have had many rivals; not that for any want of simplicity and transparency of soul he could not be understood—for in these qualities he especially excelled. But his character was eminently simple—his spirit so subtle, and his thoughts so sublimated in their deep spirituality, that his very excellences forbid the attempt to portray them. We are not at a loss to find out his good parts, but rather so abundant is their store as to occasion embarrassment in their selection.

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The picture of a real character is necessarily interwoven with the life history which both forms and illustrates it. We must, therefore, refer somewhat to the biography of our subject.

A child of an old Saxon ancestry—a son of middle-class English parents—whose blood had neither been diluted by luxury nor debased by sordid poverty, he inherited, chief of all, a healthy brain and an active and susceptible system of nerves. He was thus placed in sensible contact with the exterior world, which, reacting upon his well-wrought organism, awoke his spirit to the liveliest activity. Removed in childhood to the seclusion of a Western home, his childhood and youth were spent in the most intimate companionship with nature. His mother was his teacher and the guide of his youth; his cottage home was his world; while the wide expanse of hills and valleys seen in the distance, and the bending skies above him, were the play-grounds of his fancy. Among such scenes the child grew into youth and manhood, the nursling of unsophisticated nature—humanity in its best and healthiest development.

We need not pause to speak of his school-days and their opportunities. They sufficed for their purpose, and the young man stood at the threshold of active life, prepared to engage in its high duties. There were capabilities and culture, power to do and susceptibility to enjoy, but no high purpose yet shed its energizing influences over his soul. That he would succeed in his chosen profession was not doubtful; but beyond cultivated mediocrity and gratified professional pride life offered him no recompense, and must have wholly failed to awaken and stir the profounder depths of his spirit. The young physician of an inland Ohio town, cultivated and acute, yet retiring and reticent, without deep religious convictions, and at once thoughtful and destitute of quickened spiritual faith, and therefore inclined to skeptical doubts, gave but little promise of a character of noblest virtues and a life of heroic devotion.

At this critical point in his life-time occurred the event that gave a new direction to all his thoughts, and set him out upon a new career in life. He was made a subject of converting grace! That great event gave him a new and enlarged and elevated consciousness. His whole spiritual nature rose to a higher plane. The horizon that bounded his soul's vision became wider and brighter. The aspirations of his soul rose higher and became more powerful. He was a new man, dwelling in a new world, and starting forth upon a new life. The Christian character was gained—the Christian life was sure to follow.

At length his quickened soul finds itself strangely and strongly moved to sympathy for the perishing souls of men. The harvest-field of the Gospel arose upon his spirit's vision, and the inward whispers of the Holy Spirit called him to enter it. He thus came to recognize himself as called of God to the ministry of reconciliation. With this came enlarged views of the Gospel, implying at once men's necessities and God's gracious provisions for their wants. A higher and more sacred ideal possessed him, and called out his noblest aspirations and most active efforts, while his whole soul came into closer sympathy with humanity and with Christ. Thus endowed with converting power and sanctifying grace, he became the able and effective minister of the New Testament.

We next see him, following the call of Providence and of the Church, in the office of a Christian educator. For this work he possessed rare qualifications. Of the learning acquired from books and study, but little need be said. He had as much of it as was useful for his work. But his peculiar adaptation for his calling lay in his temperament and mental organization, and especially in the magnetism of his nature. Brought into sympathetic contact with

masses of forming minds and characters, he molded them into his own image and raised them to his own elevated plane of thought and feeling, and in the noble exercise of fashioning others into forms of beauty and excellence, his own nature rose to a higher and fuller development.

The time came, at length, when the Church called him to a still more advanced position in her ministry—that of a Bishop. Many of those who most correctly appreciated his worth doubted the wisdom of this arrangement. Such delicacy of taste as he possessed, such sensitiveness, such scholarly habits of thought and pursuit, his love of quiet and of solitary musings—all rare excellences in themselves—still seemed to disqualify him for the stern and practical details of the Methodist Episcopacy.

But his zeal for Christ and for the Church; his deep consciousness as a minister of the Gospel called to that great work; his acceptance of the call of his brethren to that special office and ministry as the voice of God, sufficed to constrain him to gladly forego all else, and to lay aside all his acquirements and mental treasures, except so far as he might render them available in the direct services of the divine Master. He came to his work joyfully—though, like an angel from the empyrean on an errand of mercy to mankind, he moved among his duties as one beuding down to them rather than raised to their level. He sat among his brethren, *primus inter pares*, and yet, so closely did his heart come to ours, that we almost forgot his primacy, so completely, though unconsciously, did he divest himself of all seeming superiority. He spoke to the people as one charged with a message of richest goodness from the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, and all hearts melted into sympathy with his. He conversed with his brethren of the ministry as a brother beloved, and by an unrecognized spiritual magnetism they grew to be better men for the gracious contact. So he lived and served his brief day in doing the work of a Bishop in the Church of God, and in its full career he ceased at once to work and live. What further may we say of his character in the brief time allotted to us? Hours would not suffice to do full justice to the theme, and we will not attempt it in these few minutes. Only a few salient points will be touched.

First. We notice the peculiar delicacy of his mental organism, and yet a delicacy co-existing with great strength; exquisite powers of appreciation and enjoyment were joined with great executive abilities. These, acting together, raised him to an elevated plane of thought and feeling, and thus made the advantages of his position available for good.

Second. His remarkable magnetism of character. He associated with persons of susceptible and congenial minds, not as the grains of sand lie together, but drawn by the attractions of his own spirit into sympathetic union with others. And as in such contact the true, the beautiful, and the good are always the stronger forces, he became to all about him a “savor of life unto life.”

Third. His whole nature was instinct with the very soul of genuine poetry. I know not that he ever attempted verse-making. His poetry of soul was too deep, too true, to find utterance in measured cadences and jingling rhymes. To him all nature appeared, not in the false *glamour* of a disordered fancy, but rather in the rhythmical order of a universal harmony. To his interior senses all nature was aglow with the radiance of essential beauty; in his ears the harmonies of creation were ever reverberating; and, rising above merely material things, his soul luxuriated in the un-created beauty of the divine glories.

It was not that he loved men and human society less than his soul delighted in solitude, but that he found within himself the

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richest and fullest fountains of sacred thought and refined and holy joy. Musing and absent-minded he seemed to us, because he was communing the while with higher companionship.

We must close. We delight to talk of a character so pure, so lofty, so good. We think of him not as lost and gone from us forever—but as still and forever our own. While memory retains its choicest treasures, and holds them with a firmer grasp as passing years enhance their worth, the name and the character of our deceased Bishop shall be a talisman and a diadem with us who “knew him but to love him.” He is with us no longer in the outward form, but in spirit he abides among us still. And in the “great hereafter” to which we are hastening, we anticipate his companionship, among the loftier spirits of the company of the redeemed.

The Chairman then called upon L. R. Thayer, who, he said, would speak of the esteemed

BISHOP BAKER.

And L. R. Thayer then said :

Address of L.
R. Thayer on
Bishop Ba-
ker.

MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The work assigned me, in these services, is one of no ordinary delicacy and difficulty. I am to present to you, in a brief space, the protraiture of a character pre-eminent rather for the even balancing, the delicate blending, of all the qualities composing it, than for the superiority of any one of them. And this difficulty is rendered even greater by the fact that your deeply interested attention has already been fixed upon three beautifully-drawn pictures, the more prominent features of which are strikingly similar to those of the one I fain would present with equal clearness before you. But these difficulties are greatly relieved in the fact that we are prompted, in our labor, by the profoundest admiration and the most devoted affection. We are not wont to weary either with speaking or hearing of the excellences and noble achievements of fondly cherished but departed friends, though we speak or hear of naught that we did not know before. In directing our thoughts to the memory of such, the mind seems most inclined to pass by the more immediate past, and fix its starting-point at the beginning of our acquaintance. So does my mind prompt at this time. I first met our late and dearly beloved Bishop O. C. Baker, when, in the early autumn of 1834, I found my way, with many embarrassments and many fears, to the then just opened halls of the Newbury Seminary in Vermont. I was in a condition to need and appreciate counsels of sympathy and affection. His smile-wreathed face, then glowing in the ruddy beauty of early manhood and earnest Christian devotion, admirably met my need; and it is very greatly owing to the counsels and sympathy of that good man that I am able to-day to stand in the midst of the ministry of this Church of my choice.

Because of the affection I then learned to cherish for him, I was led to follow him in his subsequent career of usefulness and honor with sincerest gratification; and our paths in life have so run that the acquaintance there formed was more or less intimately perpetuated.

Bishop Baker was born in Marlow, N. H., July 30, 1812, of parents who held positions of influence in the community and in the Church. From the information we have of his childhood, we might infer that if it were possible to suppose an exception to the law that all men were born under sin, he might be regarded as such an example. But without such a supposition, we learn that

the predispositions of his mind and heart, together with the prayers and culture of his Christian parents, resulted in an unselfish amiability, that, while it endeared the boy or youth to all who knew him, gave promise of a useful future. At the age of sixteen he was placed under the care and instruction of that prince of men, and our pioneer educator, Dr. Wilbur Fisk, at Wilbraham, Mass., and was there brought to find in Christ his atoning Saviour, and was made to triumph in that Saviour's love.

At the age of eighteen he went, with Dr. Fisk, to Middletown, Conn., and became a member of the first class in the Wesleyan University. Subsequently he was a teacher in and then President of the Newbury Seminary, then a pastor and Presiding Elder in the New Hampshire Conference, a professor in and then President of the Biblical Institute at Concord, and from thence, in 1852 at Boston, was elected to the Episcopal office. After performing the arduous duties of that high office for a quarter of a century, he was seized by the relentless grasp of disease, and for more than five years he moved in our midst a bright example of sustaining, comforting, and triumphing grace, and then, on the 20th of December last, passed quietly away to his home above. Such is a rapid glance of the leading incidents in the life of this beloved chief pastor in the Church.

In contemplating the character of one whose position has been one of marked prominence, and whose influence has been widely and strongly felt for the cause of Christ and the world, it is generally profitable as well as agreeable to seek out those hidden sources in which such qualities had their origin.

Bishop Baker was, in a marked degree, self-distrusting and reticent. He never sought the chief seat, but instinctively shrank from being the object of special attention. He sought only to be useful as a servant of Christ. The nature and theater of that service he left most scrupulously to the choice of the Master. As regarded him, office was the seeker, he the sought. And yet when called to positions of prominence and high responsibility, he was in a marked degree self-reliant and firm in his convictions and in his administrations. He was an excellent specimen of that rare but most valuable blending of those seemingly incompatible opposites, self-distrust and self-reliance.

As a student he was diligent and earnest in his work, seeking knowledge as well for its own sake as for its value as a power of influence; and while what he gained was the fruit of earnest toil, it became a part of his own mental being, and was therefore always at his command. And while he did not perhaps excel in any one specialty, yet, by his diligence and mental strength, he stood high as a scholar of varied learning and general reading, rendering him most admirably qualified for the greatly varied society into which his official position was constantly bringing him. As a teacher he sweetly combined the magisterial with the parental. No student had the wish, or, having it, would have presumed, to trifl in his presence; on his lips was the law of kindness, and in his eye was sympathy and solicitude, while his instructions were clear and impressive. His recitation-room was made a sunny spot in the often rugged, clouded path of the student. As a preacher he was characterized by pertinency of theme, by purity in doctrine, by clearness in arrangement, force of argument, earnest fervor in delivery, and affectionate pathos in appeal. Many faithful laborers, scattered widely through the broad vineyard of the Master, linger, and will long continue to linger, with exquisite delight amid the sweet memories that gather around those days when they enjoyed the instruction and ministry of this good man.

But we are here to speak of him more particularly in his char-

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acter as a Bishop in this branch of the Church of Christ. He entered upon the duties of this high office with unfeigned distrust of his abilities; but he brought to it a beautifully symmetrical Christian character, the result of years of intimate walk with God and earnest labor in diverse fields, a sound and thorough scholarship, an intimate acquaintance with the history and usages of the Church, and a suavity of manner and a depth of sympathy that gave the highest promise of a judicious, impartial, and conscientious administration of the important trusts committed to his hands. Into the privacy of the social intercourse of our Bishops among themselves it is not my province to look, but I hazard nothing in assuming that, in such seasons of intimate and fraternal council, his associates found in Bishop Baker a most congenial companion, a constant and loving friend, and a wise and far-seeing counselor. I know he was sincerely, ardently loved and highly revered by all his official associates.

His heart was deeply interested in the missionary work, and he watched with constant vigilance the entire field, while he gave his undivided and deeply solicitous attention to that part of the field more particularly assigned to his supervision.

In all the work of general supervision of Church interests he was called on to perform he exercised unwearied patience in investigation, diligence in research, and conscientiousness in decisions. How much the Church is indebted to his wise oversight of her varied interests may never be known to us except when all things shall be made manifest.

As a president of a Conference his unassuming gentleness of bearing, his loving, fraternal greetings and intercourse with the members, coupled with his perfect mastery of the art of presiding, secured for him the kindest regards of, and the most perfect command over, the Conference. He made but little demonstration. was himself calm and complacent—the tones of his voice unimpassioned—and yet in this calmness there was a hiding of power that held deliberations, even the most impassioned, under control as few could do. In every exigency he had the most perfect control of his own spirit. Long will the Conferences throughout the extent of our far-spreading Church cherish the memory of that benignant but effective presiding officer, who compelled every member to feel that he loved him.

Into the work of the cabinet the same most desirable qualities were brought. The condition and needs of each individual charge were carefully considered, and the circumstances and abilities of each preacher carefully weighed. In the multitude of his cares he was not forgetful even of the most insignificant of individual wants. In a word, I may safely say, and it is the highest meed of praise that with propriety can come from mortal lips, that to every official act he brought the best ability he possessed, and performed such act in humble reliance upon the wisdom and grace of God. His piety permeated all he did. And that highest meed of praise that heaven accords to men or angels doubtless greeted his ears as he appeared in the brighter world, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

We hold these services to-day, and call up these memories of our cherished though departed ones, not that we may contribute to save those memories from the on-coming darkness of oblivion. Such men need no words of praise from our lips; their monument has a base broad as Methodism, and its memorial shaft shall ever be rising higher and higher still all along the ages of our future. They need not our words of eulogy either for their felicity or their fame. The one is secured by an abundant entrance to the mansions of the blessed, the other by lives well employed—by deeds of

love and valor well performed. It is for our own benefit that we thus remember them—that we may gain lessons from their successes to guide and inspire us in the paths of our toils—that we may be cheered in hours of discouragement and conflict.

What they were they became by the diligent improvement of the capabilities God had given them, and the grace imparted through their faith in the precious atonement. We have only to follow them in this diligence in exertion and in confiding faith to be like if not equal to them in usefulness in life and in the bliss of immortality.

During the preceding address, on motion, the time of the morning session was extended, and after its conclusion the Chairman said: Dr. Luke Hitchcock will represent to you the character of our admired and beloved

BISHOP CLARK.

Luke Hitchcock then said :

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: I think I never came so near coveting the gift of eloquence as I do this morning. The theme, the character of the brother of whom I am to speak, requires that far more than I can say should be said on this occasion. And then, in the time allowed to us in the arrangements of this occasion, there is to my mind something wonderfully admonitory. Four of our chief pastors, who had endeared themselves to us all and to the whole country, have fallen; and yet such is the press of necessary work upon us that we can give but fifteen minutes each to their several memorials. I do not know how others feel, but I feel as though these moments might be spent very profitably by sitting in perfect silence and shedding a tear on the grave of these departed brethren.

So far as relates to Bishop Clark, I hardly know where to begin to crowd into the few moments allowed to me the thoughts which I would like to present. The traveler by our modern modes of conveyance can only catch a glimpse of the scenery through which he passes, and if he should linger and try to take in the whole, he loses all, and so in rapidly glancing at the peculiar features in the character of our departed Bishop Clark, if I refer to them all, we shall have no time to consider any of them.

Bishop Clark was a well-rounded character, and hence, as you look upon him, it was not here and there that you would see an occasional trait which was attractive above every other; but to measure him, and understand his character and worth, you must analyze him, and yet look upon him as a whole, and consider all and each of the separate parts of character which went to make up the man. I hesitate not to say that through twenty years more or less intimate acquaintance with him I pronounce him a model Bishop, and one reason why I do this is on account of his clear judgment. This was, perhaps, partly a natural gift, but not wholly so. His comprehensive mind and strength of intellect led him to take in as nearly as possible all sides of a subject at once, but he never trusted his intuition. Another thing, he never trusted the conclusions of others, and then based his actions on the conclusions they had reached. With him it was a necessity that when he was called to act he must examine all the evidence before he could reach a conclusion, and he was one of those rare men whom

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Address of
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cock on Bish-
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you have met that, when you had his opinions, differing from yours, you felt a necessity to review your conclusions. This led him to possess the most positive convictions; and when he had reached a conclusion he considered that to maintain it demanded all his energy. Such was the integrity of his convictions that he would to any extent, and in every reasonable way, endeavor to carry them out regardless of the fear or affection of men.

His conscientiousness was remarkable. Those who knew him best understood this full well, and that in the midst of the prosecution of all his work. With a strength of will which few possess he combined one of the most tender hearts, so that no man could feel, if Bishop Clark had to decide against him, there could have entered into the elements which made up his judgment any thing of a personal animosity. Another characteristic was his untiring industry. Those that knew him best know that in this respect he was a model. Early and late he was at his toil.

I will not refer to his history, his birth, his education, his ministerial work, or his editorial life; but I cannot pass over the fact that, notwithstanding the multiplicity of the work which crowded upon him, the fruit of his pen still remains, and the volumes that are the products of his pen will long live to be a source of great instruction to those who are to come after him. In addition to this, his social qualities were of the highest order. You felt when with him that you were in the presence of a Christian gentleman.

The crowning virtue of Bishop Clark was his personal piety. In the social meeting, in the family circle, in the public congregation, and in the pulpit, he gave full evidence to every person who listened to him that under all his plans and purposes was the great thought of the value of the soul. Eternity, with its vast results, seemed to stand out before him, and he felt he was called of God to preach the Gospel to save souls.

Of course these traits of character led Bishop Clark, when he came to pass away, to give that evidence of the triumph of the Christian faith which none but such a man could give. As was stated by Bishop Simpson, he yielded finally to disease when in this vicinity, and at his own Conference. The year before, his friends urged him to take a year of rest. To my certain knowledge his physician told him he believed it was indispensable to his life. He honestly thought otherwise. He did not want to commit suicide, but he felt there was a latent energy in his nature, and that by care he might yet rise. I see some before me who kindly accompanied him to his home in his last illness. I never shall forget when I first met him on that occasion. He extended his hand and said, "I have come home to die. It is hard to part, but if it be God's will, then his will must be done. I had hoped," said he, "that God might spare my life to do a little more for the Church; but if my work is done I am ready to go." I will not rehearse the scenes that occurred in that sick chamber—they come up before me as memories of but yesterday. I heard his farewell to his friends. I heard him give that farewell to his family which none but a Christian husband and Christian father could give to a Christian family. I thank God for the life of that good man. But he has gone.

"Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now."

I think to-day I see Baker, and Clark, and Kingsley, and Thompson casting their glittering crowns at the feet of Him who is King of kings and Lord of lords. While Christ is exalted King of kings, yet in that blessed book it is recorded that he said to you and me, "I go to prepare a place for you; and if I go and prepare a place

for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." We, brethren, are going down to that stream, and I feel that we have a hope that is like "an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast," that when we come to it the blessed Jesus may be with us, and lead us up to those pearly gates, and that then He whose right it is to reign will say, "Lift up your heads, ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of glory shall come in." Then he will introduce us, his humble followers, and we shall sit down at the feet of Jesus, and reign as kings and priests for ever and ever.

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The Chairman said: You are now invited to listen to remarks on the character of the brave, noble, and lamented

BISHOP KINGSLEY.

Moses Hill then said:

Moses Hill's
Address on
Bishop
Kingsley.

MR. PRESIDENT AND REVEREND BISHOPS AND BRETHREN: I come before you to say a few words for my friend, toward whom, if he had not been a Bishop, I should feel the same. I knew him in early life; I knew something of the struggles through which he passed, and the hill up which he trod until the Church saw something in him, and put him on the very pinnacle, and placed him beside those noble leaders whose history you have heard from the lips of those who have preceded me to-day, and of those whose broken forms still remain among us. I parted with him when he set out upon that wonderful and glorious journey round the world for Jesus' sake and Jesus' work. That parting was peculiar. There was no farewell said; there was no shaking of hands; there was a sort of undefined and unwelcome feeling pressing upon my soul that I might see his face no more. My heart was not strong enough to say farewell, and I therefore suggested that I might see him again before he left. A sort of subdued smile gathered over his face, and he accepted the suggestion, seeming to comprehend my meaning, and as he passed away he turned and looked at me and bowed his adieu. His image is on my soul to-day, that smile fixed in my heart. I see him to-day not in his coffin; I see him not sick; but I see that noble, manly form, and that sparkling eye, and that strong will, strong as iron, which God gave to the Church and the world in him. I need no likeness of him upon my walls, for his picture is impressed upon my mind and lives in my heart, and it will remain there till the light of life becomes the darkness of death, and then I expect to meet him upon the eternal shore, for he was my friend here, and he will be there.

Mr. President, this day brings forcibly to my mind another scene. It is eight years ago this present month since, on another platform and in another place, three of those men to whose memoirs we have listened to-day, had just gone through the ordeal and sifting of an election, and had each gone up by the command of a majority, and had taken their high place with their peers in the Episcopal office. Two more were indicated to present them to the Bishops for ordination. I remember the scene well. Though unworthy, I was one who stood by the side of Kingsley, and well do I remember the ringing voice of Dr. Monroe, now in glory, as he said, "I present to you this holy man, to be ordained a Bishop in the Church of God," etc. I want to say that never were these words more truly uttered. Brethren have spoken of the elements that make up the

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character of the others of whom we have heard. My heart will not allow me to enter much into that. No man who ever knew Bishop Kingsley needs to be told of his virtues. He has been to your Conferences, and you have seen and known him. If I might say any thing of his character, and perhaps I should, I would say that there are three elements, which appeared conspicuously in it. The first was a profound ability, the second was an unflinching integrity, and the third was an outgushing kindness and sympathy. Put these together, and I care not how much you multiply them, and you have his character. I would not be invidious; this would not be becoming in this presence; but I will say that God in his mercy had given a power of intellectual and moral resource to Bishop Kingsley that very few possess. He was a profound mathematician. His grasp of truth was mighty. You saw it not at first, but, knowing him long and intimately, it shone forth in all its beauty and power. I saw, years ago, the enemies of Jesus assailing him to rob him of his glory, and Kingsley, though young, stood up for his defense, and that defense was masterly. I have heard many on the divinity of Christ, on the power of the cleansing blood, on the washing of regeneration, but I never heard a clearer and mightier defense of the truth than came from his lips.

And he was of sternest integrity, a man true to principle and true to his Church—and true to her not when he was in high *position only*, but when he was little and unknown as well. And he was ever true and kind to all. Whenever he saw a brother who was crowded he was ever ready to go to the rescue and take his place by his side; and whenever Bishop Kingsley stood by a man's side a host was there.

Speaking now of the execution of the mission in the performance of which he laid down his life, I do not wish to say that very much was to be attributed to the man. He always seemed to be a man of destiny. Men come up slowly to great things. Ever since the apostles' day the Church has been stirring to push further and further the conquests of the Cross, and extend the outposts of Zion, but the work progresses but too slowly. When the Church and the world were ready for this mission, and when they were inquiring, Who shall go for us? Kingsley seemed to say, "Here am I, send me!" and he was the first man who was sent out with the definite purpose to girdle the world for Christ, to go through all her paths, and note all the places of strength, and bring back the record, and to realize what Wesley uttered, "The world is my parish." But on this long journey he fainted and fell, and when that news came along the lines of the sacramental host, all said that a prince and a mighty man had fallen.

Let me say a word about his grave. When he died his friends thought his body must be brought home, and his family said they must have him back; but he was buried upon that foreign shore, and the impression has grown up among us that he should sleep where he fell. God has a great design in this. Kingsley found a noble place in which to die; God took Moses up unto Mount Nebo to die. So with Bishop Kingsley: the eyes of the whole world were upon him, all were watching him in his wonderful journey, and when he fell the world saw him die, and none other so worthy a place could have been found for him to die in, though he died almost alone, with but one to close his eyes and follow his coffin to its grave as a mourner at his funeral. Let his grave remain where it is. There is perhaps a design in it. It is said that in one of his battles, when General Taylor was advised to leave a position where many had fallen and find a place of safety, he said: "No, my dead are there." So our dead Kingsley lies in the far-off shore. The heathen hold him as a hostage till the Church shall bring them to God. Let

him rest there. Jesus Christ will take care of his dust. He who struggled and prayed beneath Judea's palms and olives will watch the dust of his servant as it sleeps beneath the cypress and the willow. May God bless his widow and his children, and may God bless the Church, and help us that we all may meet in glory!

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At the close of the Memorial Services, the Standing and Special Committees were called on for Reports, and the Reports named below were presented and laid on the table to be printed.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

W. C. De Pauw presented Report No. II.

Church Extension: Report No. II.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

D. Curry presented Report No. I.

State of the Church: Report No. I.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS.

W. M'Allister presented Reports Nos. I and III.

Sunday-Schools and Tracts: Reports Nos. I and III.

APPEALS.

E. A. Manning, Secretary, presented Reports Nos. II and III, as follows:

Appeals: Reports Nos. II and III.

REPORT NO. II.

J. S. Moore, a member of the Southern Illinois Conference, was tried by said Conference on charges of immorality and undisciplinary conduct, and was expelled from the Church, from which decision he took an appeal to the General Conference.

Appeal of J. S. Moore.

The Committee on Appeals have inquired into this case, and have ordered that the case of J. S. Moore be remanded to the Southern Illinois Conference for a new trial.

Richard May, a member of the California Conference, was tried by said Conference on charges of immorality, and was expelled from the Church, from which decision he appealed.

Appeal of Richard May.

The Committee on Appeals, having inquired into this case, have ordered that the case of Richard May be remanded to the California Conference for a new trial.

L. SCOTT, President,
E. A. MANNING, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 16, 1872.

REPORT NO. III.

B. D. Palmer, a member of the Newark Conference, was tried by said Conference on the charge of dishonesty in business transactions, and was expelled by said Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which decision he appealed to this body.

Appeal of B. D. Palmer.

The Committee on Appeals having inquired into this case, in view of the desire on the part of both the Conference and the appellant for a new trial of the case, have ordered that the case be remanded for a new trial.

L. SCOTT, President,
E. A. MANNING, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 17, 1872.

May 18.**SIXTEENTH
DAY.**Report on Be-
nevolent So-
cieties.Report of
Daniel Wise.Petitions, reso-
lutions, etc.

Wm. Lawrence presented a report from the Special Committee on the Relations of the Benevolent Societies of the Church to the General Conference.

The report of Daniel Wise, Editor of the Sunday-School Advocate and Sunday-School Library Books, and also his report as Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, were presented and referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts. [For Report, see *Appendix 59.*]

The following petitions and resolutions were presented, and referred to Committees as named:

NEW ENGLAND.Changes of Dis-
cipline.

W. F. Warren presented the petition of Wm. H. Allen and two hundred and fifty-two others for certain changes in the Discipline, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAINE.Allen on Book
Concern.

S. Allen presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern, namely:

Resolved, That the Book Committee be requested to consider the propriety of changing the name of our Book Concern to that of Publishing House.

Wetherbee on
Rebaptism.

S. F. Wetherbee presented the following preamble and resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The General Conference of 1868 passed a resolution declaring "Rebaptism, whether of those baptized in infancy or in adult age, is utterly inconsistent with the nature and design of Baptism as set forth in the New Testament, (see Discipline, p. 328); and,

Whereas, Said resolution denies to the candidate the right, never before denied and now granted in other parts of the Discipline, of exercising his own godly judgment as to the scriptural mode of Baptism; and

Whereas, Said resolution pronounces the administration of this ordinance for the last fifty years "inconsistent and unscriptural," though in perfect accordance with the law of the Church, (see Emory's History of Discipline); and

Whereas, The influence of said resolution is to deter many parents from offering their children in Baptism, and many adult believers, who conscientiously believe immersion the only scriptural mode of Baptism, from joining the Methodist Episcopal Church, they having been baptized in infancy; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be directed to inquire

NEW ENGLAND.**MAINE.**

into the expediency of rescinding the said Thirty-seventh Resolution of the Appendix to the Discipline, (p. 328,) and adopting in its place the following:

Resolved, That the rebaptism of adult believers is inconsistent with the nature and design of Baptism as set forth in the New Testament, except in those cases where persons baptized in infancy, subsequently, upon profession of faith in Christ, conscientiously believe immersion to be the only scriptural mode of Baptism. Let such persons be reasoned with, and if not convinced, let them be immersed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

C. M. Dinsmore presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Dinsmore on
denominational
Newspapers.

Resolved, That we should diminish the number of our denominational newspapers, and endeavor to make them more metropolitan in character and influence.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

W. F. Mallalieu presented the following resolutions; and they were submitted to the Committee on Education :

Mallalieu on
Board of Education.

Resolved, That the resolutions of the New England Conference at its last session, touching the location and more efficient working of the Board of Education, be hereby referred to the Standing Committee on Education.

The resolutions were as follows:

1. That we memorialize the General Conference at its approaching session to provide for the efficient working of the Board of Education by the appointment of a Corresponding Secretary who can give his undivided attention to the work.
2. That the seat of the Board should be in the city of Boston.

W. R. Clark presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Clark on Illegal
Action of a
Quarterly
Conference.

Resolved, That when, by the decision of a Bishop given, in due form upon a point of law in the action of a Quarterly Conference upon an appeal case, said action shall be clearly seen to be illegal, the Presiding Elder of the district embracing said Quarterly Conference shall set aside said illegal action and bring forward the case for another hearing: *Provided,* the exceptions be taken before the ensuing session of the Annual Conference, and due notice thereof shall have been given to the opposing party.

The Conference adjourned; after which Alonzo Webster, of South Carolina, pronounced the benediction.

MAY 20.
SEVENTEENTH
DAY.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20.

The Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Andrew Witherspoon, of Troy Conference.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

Action of the
Secretary ap-
proved.

The Secretary stated that on the call for reports of Committees on Saturday a number of petitions and resolutions were handed in, and that he had entered them upon the Journal, and, on motion, the action of the Secretary was approved.

Petitions, Me-
moriais,
and
Appeals.

On motion, the order of business was suspended, and the roll of Conferences called for the presentation of petitions, memorials, and appeals, and they were presented and referred as follows:

BALTIMORE.

Management of
the Book
Concern.

BALTIMORE.

T. M. Eddy presented a memorial from W. F. Comfort and others praying for changes in the management of the Book Concern, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Episcopacy.

Wm. R. Woodward presented the action of the Lay Convention on the Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Methodist Un-
ion.

He also presented the action of the Lay Convention in favor of the union of all Methodist Churches, and it was referred to the Committee on Church Union.

F. C. Petrie ad-
mitted in-
stead of B. F.
Sheets, of
Rock River.

The Rock River delegation asked that Frederick C. Petrie be admitted on the delegation in place of B. F. Sheets, who was absent, which was allowed.

CENTRAL GER-
MAN.

German
Bishop.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

R. A. W. Brüehl presented the action of the Central German Conference in relation to a German Bishop, and it was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL IL-
LINOIS.

A Family Pa-
per.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

J. S. Cumming presented the petition of the Onargo District Ministerial Association asking for the estab-

lishment of a cheap family paper, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

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CENTRAL NEW YORK.

CENTRAL NEW
YORK.
Indian Mission
Work.

A. J. Phelps presented a memorial, signed by E. Arnold, in reference to the Indian mission work in the State of New York, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented the following named remonstrances against change of boundaries, namely: one from Red Creek, signed by M. H. Douglass and twenty-six others; one from Port Byron, signed by H. Redhead and twenty-four others; one from Sauquoit, signed by E. S. Wadsworth and forty-seven others; one from Savannah, signed by A. Munson and ten others; all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

DES MOINES.

DES MOINES.

Joseph Knotts presented a remonstrance of J. G. Eckles and two hundred and six others against the division of the Des Moines Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

EAST GENEESEE.

EAST GENEESEE.

C. W. Bennett presented a memorial of C. W. Bennett and six others, on the creation of a Bureau of Church Architecture, and it was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Church Archi-
tecture.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

T. B. Lemon presented a petition and resolutions on districting the Episcopal work and the residence of Bishops, and they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal Dis-
tricts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAM-
SHIRE.

At the request of the New Hampshire delegation, F. L. Sprague was admitted to a seat in the place of N. H. Gilman, who was absent.

F. L. Sprague
admitted in-
stead of N. H.
Gilman,
of
New Hamp-
shire.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

W. R. Clark presented a resolution of the New Tract Cause. England Conference concerning the Tract cause, and

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DAY.

it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

NEW YORK.

National Temperance Society.

NEW YORK.

C. D. Foss presented the memorial of the National Temperance Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Temperance.

NEW YORK EAST.

Memorial of S. J. Good-enough.

NEW YORK EAST.

Daniel Curry presented a memorial of S. J. Good-enough in answer to John Lanahan, which was ordered to be read.

Pending the reading, a motion to suspend the reading was laid on the table. [For Memorial, see *Appendix 47.*]

W. G. Queal stated that L. C. Matlack, of Louisiana, was detained from the Conference by sickness, and that he requested that William M. Daily, a reserve delegate, be admitted in his stead, and the request was granted.

A. S. Hunt moved that twelve o'clock on Wednesday be fixed as the time for listening to the address of Rev. R. Dubs, of the Evangelical Association.

A motion was made to refer the paper of S. J. Good-enough to the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

Pending which, a point of order was raised, that a speaker on the question of reference could not discuss matters not alluded to in the paper to be referred, and the Chair decided that the point was well taken.

And, to obtain the sense of the Conference, I. Corwin appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the ruling of the Chair was sustained.

A motion to allow J. Lanahan fifteen minutes beyond the rule was laid on the table, and a motion to suspend the fifteen minute rule at this time, to give J. Lanahan all the time he desired, prevailed. After which the motion to refer the paper to the Special Committee on the Book Concern was carried.

Motion to refer to the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

Decision of the Chair.

Appeal taken and Chair sustained.

Lanahan allowed more time.

NORTH INDIANA.

Secret Societies.

NORTH INDIANA.

O. V. Lemon presented a petition of S. L. Smith and thirty others on Secret Societies, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

He also presented the petitions of J. E. Erwin and thirty-two others; W. J. More and one hundred and twenty-four others; R. D. Spellman and ninety-one others; G. W. Iliff and thirty-three others; John Harrison and thirty-two others; N. Gillman and seventeen others; J. C. Mahin and fourteen others; Wm. Anderson and thirty-six others; J. Teague and twenty-six others, on the subject of boundaries in Indiana; all of which were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

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DAY.
Boundaries.

NORTH OHIO.

NORTH OHIO.

A. J. Lyon presented a memorial on the subject of Masonry, signed by John Smith and others, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Masonry.

He also presented the memorial of D. Yant and others on the same subject, and it was referred to the same Committee.

Masonry.

F. S. Hoyt presented a memorial from Wellington, Ohio, asking that all members of the Church over twenty-one years of age be members of the Quarterly Conference, and for the election of Presiding Elders by the Annual Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Constitution of
Quarterly
Conferences.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

W. H. Elliott presented a memorial of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, signed by Mrs. Bishop Simpson and others, and it was referred to the Committee on Woman's Work in the Church. [See Appendix 62.]

Ladies'
and
Pastors'
Christian
Union.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH.

S. H. Nesbit presented a memorial on Masonry and other secret societies, signed by Fawcett Craig and seventy-eight others, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Masonry and
other Secret
Societies.

J. S. Bracken presented remonstrances signed by G. B. Hudson and thirty-nine others, and by J. Gedhill and eleven others, and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

MAY 20.**SEVENTEENTH
DAY.****PROVIDENCE.
Boundaries.****PROVIDENCE.**

M. J. Talbot presented a resolution of Matteawan-street Church, Providence, in favor of a change of Conference boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SAINT LOUIS.**Book Depository at Kansas City.**

J. W. L. Slavens presented the action of the Saint Louis Conference in favor of a Book Depository at Kansas City, Mo., and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

ROCK RIVER.**Quadrennial Report of Garrett Biblical Institute.**

Grant Goodrich presented the Quadrennial Report of the Garrett Biblical Institute, and it was referred to the Committee on Education. [For Report, see *Appendix 56.*]

UPPER IOWA.**Insurance.**

R. W. Keeler presented the memorial of J. H. Young on the subject of Insurance, and it was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

E. A. Hill asks Restoration to Conference Membership.

He also presented the petition of E. A. Hill for restoration of Conference membership, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WEST WISCONSIN.**District Conferences.**

J. B. Bachman presented the petition of G. W. Case and nine others relating to District Conferences, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WEST VIRGINIA.**Change of Discipline.**

G. Martin presented a memorial from the Preachers' Meeting at Wheeling on change of Discipline, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

WYOMING.**Boundaries.****Resolutions and Miscellaneous Business.****WYOMING.**

W. G. Queal presented the memorial of E. H. Buener and others on Conference boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

The roll of the Conferences was called for the presentation of resolutions and miscellaneous business.

BALTIMORE.

T. M. Eddy presented the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to report to this body as to the time and order of the election of General Conference officers other than Bishops.

A. J. Kynett moved, as a substitute, to refer the matter to a special Committee of nine.

On motion, the substitute was laid on the table by a count vote of 166 for to 94 against.

J. M. Walden moved, to refer to the Committee on Episcopacy.

F. W. Evans moved as a substitute, its reference to a special Committee of fifteen, which was laid on the table.

Whereupon J. M. Walden's motion was withdrawn, and the resolution as offered was adopted.

Henry Slicer presented a supplemental report of Mr. Gunn, and offered it as an appendix to the report of the minority of the Book Committee, and asked that certain parts of it be read. But without reading, on motion, it was referred to the Special Committee on the Book Concern. [For Report, see *Appendix 48.*]

S. Allen, of Maine, asked that F. A. Plaisted, a lay delegate, now present, be admitted in place of C. Beale and placed on same Committees.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

H. Ritchie presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Ritchie on Estimate for Superannuated Preachers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to strike out of the Discipline all of sec. 4, chap. i, Part IV, page 253, which requires the Quarterly Conference within whose bounds a superannuated preacher or the widow or child of a deceased preacher may reside to appoint a Committee to estimate the amount necessary to assist such preacher, widow, or child in obtaining a comfortable support.

CENTRAL OHIO.

CENTRAL OHIO.

S. L. Roberts presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Roberts on Responsibility of Members holding Certificates.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to recommend that the Discipline, Part II, chap. ii, art. 5, page 106, be amended by adding after the word "removed," "and to which they

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BALTIMORE.
Eddy on General Conference Elections.

Kynett's substitute.

Laid on the table.

Walden's motion.

Evan's substitute laid on the table.

Walden's motion withdrawn and Eddy's adopted.

F. A. Plaisted admitted.

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DAY.

shall be responsible for their moral and Christian character while holding such certificate," so that the last clause of the answer as amended shall read, " And also to notify of such certificate and removal the pastors of those charges within the bounds of which persons having received such certificates shall have removed, and to which they shall be responsible for their moral and Christian character while holding such certificates."

CINCINNATI.

Secretary to
send a copy
of action to
Missionary
Board.

J. M. Walden moved that the Secretary be instructed to send to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society a certified copy of the changes this Conference proposes in the Constitution of the Society, and the motion prevailed.

DETROIT.

Committee on
Revisals may
make verbal
changes.

CINCINNATI.

J. M. Walden moved that the Secretary be instructed to send to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society a certified copy of the changes this Conference proposes in the Constitution of the Society, and the motion prevailed.

DETROIT.

E. O. Haven presented the following resolution, and it was adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals, who have been instructed to incorporate into the Discipline all changes adopted by this General Conference in the reports of other Committees, have the power to make any verbal changes that they may deem necessary, they reporting the same to this General Conference for approval.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

Jacoby on a
Bishop's resid-
ing in Europe.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

L. S. Jacoby presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy, namely:

Resolved, That we voted to elect eight Bishops with the expectation that one of the Bishops will take up his residence for a part of the ensuing four years in Europe.

ILLINOIS.

Prentice on
Complaints.

ILLINOIS.

W. S. Prentice presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of striking from the Discipline every thing relating to "complaints" found on pages 57 and 59; and if found to be inexpedient to strike out that then said Committee be instructed to define the meaning of the question, "Are there any complaints?"

Wood on Claims
of Presiding
Elders and
pastors.

Preston Wood presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, The salaries of certain Presiding Elders and pastors have been affected by the change of boundary lines; therefore,

Resolved, That the claims of Presiding Elders and pastors shall be valid on the respective fields of labor to which they may have been appointed until the next ensuing session of the Conference to which such fields of labor may have been assigned.

W. E. Johnson presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals, namely :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be directed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Discipline that the word "universal" shall be stricken out of the foot-note on page 150 and the word "general" inserted, so that it shall read, "the one general Church of Christ."

E. H. Waring presented a paper proposing a plan for the election of officers by the General Conference, which, on motion of W. L. Harris, was referred to a special Committee of three.

The Chair appointed as that Committee E. H. Waring, E. Wentworth, and D. Curry, and leave of absence from the Conference room was granted to the Committee.

W. M'K. M'Elfresh presented the following resolution, and it was adopted :

Resolved, That Thursday morning, ten o'clock A. M., May the 23d, be appointed the time to locate the seat of the next General Conference.

KANSAS.

W. K. Marshall presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so changing the address to the congregation immediately preceding the baptism of children, on page 139 of the Discipline, as to have it read as follows:

DEARLY BELOVED: Forasmuch as by the offense of one judgment came upon all men unto condemnation, even so by the righteousness of One the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life; and as our Saviour Christ saith, Suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven, I beseech you to call upon God the Father, through our Lord Jesus Christ, that, having of his bounteous mercy redeemed *this child* by the blood of his Son, he will constantly impart unto *him* the quickening and cleansing influence of the Holy Ghost; that, being a member of the invisible, he may also become a member of the visible Church of Christ, and continue in the same all the days of his life.

KENTUCKY.

Amos Shinkle presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals, namely :

Resolved, That so much of the Discipline as requires a division of the vote by the ministers and laymen be changed by striking out all after the words "as one body." (See Plan of Lay Delegation, ans. 3, last clause, pages 334, 335.)

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DAY.

Johnson on
striking out
the word
"universal."

Plan for Elec-
tions referred
to a Special
Committee.

Committee.

Place for the
next General
Conference to
be determined
next Thurs-
day morning.

KANSAS.

Marshall on the
Address pre-
ceding the
Baptism of
Children.

KENTUCKY.

Shinkle on Sep-
arate Vote.

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DAY.

LEXINGTON.

Muir on Term
of Ministerial
Service.

LEXINGTON.

W. L. Muir presented the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, From the general practice of removing our ministers yearly much embarrassment has been occasioned them; therefore,

Resolved, That the Discipline, Part II, page 90, sec. 13, quest. 3, ans. 3, be made to read as follows: "To fix the appointments of the preachers: *Provided* he shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same station less than three nor more than five years successively, and the Presiding Elders six years."

MINNESOTA.

Nicols on Pre-
siding Elder-
ship.

MINNESOTA.

John Nicols presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, namely:

Whereas, The opinion is entertained by many of our people that the number of Presiding Elders might be greatly reduced without detriment to the interests of the Church, thereby, in a measure, relieving the membership of what many consider a heavy burden; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Discipline, if need be, as to provide for such a reduction in the number of Presiding Elders, as well as to relieve them from the duty of attending all the quarterly meetings, requiring such attendance not often than twice a year; and, further, to make it their duty to give special attention to domestic missions and Church extension, and, in the absence of a Bishop, to perform all the duties of general superintendents within the limits of their respective districts.

NEW HAM-
SHIRE.Stubbs on Sea-
men's Cause.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

R. S. Stubbs presented the following preamble and resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Seamen's Cause, namely:

Whereas, The mariners of the United States have increased during the past thirty years from ninety thousand until now they are five hundred thousand; and,

Whereas, They are without the local organization such as enables landsmen to co-operate for mutual improvements; and,

Whereas, Distinct and special prophecies direct us to expect and labor for their salvation; and,

Whereas, The genius of Methodism gives it peculiar adaptation to reach and benefit this important class of men; and,

Whereas, There is scarcely a single port on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts in which a distinctively Methodist Bethel can be found; and,

Whereas, There is urgent need for such Bethels in New York and Holmes' Hole; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference instruct the Special Committee on Seamen to report to the Committee on Missions what action, in their judgment, should be taken by this General Conference, that the Methodist Episcopal Church may respond to the pressing claims in these or other particular cases.

NEW YORK.

William Goss presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, namely :

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of so restricting the term of ministerial service that no one shall be allowed to remain more than two years successively in the same charge, unless two thirds of the entire officiary of said charge unite in a written request to the Bishop and his council soliciting it.

NORTH INDIANA.

Wm. H. Goode presented the following resolution, and it was adopted, namely :

Resolved, That the necessary traveling expenses of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in attending the meetings of the Board shall be paid from funds in their hands. When there are no funds in the treasury they shall be paid by the Agents of the Book Concern at Cincinnati and the amount charged to said Trustees. This to embrace expenses actually incurred in the past four years.

OREGON.

J. F. Devore presented the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, namely :

Whereas, Wars have existed from time to time for ages past; and,

Whereas, They are not only destructive to life, but unfriendly to the cause of Christ; and,

Whereas, War is a relic of barbarism; and,

Whereas, All national differences have to be arbitrated, even after thousands have been slain; and,

Whereas, The Christian Church has a right to look forward to a time when men shall learn war no more, to a time wars shall cease, and to the complete triumph of Christianity over error throughout the world; therefore,

Resolved, That we favor a Peace Congress where the world may be represented and all differences may be adjusted without the shedding of blood.

ROCK RIVER.

S. A. W. Jewett presented the following named resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern, namely :

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to consider and report upon the propriety of providing for the more efficient supervision of our publishing interests by substituting for the Book Committee two General Boards of Publication,

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DAY.

NEW YORK.
Goss on the
term of Min-
isterial Serv-
ice.

NORTH INDI-
ANA.

Traveling Ex-
penses of the
Trustees of
the Methodist
Episcopal
Church to be
paid.

OREGON.

Devore on
Wars.

ROCK RIVER.

Jewett on
Boards of
Publication.

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DAY.

one at New York and one at Cincinnati, to be composed of laymen and ministers in equal numbers; said Boards of Publication to have full supervision of the business of the Book Concern, each Board having authority to appoint an Auditing Committee from its own members, to whom all the books and accounts of the Book Concern shall be submitted by the Book Agents; said Auditing Committee to hold monthly meetings, and each Board of Publication to meet at least as often as once in three months.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on the Book Concern, if they approve the principle embodied in the foregoing resolution, be further instructed to consider and report upon the propriety of providing for subordinate or auxiliary Boards of Publication, constituted in the same manner as the parent Boards, to be located at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and all other places where periodicals or books are published by authority of the General Conference; said auxiliary Boards of Publication to have supervision of our publishing interests in their several localities, and in all cases to take the place of the Publishing Committee now established.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Allyn on Provisional or Reserve Bishops.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Robert Allyn presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire into the propriety of electing Provisional or Reserve Bishops, one of whom, on the death, superannuation, resignation, or removal of any one of the Bishops now in office, or elected by this General Conference, shall, by the remaining Bishops, be consecrated to take the work of the Bishop whose place shall thus become vacant.

Stoker on Church Corporations.

William Stoker presented the following resolution, which was read and then referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, namely:

Resolved, By the General Conference at Brooklyn assembled, May, 1872, that it be and it is hereby made the duty of each attorney-at-law appointed by the Bishop of the M. E. Church, in each State where such law does not now exist, to apply to the Legislature of such State, at the first session thereof, for a general law for the incorporation of religious societies, and authorizing them to purchase, hold, and convey property as a corporate body under the rules of the Church to which such society belongs.

TROY.

Burdick on Band Organizations.

TROY.

C. F. Burdick presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals, namely:

Whereas, Band organizations for special efforts for the salvation of sinners have become somewhat general in the Church; and,

Whereas, They are in all probability destined to become still more general; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the expediency of giving them an appropriate organic relation in the Church.

UPPER IOWA.

H. Price offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to report a plan for the organization of a Board of Publication in New York and another in Cincinnati, each to be composed of ministers and laymen chosen by the General Conference, and to be the legal successors or assigns of the present Book Agents, and that the Book Agents shall in the future be the executive officers of such Boards of Publication.

R. W. Keeler offered the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the Discipline, page 127, quest. 2, by striking out the word "and" and inserting the word "or;" so that it will read, "What shall be done with our members who shall neglect the public or private means of grace?"

WEST VIRGINIA.

Alexander Martin presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 46 in the Appendix to the Discipline be stricken out—

1. Because it authorizes the pastor to erase, as withdrawn, the names of persons who have not withdrawn; that is, to write what is not always the fact.

2. It virtually makes the Quarterly Conference a grand jury, and after they have found a true bill against an alleged delinquent, and without any trial deprived him of membership, he is still considered as in the Church, and entitled to a trial, and is even generously allowed an appeal to the Quarterly Conference, the very body that first pronounced him guilty.

3. We need nothing but the good old rule of dealing with delinquents, found on pages 127, 128 of the Discipline.

4. The paragraph is only calculated to excuse lazy preachers from the trouble of visiting, and in a Christian spirit admonishing erring members, and thus, it is to be hoped, save them from destruction.

He also presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the letter "s" in the last word of the first line of page 165 of the Discipline be stricken out; so that, instead of "archangels," it will read "the archangel"—

1. Because there is, and in the proper sense of the word there can be, but one archangel.

2. Because the word "archangels" is unscriptural, and does not occur in the Bible. The word "archangel" does, and in both cases refers to Michael, "the archangel."

3. Because the word "archangels" is a detestable invention, adopted by the Jews and Roman Catholics and others from heathenism, and should have no place in the Rituals of the Christian Church.

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UPPER IOWA.

Price on Boards
of Publication.Keeler on Neg-
lecting the
Means of
Grace.WEST VIR-
GINIA.Martin on With-
drawals.Martin on sub-
stituting the
word "Arch-
angel" for
"Archangels."

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DAY.****WEST WISCON-
SIN.****Stillman on De-
cision of Ques-
tions of Law.****WEST WISCONSIN.**

J. E. Stillman presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, Law questions having arisen in the Conference which the Court of Appeals have not the power to decide, their province being only to determine causes appealed from Annual Conferences; therefore,

Resolved, That a Court be created by this Conference in the manner by it to be determined, whose duty it shall be to decide all questions of law that may arise within the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WISCONSIN.**Miller on Mis-
sionary Secre-
taries.****WISCONSIN.**

W. G. Miller presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be instructed to inquire and report as to the number and relation of the Missionary Secretaries.

**Miller on a Sys-
tem of Church
Revenue.**

He also presented the following preamble and resolution, and asked its reference to a special Committee of three; but, on motion, it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, Many Churches are more or less embarrassed in their finances, and many are on the "mission" list, and all would be helped by a more perfect system of Church revenue; and,

Whereas, There are different systems now in operation claiming great excellence, some of which have proved very successful, increasing the revenues of the Churches adopting the same from twenty-five to fifty per cent., thereby relieving some of friction and raising others from mission to self-sustaining Churches; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate this subject, and report to this body their conclusions.

WYOMING.**Olmstead on
Bishops and
Book Com-
mittee.****WYOMING.**

D. C. Olmstead presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Discipline as to dispense with the concurrence of the Bishops with the Book Committee in order to the removal of an Editor or Agent from office in the interval of the General Conference.

**Hampton Rich
admitted in
place of J. W.
Stone.**

At the request of the Michigan delegation, Hampton Rich, who had been absent, took his place in the Conference and on the Committees in place of J. W. Stone.

C. R. Brown was placed on the Special Committee on the Book Concern, and H. Rich was placed on the Committee on Itinerancy in place of C. R. Brown.

S. A. W. Jewett moved that the order of business be suspended to take up resolutions in reference to the Episcopacy, now on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

The roll of Standing and Special Committees was called for reports, and the following were presented:

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DAY.

Change in Com-
mittees.

Motion to take
up Resolu-
tions on Epis-
copacy lost.

Standing Com-
mittees Re-
port.

BOUNDARIES.

G. B. Jocelyn presented Report No. II of the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries:
Report No. II.

J. M. Walden moved to recommit the report, with instructions to report at the same time the boundaries of all Conferences lying within the same State, and the motion prevailed.

Walden's mo-
tion to re-
commit car-
ried.

G. B. Jocelyn moved that so much of Report No. I, presented May 14, as fixed the boundary of Arkansas Conference, be adopted.

Arkansas Con-
ference.

W. M'K. Hester moved to recommit the report, with instructions to report the boundaries of all the Conferences at the same time and in one report, but the motion was lost.

Hester's motion
to recommit
with instruc-
tions lost.

E. H. Waring moved that the report be recommitted, but the motion did not prevail.

Waring's mo-
tion to re-
commit lost.

W. R. Davis moved to amend by connecting the Indian country with the Kansas instead of the Arkansas Conference.

Davis's amend-
ment.

W. H. Gillam moved to lay the amendment on the table, which prevailed by a count vote—ayes, 155; nays not counted.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

And then the report of the Committee on the boundaries of Arkansas Conference was adopted, as follows:

Arkansas Conference shall include the State of Arkansas and the Indian country west of the State.

G. W. Woodruff moved that the Committee on Boundaries be instructed, in case of a division of sentiment in respect to the boundaries of any given Con-

Committee on
Boundaries
to report the
vote in case
of a division.

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DAY.

Special Committee on
Order of Elec-
tions report.

ference, to report the state of the vote in the Committee to the General Conference, and the motion prevailed.

The Special Committee on the Order of Elections reported the following rules for the election of General Conference officers, namely:

The Special Committee on the Order of Elections begs leave to report as follows:

Resolved, 1. That the Chair shall appoint twelve tellers to receive and count the votes cast in the election of officers to be elected by the General Conference.

Resolved, 2. The tellers shall take the vote of each delegation in the order of Conferences, and shall announce the name of each voter, and the name so announced shall be checked on the list of delegates by the Secretary.

Resolved, 3. That when the vote has been cast in any ballot the said tellers, with three Secretaries of the General Conference, shall retire to count the vote.

Resolved, 4. That they be directed to separate the ballots into three lots, and four tellers and one Secretary shall count each lot. They shall then ascertain the vote cast for each person, and the total vote cast, and report the same through the President to the General Conference.

And the report was adopted.

Motion to con-
fine members
within the
bar during
voting laid
on the table.

It was moved, that while the voting is in progress no one shall be allowed, other than delegates, to sit within the bar of the Conference, but the motion was laid on the table.

MISSIONS.

Missions: Re-
ports Nos. II
and IV.

Reports Nos. II and IV were presented, and, on motion of D. Curry, adopted, as follows:

REPORT NO. II.

The Committee on Missions would report that,

Whereas, Resolutions from the South-western German and India Conferences, asking for the continued unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the matter of a close organic relation between our home and foreign mission work, and also a memorial from members of the Cincinnati Conference, asking exactly the opposite, have been referred to us; therefore,

Resolved, That while the General Conference expresses no opinion concerning the question of a universal Methodist Episcopal Church, we judge that the time has not come for the separation of our mission work from its intimate relation to the Church.

REPORT NO. IV.

The Committee on Missions respectfully report:

We have carefully considered the petitions referred to us as to the division of our Missionary Society, and we request the General Conference to adopt the following:

Resolved, That the proposed separation of our home from our foreign missionary work is not expedient.

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DAY.

Report No. III of this Committee was presented, and laid on the table under the rule.

Report No. III
laid on the ta-
ble.

BOOK CONCERN.

T. M. Eddy presented Report No. I, and it was Book Concern:
Report No. I. adopted as follows:

REPORT NO. I.

The Committee has considered carefully the memorial of Mrs. H. Z. Ross, praying that the Book Agents at Cincinnati be directed to release the estate of her deceased husband, the late Rev. W. Z. Ross, from the claim held against it by the Book Concern, and recommend that the claim be referred to the Agents, with full power to act according to their discretion.

H. Z. Ross.

Similar action is recommended in reference to the claims held by the Book Agents against Rev. Charles Atkinson, of Illinois.

Charles Atkin-
son.

The memorial presented by Rev. John V. R. Miller, of North Indiana Conference, and referred to this Committee, recites that by the action of the General Conference of 1868 several charges were detached from his district and placed in another Conference, that his salary as Presiding Elder was thereby reduced three hundred and twenty-five (325) dollars, and that said reduction occasioned him the gravest embarrassment, from which he has been unable to extricate himself. He further represents that he is heavily in debt to the Western Book Concern beyond his ability of payment, and prays the General Conference to relieve him by directing the Book Agents to cancel the claims they hold against him to the extent at least of the loss he sustained by action of the General Conference.

John V. R. Mill-
er.

The Committee report:

1. That the action of the General Conference of 1868 was regular, and affords no ground sufficient to warrant the abrogation of the claims of the Book Concern upon the memorialist.

2. That inasmuch as the memorialist prays for such further relief as the General Conference may be able to grant, the Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Agents of the Western Book Concern be authorized to compound the claims held against the Rev. John V. R. Miller according to their judgment in the premises.

He also presented Report No. II, which was laid Report No. II
laid on the ta-
ble. on the table under the rule.

EDUCATION.

Report No. I was presented, and, on motion of S. D. Brown, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Education: Re-
port No. I laid
on the table.

After singing the doxology, J. P. Durbin, of Philadelphia, pronounced the benediction, and the Conference adjourned.

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EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

The Conference met this morning, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Joseph M. Trimble, of the Ohio Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Aid to the Secretaries in counting the ballots.

David A. Stewart, of Black River, admitted in place of Barney Whitney.

Joseph L. Morse, of Maine, admitted in place of Charles Munger.

Payne Pettibone, of Wyoming, admitted in place of Ziba Bennett.

Election of Bishops taken up.

Tellers appointed.

W. L. Harris moved the appointment of three members of the Conference to aid the Secretaries and tellers in counting the ballots cast in the election of Bishops. The motion prevailed; whereupon W. F. Mallalieu, J. F. Marley, and C. C. Stratton were appointed.

At the request of the delegation of Black River Conference, David A. Stewart, reserve delegate, was admitted to a seat in the Conference in place of Barney Whitney, who was granted leave of absence, and also placed on the same Committees.

At the request of the delegation of Maine Conference, Joseph L. Morse, reserve delegate, was admitted to a seat in the Conference in place of Charles Munger, and placed on the same Committees.

At the request of the Wyoming delegation, Payne Pettibone was admitted to a seat in the Conference in place of Ziba Bennett, and placed on the same Committees.

On motion of J. M. Trimble, the special order of the day, namely, the election of Bishops, was then taken up.

The Chair announced the names of the following persons as tellers, namely:

Henderson Ritchie,	B. I. Ives,
John B. Quigg,	Otis Gibson,
Wm. G. Queal,	W. K. Marshall,
Nathaniel G. Taylor,	W. Deering,
Wm. R. Woodward,	J. J. Hight,
James F. Chalfant,	J. Nicols.

Not more than eight to be chosen.

On motion of J. M. Trimble, it was ordered that if more than eight persons should receive a majority of

the votes cast, the eight having the highest number should be declared duly elected.

Amos Shinkle presented the following resolution, namely :

Resolved, That every ballot cast for the election of Bishops shall contain eight names, and that any ballot having a less number shall not be counted by the tellers.

George G. Reynolds moved to amend by adding the words, "that any ballot containing more than eight names shall be rejected." Reynolds's
Amendment

On motion, the resolution and amendment were laid Both laid on on the table.

S. D. Brown moved that if more than eight names appear on any ballot, the first eight shall be counted, provided that the same names shall be counted but once, and it prevailed. If more than
eight names
are on one
ballot the
first eight
only shall be
counted.

On motion of H. Slicer, it was ordered that if the tellers find two or more tickets folded together offered as a single ballot, the whole shall be rejected. If two tickets
are folded to
gether both
shall be re
jected.

Thomas J. Thompson moved that a majority of all the votes cast be required to elect, and the motion prevailed. Majority of all
votes cast
necessary to a
choice.

R. W. Thompson, a lay delegate of the Indiana Conference, moved that the laymen demand that in the election of Bishops the two orders vote separately. R. W. Thomp
son moved
that the Lay
men demand
a separate
vote.

Pending a discussion by the laymen of the question, John S. M'Calmont raised the point of order, that on a call for the separate vote of the two orders, discussion is not in order. Chair decides
that a motion
for a separate
vote must be
taken with
out debate.

The Chair decided the point to be well taken; whereupon an appeal to the Conference was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the ruling of the Chair was sustained. Appeal from
decision of
Chair. Decision sus
tained and
approved.

The roll of laymen was then called, with the following result, namely :

Ayes—Albright of Philadelphia, Albright of Pittsburgh, Baldwin, Bates, Beadle, Burr, Berkley, Bishop, Bonner, Bradley, Brownfield, Campbell, Claflin, Cooley, English, Evans, Fish, Hammer, Harlan, Hoyt, Lane, Logan of Illinois, M'Calmont, Mallalieu, Owen, Pettibone, Price, Reynolds, Rogers, Slavens, Stillman, Ayes.

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**Shinkle's mo
tion that
every ballot
shall contain
eight names.**

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Noes.

Strong, Tasker, Taylor of Lexington, Thompson of Indiana, Wells of Mississippi, Woodward—37.

Noes—Abernethy, Ashcom, Beale, Benton, Berry, Brown of Genesee, Brown of Michigan, Bruehl, Bundy, Coldwell, Carter, Childs, Comstock, Cordozo, Cornell, Corwin, Critchfield, Davisson, Decker, Deering, De Pauw, Dickhart, Dillingham, Dobbins, Ebbert, Elmore, Faber, Fairchild, Funk, Garrett, Gavitt, Goodrich, Groo, Hackedorn, Harris, Hill, Holloway, Hosford, Hubbard of East Genesee, Hubbard of West Virginia, Ives, Jones, Keller, Kimball, Klippel, Lawrence, Lewis of Minnesota, Logan of West Virginia, M'Intosh, M'Williams, Miller, Moore, Moses, Nicols, Patton, Petrie, Plaisted, Phillips, Quinn, Ramsey, Rich, Root, Saxe, Schurmeier, Shaw, Shinkle, Shoveler, Sigler, Stewart, Stoker, Sprague, Taylor of Holston, Thomas, Thompson of Georgia, Wardwell, Wells of Troy, West, Wilson, Wright—79.

Absent.

Absent or not voting—Blaisdell, Callahan, Haskins, Landry, Lewis of Missouri, Muzzy, Pond, Rountree, Sanford, Smith of Liberia, Smith of Oregon, Smith of South-west German, Tourgee—13.

Motion lost.

The votes in favor of demanding a separate vote of laymen were 37, and against it 79; so the motion was lost not one third voting in favor of it.

Ballot cast.

The roll of the Conferences was then called, the tellers received the ballots of the delegates, and with three of the Secretaries, the three members appointed by the Conference retired to count the votes.

Bishop Richardson takes leave of Conference.

On motion of A. S. Hunt the order of business was suspended, and Bishop Richardson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, was introduced, and addressed words of farewell to the Conference.

Reports from Standing Committees.

The regular call for reports from Standing and Special Committees was then resumed, and the following Reports were presented, namely :

Education: Report No. II.
Baker University.

Report No. II of the Committee on Education was read, and adopted as follows :

REPORT NO. II.—BAKER UNIVERSITY.

The Committee on Education would respectfully report back the papers relating to Baker University which were referred to it, and suggest that said papers be sent to the Board of Education.

Report No. III, from the same Committee, was presented, read, and adopted as follows:

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REPORT NO. III.

The Committee on Education, having carefully considered the memorial of the Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland, relating to the establishment of a school within the limits of said Conference, would report the following resolutions:

Report No. III.
School in Ger-
many and
Switzerland.

Resolved., 1. That we deeply sympathize with our brethren in Germany and Switzerland in their efforts to secure educational advantages to the Methodist youth of those countries.

Resolved., 2. That we trust great success may attend the efforts of Rev. L. S. Jacoby, D.D., to collect funds to aid the educational institutions of our Church in Germany and Switzerland, and that we cordially recommend him to the sympathies and benevolence of our entire Church in America.

Report No. IV, from the same Committee, was read, Report No. IV.
laid on the table under the rule, and ordered to be printed.

On motion, the rules were suspended in order to receive a paper from Thomas Carlton, the Book Agent, in response to the report of John Lanahan.

Thomas Car-
lton's response
to John Lan-
ahan.

It was moved that it be referred to the Special Committee on the Book Concern without reading.

Moved to refer
without read-
ing.

J. B. Maxfield moved that this motion be laid on the table, and the motion prevailed.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Pending the reading of the paper, G. W. Woodruff moved that the reading be suspended to admit a motion for an afternoon session.

Motion for aft-
ernoon ses-
sion.

A. Harmount moved to lay this motion on the table, and the motion prevailed.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

On motion, the time of the session was extended.

The paper of Thomas Carlton was then read, and referred to the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

Paper then read
and referred.

[For Paper, see *Appendix 46.*]

During the reading of the paper, D. H. Ela moved to suspend its further reading, and refer it to the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

Motion to sus-
pend the
reading.

J. B. Maxfield moved that this motion lie on the table, and his motion prevailed.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

John Evans rose to a question of privilege, and asked leave to file a protest in reference to the action of the Conference on the question of a separate vote of ministers and laymen in the election of Bishops, but leave was not granted.

Laymen's Pro-
test.

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port No. V.

On motion of G. Haven, the regular order of business was suspended, and Report No. V from the Committee on Missions was presented and read.

On motion of L. Hitchcock, the rule requiring proposed changes in the Discipline to lie over for twenty-four hours before action is had on them was suspended, and the report was then adopted, as follows:

MISSIONS—REPORT NO. V.

**Woman's For-
eign Mis-
sionary Society.**

Having carefully considered the papers referred to us on the subject of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we recommend the following:

Resolved, 1. That we hereby recognize the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as an efficient agency in the spread of the Gospel, and that we encourage our sisters to prosecute their work with no other restrictions than at present, and that they be permitted to publish their Report in connection with the Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, 2. That we recommend that pastors report the amount raised in their several charges by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and that such report be published in the General Minutes.

Resolved, 3. That we recommend that all real estate in foreign lands belonging to this Society be held for it by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as trustee in trust.

Revisals: Re-
port No. I.

The Committee on Revisals presented Report No. I, and it was adopted, as follows :

REVISALS—REPORT NO. I.

**Code of Ecclesi-
astical Juris-
prudence.**

The Committee on Revisals, to whom was referred a resolution on the appointment of a commission on law, respectfully report the following, and recommend its adoption by the General Conference:

Resolved, That the Bishops be and are hereby requested to appoint a Commission of six persons, three ministers and three laymen, whose duty it shall be to prepare gratuitously a succinct code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and procedure, embracing the general principles applicable to Church trials, which code shall be reported to the next General Conference.

Report No. II.

The same Committee also presented Report No. II, which was read, and laid on the table under the rule.

F. A. Hester moved that the Conference do now adjourn, which motion was lost.

On motion of H. C. Dickhaut, Report No. I of the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts was taken up and read.

William Nast moved to amend by transferring the work of editing tracts from the Editor of the Monthly Magazine to the Editor of the Apologist.

A motion to lay this amendment on the table was lost.

**Sunday-Schools
and Tracts:** Re-
port No. I.**Nast's Amend-
ment.**

J. Rothweiler moved as an amendment to the amendment, that the words "Family Library" be stricken from the report.

On motion, this amendment was laid on the table.

William Nast's amendment was then lost by a count vote of 177 to 177, and the report was adopted, as follows:

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS—REPORT NO. I.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the papers on the reorganization of the German Sunday-School Publishing Department of the Western Methodist Book Concern, have considered the same, and present the following:

In consideration of the importance and the pressing necessity of the Sunday-school work, and in compliance with the unanimous desire of the various German Conferences and German Sunday-School Conventions, and in consideration of the fact that, by granting the petitions of said Conferences and Conventions, we do not create an office for a new man, but simply divide the editorial force employed on German publications, making each personally responsible for his own work, and in consideration of the fact that the expenses to be incurred are reasonably moderate, therefore we present the following change, to be made in the Book of Discipline, Part V, sec. 6, paragraph 6, item 7, so as to read:

"There shall be an editor who shall have charge of the Christian Apologist and German publications of the General Catalogue; and also an editor who shall have charge of the monthly family magazine, the Sunday-School Bell, the Family Library, and other Sunday-school publications and tracts."

On motion of William Lawrence, the regular order of business was suspended, and the Report of the Special Committee on the Relation of the Benevolent Institutions of the Church to the General Conference was taken up.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

J. B. Wakeley was excused for to-morrow's session, and L. H. King, a reserve delegate, was admitted to his seat.

E. K. Hosford, of South-eastern Indiana Conference, was granted leave of absence, and J. H. V. Smith was admitted to his seat after to-day.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Relation of Benevolent Institutions of the Church to the General Conference was then read and adopted, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The special Committee "appointed to consider and report concerning the relations of our various benevolent societies to the authorities of the Church, and whether any action is necessary, and

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Rothweiler's
Amendment
lost.
Nast's Amend-
ment lost.

German Editors
and Publica-
tions.

Report of Spe-
cial Commit-
tee on Benevo-
lent Soci-
ties.

Wakeley ex-
cused. King
admitted.

Hosford has
leave of ab-
sence. Smith
admitted.

Report read and
adopted.

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if so what, to place them under the full control of the General Conference," has considered the subject stated, and now

REPORT

that there are five benevolent societies which have received the sanction of the General Conference, and with which it is more or less remotely connected, to wit:

1. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of New York;
2. The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania;
3. The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of New York;
4. The Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of New York; and,
5. The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of New York.

The corporation organized under a general law of Ohio, known as the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, does not seem to come within the inquiry directed to be made by the Committee.

The two corporations, constituting what is known as "the Book Concern," do not fall within the inquiry directed to be made by the Committee.

The Chartered Fund is controlled by a corporation, but it is not a benevolent society within the meaning of the resolution under which the Committee was appointed.

The "Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," incorporated under a general law of the State of Ohio, is a benevolent society, but it is not in any respect under the jurisdiction or control of the General Conference.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The government of the corporation known as "The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and the management of its property, business, and affairs, are vested in a board of twelve trustees, of whom six are by its charter required to be ministers, including two Bishops, and six to be laymen, all so arranged that the terms of office of four of the trustees expire and are to be filled by the General Conference at each quadrennial session. This arrangement, secured by the charter, places the corporation under full control of the General Conference, and no further action is necessary for that purpose,

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the corporation known as "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" are by its charter vested in a Board of Managers to be annually elected at a meeting of the Society, to be called for that purpose, and held in the City of New York at such time and on such notice as the Board of Managers, for the time being, shall previously prescribe.

The members of the Board are elected by members of the Society, and the members of the Society are those persons who become such by the payment of twenty dollars or more to its funds.

The General Conference has no legal connection with the Society, except only that by the charter it is provided that the Corresponding Secretaries of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference, and shall hold their offices for four years, and until their

successors are elected, and that in case of vacancy the Bishops shall elect their successors to hold till the ensuing General Conference.

But as the whole management is vested in the Board elected by members of the Society, the Corresponding Secretaries are powerless to represent any interest of the Church or of the Conference independent of the will of the Board. It is evident, too, that the multitude of members of the Society, scattered widely in all parts of the country, either cannot or will not participate in the election of a Board of Managers. It is equally evident that local combinations are liable to be formed each year to change the management of the corporation, and obtain control of its great resources. We do not express or intimate any doubt of the judicious and faithful management of the Society, but it is high time to close the door against the possibility of danger in the future. The provision of the charter, that the Board of Managers "shall have such other power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the corporation in conformity with the constitution of the Society as it now exists, or as it may"—in the manner therein provided—"be from time to time amended," gives no adequate security for the proper management of the corporation. The constitution can "not be altered except by the concurrence both of the General Conference, and of the Board of Managers."

The General Conference, as the supreme legislative authority of the Church, and having in charge all its great interests for the diffusion of Christian civilization, should have a controlling power in all the missionary operations carried on in the name and behalf of the Church. The act of incorporation is subject to a general law, which declares that "the charter of every corporation that shall hereafter be granted by the Legislature shall be subject to alteration, suspension, and repeal, in the discretion of the Legislature." To place this corporation under the control of the General Conference, it will be proper to procure an act of the Legislature to amend the charter so as to provide that the Board of Managers shall be elected by the General Conference. In this respect the charter of the Board of Education furnishes a model which would seem to secure stability and proper management.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

Under the charter and constitution of the Church Extension Society, the management and disposition of its affairs and property are vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of thirty-five laymen, a majority being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty ministers of the Church. The Board of Managers are elected annually by members of the Society, who are composed of "such members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church as shall contribute not less than one dollar per annum toward the promotion of the general purposes of the Society." All officers of the Society other than members of the Board are appointed by the Board, except that by the terms of the constitution it is declared that "the Corresponding Secretary shall be appointed by the General Conference. . . . Should a vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the office until the next ensuing annual meeting, when a joint meeting of the Bishops, General Committee, and Board of Managers shall fill the vacancy."

The preamble to the charter contains a recital that a large number of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church have agreed to associate themselves together in the formation of a society, to carry out certain objects thereinafter set forth under the supervision and direction of the General Conference. If the General Conference

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should prescribe directions, and the managers of the Society should deem it inexpedient to pursue them, a fine opportunity would be afforded for litigation.

The constitution of the Society can be altered, not inconsistent with the charter, and is made binding on the officers and managers; but no alteration can be made without the united action of the Board and the General Conference.

The mode of electing the Board of Managers has all the objectionable features of elections in the Missionary Society, and the plan of filling vacancies in the office of Corresponding Secretary is complicated and unsatisfactory, since neither the Bishops nor any representatives of Church authority controls it.

We have no reason to doubt the judicious and faithful management of this corporation. But it is practically independent of all Church authority in the management of its affairs.

The remedy is by an amendment of the Charter so as to provide that the General Conference shall elect and perpetuate a Board, and for the filling of vacancies in the recess of the Conference by the appointment of the Bishops. To this the existing corporation would doubtless consent. If difficulties are found in the way in this respect, an independent corporation can be created subject to the General Conference.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The organization and management of the Tract Society are regulated by a charter and constitution substantially similar to the Missionary Society. The same objections exist alike to both, and the same remedy should be alike applied.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

The Sunday-School Union is in the same condition substantially as the Missionary Society, and the same remarks are equally applicable to both.

The Committee are required by the resolution appointing them "to consider and report concerning the relations of our various benevolent societies to the authorities of the Church," etc.

We have done so.

We find that the powers of some of these benevolent corporations might be profitably enlarged and liberalized. Under proper limitations, they might be made more useful if authorized to receive money on payment of life annuities.

The right to hold certain offices is limited to laymen and ministers. No law of the Church prohibits women from being ministers. As such they can hold offices to which ministers are eligible. But women should be equally eligible to all offices to which laymen are eligible.

The time has gone by when persons should be excluded from Church offices on account of race, color, or sex. And when women are admitted to office in Church corporations, the way will be open to give them a just share of the employment in every department of the Book Concern, and in all the enterprises which promote temporal and spiritual good.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Bishops are hereby directed to take such measures as they may deem proper to secure by law such form of organization of the various benevolent corporations of the Methodist Episcopal Church as will place all under the full control of the General Conference.

Daniel Curry moved that this same Special Committee be instructed to report to this Conference full

Boards of Directors for the various benevolent societies, as provided for in the report.

Wm. Lawrence moved as an amendment that the Bishops, instead of the Special Committee, shall make these nominations.

D. Curry moved to lay this motion on the table, but it did not prevail.

The amendment then prevailed, and the original motion, as amended, was carried.

On motion of R. S. Foster, it was ordered that the protest of John Evans and others in reference to the action of the Conference on the question of a separate vote in the election of Bishops be received, read, and entered on the Journal.

Oliver Hoyt moved that when the Conference adjourn it adjourn to meet at half-past three o'clock to-day, and the motion prevailed.

J. K. Burr, of Newark Conference, was granted leave of absence for the day, and Stacy W. Hilliard was admitted to his seat.

John Evans then presented the following protest, and it was read and entered on the Journal :

PROTEST.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ROOM, May 21, 1872.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE:—We, lay delegates, who thought it right to record our names for a separate vote of the two orders in the election of Bishops, respectfully protest against the proceeding this morning by which we were placed in a false light. After one speech for the movement and two speeches against it, we were required to vote in silence, and not allowed a word of explanation.

We further protest against our votes being regarded as in any sense hostile or antagonistic to our ministers, and we challenge those who voted against us to a contest in our love and esteem for them.

JOHN EVANS,	SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN,
B. R. BONNER,	OLIVER HOYT,
JAMES W. L. SLAVENS,	D. M. BATES,
HIRAM PRICE,	GEORGE G. REYNOLDS,
CHARLES ALBRIGHT,	THOMAS MALLALIEU,
THOMAS T. TASKER,	RICHARD W. THOMPSON,
WILLIAM R. WOODWARD,	CHARLES ALBRIGHT,
WILLIAM A. BURR,	H. S. LANE,
W. H. H. BEADLE,	JOHN BROWNFIELD,
I. A. HAMMER,	DAVID CAMPBELL,
E. H. ROGERS,	JAMES STRONG,

W. N. BERKLEY.

George G. Hackedorn moved that other laymen be permitted to sign this protest if they so desired, and the motion prevailed.

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Bishops to nominate Boards.

Protest of John Evans and others.

Conference to meet at half past three P. M.

Burr has leave of absence. Hilliard admitted.

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DAY.*Morning.*Freedmen: Re-
port No. I.
Lawrence's
Amendment.

On motion of J. M. Walden, Report No. I of the Committee on Freedmen was taken up and read.

Wm. Lawrence presented the following resolution as an amendment to the report, and the amendment was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishops shall take the necessary measures to procure an act of incorporation which shall carry out the objects of the Constitution.

Laid on the
table.

On motion of W. R. Clark, the whole subject was laid on the table.

African Coloniz-
ation.

At the suggestion of Bishop Janes, the subject of African colonization was referred to the Committee on Freedmen for consideration.

Bishops Elect-
ed.

The tellers then reported the vote for the election of Bishops, and the Chair announced the result, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 408. Necessary to a choice, 205.

Thomas Bow-
man, William
L. Harris,
Randolph S.
Foster.

Thomas Bowman received 293 votes, William L. Harris received 270 votes, and Randolph S. Foster received 232 votes, and they were declared duly elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. After the doxology was sung the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Janes.

Afternoon.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Ames in the chair.

T. J. Thompson, of Wilmington Conference, conducted the usual religious services.

Freedmen: Re-
port No. I.

On motion, Report No. I of the Committee on Freedmen, and as amended, was taken up and adopted as follows:

FREEDMEN—REPORT NO. I.

The Committee on Freedmen recommend to the General Conference the following action:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists for the official recognition of the Freedmen's Aid Society be granted, and that said Society be and hereby is recognized as a regular constituted Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church under the following preamble and constitution, namely:

Whereas, The usefulness and success of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South requires the maintenance and success of various grades among the freedmen; and.

Whereas, There is no specific provision by benevolent organization in our Church to meet this special educational work of the freedmen; we, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, do therefore organize this Society under the following Constitution, with the name and for the purpose therein declared:

"ARTICLE I.

"This organization shall be known as the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

Constitution of
the Freed-
man's Aid
Society.

"ARTICLE II.

"Its object shall be to labor for the education and special aid of freedmen and others, especially in co-operation with the Missionary and Church Extension Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"ARTICLE III.

"The contribution of one dollar during any year, and attendance at the annual meeting, shall constitute a member of this Society.

"Any person contributing twenty dollars (\$20) to its treasury shall be an honorary member; any person contributing one hundred dollars (\$100) shall be an honorary manager; any person contributing five hundred dollars (\$500) shall be a patron.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Sec. 1. There shall be a Board of Managers, consisting of one minister and one layman from each of the mission districts, appointed quadrennially by the General Conference, on the nomination of the delegates of the Annual Conferences within said districts respectively.

"Sec. 2. The Board of Managers shall, during the session of the General Conference by which they are appointed, organize by the election of a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Secretary, who shall also be officers of the Society. And they shall at the same time, and annually thereafter, elect an Executive Committee of nine persons, the majority of whom shall reside in the city of Cincinnati, to which Committee the business of the Society shall be intrusted during the interim between the meetings of the Board. The members of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Managers, and all officers of the Society, shall hold their office until their successors are appointed.

"ARTICLE V.

"Sec. 1. The General Conference, at each of its sessions, shall elect a Corresponding Secretary for the term of four years, whose office shall be in the city of Cincinnati, and who shall be a member *ex officio* of the Executive Committee. In the event of a vacancy this office shall be filled by the Board of Managers.

"Sec. 2. The Agent of the Western Methodist Book Concern shall be the Treasurer, with such Assistant Treasurers as the Executive Committee may designate.

"Sec. 3. The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer shall annually make an exhibit of the transactions and condition of the Society to the Annual Conferences, and a Quadrennial Report to the General Conference.

"ARTICLE VI.

"There shall be an annual meeting of the Society at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine, and also of

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAT.
Afternoon.

the Board of Managers at the same time and place, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, to which an exhibit of the transactions of the Executive Committee shall be presented.

"ARTICLE VII."

"The General Conference shall have power to amend this constitution by a majority vote."

Resolved, That the Bishops shall take the necessary measures to procure an act of incorporation which will carry out the objects of this constitution.

Episcopacy:
 Report No. V.

Report No. V of the Committee on Episcopacy was presented, read, and adopted as follows :

EPISCOPACY—REPORT NO. V.

Tenure of the
Episcopal Of-
fice.

The Committee on Episcopacy respectfully report to the General Conference :

That in their judgment it is inexpedient to make any change in the tenure of the episcopal office, or in the mode of consecrating Bishops.

The Committee also recommend that no action be taken in support of the memorials referred to them asking that an elder, elected to preside in an Annual Conference in the absence of a Bishop, be authorized to ordain preachers eligible to the office of Deacon and Elder.

Time and place
 for Ordina-
 tion of Bish-
 ops.

J. M. Trimble presented the following resolution, and it was adopted, namely :

Resolved, That a Committee of three, chosen by the Committee on Episcopacy, be associated with the Committee of Arrangements and the presiding Bishops to arrange for the time and place of ordaining the Bishops elected at this session of the General Conference.

Appeals: Re-
 ports Nos. II,
 III, and IV.

Reports Nos. II, III, and IV of the Committee on Appeals were presented, read, and entered on the Journal, as follows :

APPEALS—REPORT NO. II.

Appeal of J. S.
 Moore.

J. S. Moore, a member of the Southern Illinois Conference, was tried by said Conference on charges of immorality and undisciplinary conduct, and was expelled from the Church, from which decision he took an appeal to the General Conference.

The Committee on Appeals have inquired into this case, and have ordered that the case of J. S. Moore be remanded to the Southern Illinois Conference for a new trial.

**Appeal of Rich-
 ard May.**

Richard May, a member of the California Conference, was tried by said Conference on charges of immorality, and was expelled from the Church, from which decision he appealed.

The Committee on Appeals, having inquired into this case, have ordered that the case of Richard May be remanded to the California Conference for a new trial.

REPORT NO. III.

B. D. Palmer, a member of the Newark Conference, was tried by said Conference on the charge of dishonesty in business transactions, and was expelled by said Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which decision he appealed to this body.

The Committee on Appeals, having inquired into the case, in view of the desire on the part of both the Conference and the appellant for a new trial of the case, have ordered that the case be remanded for a new trial.

REPORT NO. IV.

T. B. Taylor, a member of the Kansas Conference, was tried by said Conference on charges of holding and disseminating doctrines contrary to our articles of religion, and was by said Conference expelled from the M. E. Church, from which decision he appealed to this General Conference.

The Committee on Appeals have inquired into this case, and have ordered that it be remanded for a new trial.

Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy was presented, read, and laid on the table under the rule.

Itinerancy: Report No. I.

Report No. II of the Committee on Boundaries was taken up, and Item No. 1, pertaining to the Rocky Mountain Conference, was read and adopted as follows:

Boundaries: Report No. II.

The Rocky Mountain Conference shall include the Territories of Utah, Idaho, and Montana, and that portion of Wyoming Territory not included in the Colorado Conference.

On motion of William M'K. Hester, the remaining portion of the report was laid on the table, and the Conference proceeded to vote for five additional Bishops.

Election of Bishops.

The roll of Conferences was then called, and the tellers received the ballots of the delegates.

On motion, it was ordered that when ballots are cast with names other than the proper given names of the parties, the tellers shall use their discretion in counting them.

Tellers have discretion in certain cases.

On motion of A. M. Osbon, it was ordered that the tellers sit with closed doors while counting the vote, and report through the President to the Conference.

Tellers to sit with closed doors.

The tellers and Secretaries then retired to count the ballots.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson, delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, then addressed the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson addressed the Conference.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
Appeal of B. D.
Palmer.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Motion to take
up Report
No. II on
Church Ex-
tension laid on
the table.

Motion to ad-
journ lost.

Boundaries:
Report No. II.
Black River.

Minority Re-
port.

A. J. Phelps's
amendment.

Laid on the
table.

Chicago Ger-
man, North-
west German,
Central Ohio.

A. J. Kynett moved to suspend the order of business in order to take up Report No. II of the Committee on Church Extension, but the motion did not prevail.

R. A. Caruthers moved that the Conference adjourn, but the motion was lost.

The consideration of Report No. II of the Committee on Boundaries was then resumed, and G. B. Jocelyn moved to adopt so much of said report as pertains to the Black River Conference.

A. J. Phelps presented a minority report, signed by himself and four others, which was then read, on motion of J. S. M'Murray.

On motion of T. M. Eddy, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That in considering the reports on boundaries it shall be in order, where there are differences between the delegates of Conferences interested, for each party to have thirty minutes, when the debate shall close and the vote be taken, but not so as to exclude motions for amendments or a substitute, as in other cases, but the vote shall be taken on amendments or substitute without debate.

A. J. Phelps moved as an amendment to the report of the majority, that the boundaries of the Black River Conference remain unchanged.

On motion of L. D. White, the whole matter relative to Black River Conference was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for eleven o'clock tomorrow.

Items Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of this report, relating to the Chicago German, North-west German, and Central Ohio Conferences, were read and adopted as follows:

The Chicago German Conference shall include all the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River, and that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing through the city of Bloomington; also excepting the territory now in the South-west German Conference, and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport, and that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the counties of St. Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski counties.

The North-west German Conference shall include the State of Minnesota, and that part of the State of Iowa north of an east and west line passing through the city of Clinton, and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the bounds of the Chicago German Conference.

Central Ohio Conference shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North Ohio Con-

ference; on the south by the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, to the west line of the Ohio Conference, yet so as to exclude St. Paul's Charge, in Delaware and Milford, and to include Marysville; thence to the west line of the State of Ohio, by the north line of the Cincinnati Conference, and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio.

Item No. 6, relating to the Colorado Conference, Colorado.
was read and adopted.

But on motion of E. H. Waring, the motion to adopt was reconsidered, and the item was recommitted.

On motion of D. Curry, the order of business was suspended, and Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up and read. State of the Church: Report No. II.

H. Slicer moved to amend so as to make attendance on class-meetings obligatory, by inserting the old chapter of the Discipline on that subject. Slicer's Amendment.

On motion, the amendment was laid on the table, and, Laid on the table.
on further motion, the report was laid on the table.

The tellers reported, and the Chair announced the result of the ballot as follows: Election of Bishops.

Whole number of votes cast, 400; necessary to a choice, 201.

Isaac W. Wiley received 256 votes, and Stephen M. Merrill received 223 votes, and they were declared duly elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Isaac W. Wiley, Stephen M. Merrill.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Scott.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.

The usual religious services were conducted by Enoch G. Wood, of the South-eastern Indiana Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions, morning and afternoon, was read and approved.

At the request of the Cincinnati delegation, Philip P. B. Swing admitted.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.

L. W. Pond
excused and
T. Kniel ad-
mitted.

Election of
Bishops.

Ballot cast.

Samuel Barnes
has permis-
sion to print
certain cor-
rections in
Daily Advo-
cate.

State of the
Church: Re-
port No. II
taken up.

Martin's
Amendment.

Peirce's Substi-
tute.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Bishops
elected.

Edward G. An-
drews,
Gil-
bert Haven.

Election of
Bishops.

mitted to the seat hitherto occupied by John M. Phillips, a reserve delegate, and was appointed to the same Committees.

At the request of the New England delegation, Lucius W. Pond was excused for the remainder of the session, and Thomas Kniel, a reserve delegate, was admitted to his seat and appointed to the same Committees.

On motion of Benjamin R. Bonner, the order of business was suspended, and the Conference proceeded to ballot for three additional Bishops.

The tellers thereupon received the ballots of the delegates, and, together with three of the Secretaries and the three persons appointed to assist the Secretaries, retired to count the ballots.

Samuel Barnes arose to a question of privilege, and leave was granted him to print certain corrections and explanations in the Daily Advocate.

On motion of Daniel Curry, the regular order of business was suspended, and Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up.

Gideon Martin moved to amend by striking out ans. 2 to quest. 3, namely: "2. A report of the condition of his class shall be presented by the leader at each meeting of the Quarterly Conference."

William C. Peirce moved as a substitute, that "a report of the condition of his class shall be presented by each leader quarterly, in writing, to his pastor, who shall report the same to the Quarterly Conference."

On motion of John W. Weakley, the substitute was laid on the table by a count vote of 163 for and 68 against.

Pending the further discussion of the subject the tellers reported, and the Chair announced the result of the ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 404; necessary to a choice, 203.

Edward G. Andrews received 236 votes, and Gilbert Haven received 209 votes, and they were declared duly elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The tellers then received the ballots of the delegates for one Bishop, and, together with the three

Secretaries and the three assistants, again retired to count the ballot.

The consideration of the pending report was then resumed, and John A. Klein moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "at each meeting of the Quarterly Conference," and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "to the pastor in the Leaders and Stewards' meeting."

Jacob Rothweiler moved, as a substitute, to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Revisals.

On motion of N. L. Brakeman, the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of Daniel Curry, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table by a count vote of 200 for, number against not counted.

It was moved that the whole subject lie on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

On motion, the original amendment was laid on the table.

The previous question was then called for, but the call was not sustained.

Pending the further consideration of the subject the tellers again reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 401; necessary to a choice, 201. Jesse T. Peck having received 205 votes, was declared duly elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The consideration of the pending subject was then resumed.

Charles J. Albright moved that the time of the session be extended, but the motion did not prevail.

William Lawrence moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed, but the motion was lost by a count vote of 138 for to 187 against.

On motion of Thomas M. Eddy, the whole subject was laid on the table, and the special order of the day, namely, the reception of fraternal delegates from the General Conference of the Evangelical Association in America, was taken up.

On motion of Thomas M. Eddy, the time of the session was extended.

**May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.**

Ballot cast.
Report No. II
continued.
Klein's Amend-
ment.

Rothweiler's
Substitute.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Amendment to
the Amend-
ment laid on
the table.

Motion to lay
on the table
lost.

Amendment
laid on the
table.

Call for the
Previous
Question
not sustained.

Bishop elected.

Jesse T. Peck.

Report No. II
resumed.

Motion to ex-
tend the ses-
sion lost.

Motion to in-
definitely
postpone lost.

Report No. II
laid on the
table.

Reception of
Fraternal
Delegates.

Session ex-
tended.

May 22.NINETEENTH
DAY.Evangelical As-
sociation Ad-
dress read.Rev. R. Dubs
and Rev. T.
Bowman in-
troduced, and
addressed the
Conference.

The address of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association in America was presented and read, and the Revs. R. Dubs and T. Bowman were severally introduced, and addressed the Conference. [For Addresses, see *Appendix* 34, 35, 36.]

On motion, Conference adjourned. The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Cyrus Nutt, of Indiana Conference.

May 23.TWENTIETH
DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by Francis Hodgson, of Central Pennsylvania Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

At the request of the Tennessee delegation, Thos. H. Coldwell was granted leave of absence.

J. H. V. Smith, a lay delegate of the South-eastern Indiana Conference, was placed on the Committees which E. K. Hosford had hitherto served.

EAST GENESEE.

Secret Societies.

EAST GENESEE.

K. P. Jervis presented a memorial on Secret Societies, signed by J. P. Bennett and twelve others, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. Also, a memorial from Rochester, on change of Conference relation, signed by N. L. Button and nine others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WYOMING.R. Nelson has
leave of ab-
sence, and H.
Wheeler ad-
mitted.Indebtedness to
the Book
Concern.**WYOMING.**

Reuben Nelson was granted leave of absence, and Henry Wheeler was admitted to his seat.

W. H. Olin presented a memorial from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Great Bend concerning a certain indebtedness to the Book Concern, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

DES MOINES.

P. F. Bresee presented a memorial from W. Z. Robinson and thirty-one others concerning the Episcopacy, and it was referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

Joseph Knotts presented a petition for a new Hymn Book, signed by W. Z. Robinson and thirty-one others, and it was referred to the special Committee on that subject.

MAINE.

MAINE.

S. Allen presented a resolution concerning making laymen eligible to the office of Book Agent, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

S. Allen on
Book Agents.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA.

J. C. Kimball, lay delegate from Georgia Conference, was granted leave of absence, and Coke A. Ellington, a reserve lay delegate, was admitted to his seat and took his place on the Committees.

J. C. Kimball
has leave of
absence.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

CENTRAL NEW
YORK.

A. J. Phelps presented a remonstrance against change of boundaries, signed by E. G. Bush and twenty-one others, and one signed by C. Phillips and eleven others; both papers being referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

B. S. Wright presented the following remonstrances against a change of Conference boundaries, to wit: one signed by W. F. Purington and seventy-nine others; one signed by E. H. Gillett and nineteen others; one signed by Harris Wilbur and forty others; one signed by Joseph Witherston and forty others; one signed by L. E. Elmer and thirty others; one signed by A. J. Grant and forty others; and they were referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

B. I. Ives presented a remonstrance on boundaries, signed by George W. Cody and thirty others, which was referred to the same Committee.

Boundaries.

MAY 23.TWENTIETH
DAY.**NEW HAMP-****SHIRE.**

Book Concern.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

R. S. Stubbs presented a memorial on the Book Concern, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Boundaries.

J. Pike presented a petition of G. Herrick and twenty-two others concerning a change of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Dinsmore on
Higher Insti-
tutions of
Learning.

C. M. Dinsmore presented a resolution against multiplying our higher institutions of learning, and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

Papers referred
to the Bishops.

A. M. Osbon returned certain papers concerning the Articles of Religion from the Committee on Itinerancy, and asked their reference to the Bishops, and they were so referred.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Report from the
Drew Theo-
logical Semi-
nary.

R. S. Foster presented a report from the Drew Theological Seminary, which was referred to the Committee on Education. [For Report, see *Appendix 57.*]

Boundaries.

William Goss presented a protest against change of boundaries, signed by William N. Nelson and others, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NEW YORK
EAST.

NEW YORK EAST.

Boundaries.

Oliver Hoyt presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conferences of Second Avenue, Twenty-seventh-street, Alanson, and Thirty-seventh-street Churches, New York, concerning boundary lines, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ERIE.

ERIE.

Temperance.

R. H. Hurlburt presented a memorial from the Chenango Valley Preachers' Association on the subject of Temperance, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

UPPER IOWA.

UPPER IOWA.

Appeal of E. A.
Hill.

The petition of Rev. E. A. Hill was returned from the Committee on Itinerancy, and it was referred to the Committee on Appeals.

NEBRASKA.

William A. Burr presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That on page 56, sec. 3, chap. i, Part II, of the Discipline, the word "superannuated" be inserted after the word "traveling" in the third line, so as to read as follows: "Of all the traveling, superannuated, and local preachers," etc.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Wm. Cooper presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Cooper on
Youths' Li-
brary, etc.

Resolved, 1. That our Youths' Library shall be put into varied forms of binding, and that the method of selling them by numbers instead of titles shall be done away with; and that all of the books in said Catalogue that can be put upon the General List shall be subject to the usual discount, as provided for in the General Catalogue.

Resolved, 2. That we disapprove of putting such books as are intended for the masses or the ministry in expensive bindings, but that every thing that can be done to cheapen our literature without injury to ourselves should be faithfully attended to.

Resolved, 3. That we do most earnestly request that those persons who have our tract interest in charge shall give us tracts which will prove acceptable to the people, such as pictorials, on good paper, clean type, and lively matter; and that we will adopt such means as will give our tract literature more general distribution.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

W. M'K. M'Elfresh presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

M'Elfresh on
Salaries of the
Families of de-
ceased Bish-
ops.

Resolved, That the Book Committee be respectfully requested to report to this General Conference the amount of salary allowed for the annual support of the families of our deceased Bishops.

CENTRAL OHIO.

CENTRAL OHIO.

A. Harmount presented the following preamble and resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Harmount on
Methodist
Church Un-
ion.

Whereas, The organic union of all the Methodist bodies in the United States is, in our judgment, greatly to be desired; and,

Whereas, We are already ONE in doctrine, experience, practice, general usages, and principles; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we will use our best endeavors to consummate the aforementioned union.

May 23.

TWENTIETH
DAY.

NEBRASKA.
Burr on Super-
annuated
Preachers.

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops of our Church, together with one minister and one layman for each Bishop, be constituted a commission to treat with any and all Methodist bodies which may be willing to treat with us on the subject of organic union.

Resolved, 3. That this General Conference now appoint the ministers and laymen to co-operate with the Bishops as the aforementioned commission.

Resolved, 4. That this commission be and is hereby clothed with full power to begin, continue, and complete such union.

Harmount on
Trustees.

A. Harmount also presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to define the meaning of the word "Trustees," found in Part II, chap. i, sec. 3, page 59, third line from the top, and say whether this approval refers to Trustees elected by the Quarterly Conference, or those elected under the old form of deed, where all vacancies are filled by the Board of Trustees.

Harmonizing
different parts
of the Disci-
pline.

Resolved, 2. That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the necessity of so changing the Discipline on page 38, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 1, and Part III, chap. i, sec. 5, pages 127 and 128, and also page 41, Part I, chap. ii, sec. 2, as to reconcile these different parts:

1. In receiving members. Attendance on class-meeting is not made a condition of membership in the Church. (Page 38, chap. ii, sec. 1.)

2. On pages 127 and 128 it is made a condition of membership, and the person violating this condition is liable to be expelled from the Church.

3. On page 41, Part I, chap. ii, sec. 2, more is required of children than of adults; attendance for six months on class-meeting being required of them as a condition of membership in the Church.

Roberts on rais-
ing the char-
acter and re-
ducing the
price of
Church lit-
erature.

S. L. Roberts presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Whereas, By the transfer of the support of our Bishops from the Book Concern to the people our publishing interests are not only relieved of a great financial burden, but afforded an increased facility for improvement; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Book Agents be and they hereby are requested to elevate the New York Christian Advocate to a literary standard unsurpassed by any religious weekly in the country.

Resolved, 2. That our Books Agents be and they hereby are requested to reduce the cost of our books and periodicals, so that it may not only be successfully said that Methodist publications are unsurpassed for literary merit, but that they are furnished to the masses as cheap or cheaper than any other religious publications in the world.

DETROIT.

Papers re-re-
ferred.

DETROIT.

E. O. Haven returned a paper from the Committee on Revisals, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NEW JERSEY.

J. B. Dobbins presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending ans. 2 to quest. I, page 90, of the Discipline, by adding, "Provided, that no district shall consist of less than forty-five appointments," so that the answer shall read, "To form districts according to his judgment: *Provided*, that no district shall consist of less than forty-five appointments."

INDIANA.

John Kiger presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to take into consideration the propriety of instructing the editor of the Discipline to so change the plan of the Quarterly Conference questions that the questions of each Quarterly Conference shall be printed separately instead of the form in which it now stands. (See Discipline, pages 59 and 60.)

DETROIT.

G. B. Jocelyn presented the action of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society in reference to boundary lines in New York city, and it was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the following resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That paragraph 2, sec. 6, Part V, page 252 of the Discipline be amended so as to allow the choosing of laymen as Agent and Assistant Agents by changing these words: "These shall be chosen from among the traveling preachers, and shall be members of such Conferences as they with the approbation of the Bishop may select," so that it shall read: "And these, if chosen from among the traveling preachers, shall be members of such Conferences as they with the approbation of the Bishop may select."

Resolved, 2. That paragraph 6, sec. 6, Part V, page 254 of the Discipline be so amended as to read: "There shall be an Agent and an Assistant Agent to conduct the Western Book Concern in Cincinnati, who shall manage the business in the Western country so as to co-operate with the Agents at New York, and who, if they are traveling preachers, shall be members of such Conference as they with the approbation of the Bishop may select."

Resolved, 3. That in paragraph 7, sec. 6, Part V, page 257 of the Discipline, the words "traveling ministers" be changed to "persons."

Resolved, 4. That paragraphs 10 and 11, sec. 6, Part V, page 260 of the Discipline be so amended as to permit laymen to be members of the Publishing Committees of the Pittsburgh and Pacific Christian Advocates.

May 23.

TWENTIETH
DAY.NEW JERSEY.
Dobbins on
Districts.

INDIANA.

Kiger on ques-
tions for
Quarterly
Conferences.

DETROIT

Boundaries.

Jocelyn on
Laymen for
Book Agents.

May 23.TWENTIETH
DAY.Benjamin
Hypes ad-
mitted in
place of E.
Callahan.CENTRAL ILLI-
NOIS.
Chaffee on
Boundaries.

Benjamin Hypes, a lay reserve delegate of Southern Illinois Conference, was admitted to a seat in the Conference in the place of E. Callahan, and took his place on the Committees.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

F. M. Chaffee presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, That the Committee on Boundaries be instructed to so change the boundaries of the Illinois Conference as to place Normal in the Central Illinois Conference.

Hunter on the
words "Holy
Catholic
Church."

William H. Hunter presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of striking out the words in the baptismal ritual on page 150, Part IV, quest. 2, "Holy Catholic Church," and insert in their places the words, "The Universal Church of Christ."

MINNESOTA.Change of Dis-
cipline.**MINNESOTA.**

David Brooks presented a petition from N. Lathrop asking for changes in the Discipline, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW JERSEY.**NEW JERSEY.**King on a corps
of Confer-
ence Exam-
iners.

I. D. King presented the following resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing that a corps of Conference examiners be elected by each Annual Conference for the term of four years, who shall have charge of examinations upon the course of study prescribed by the Bishops "to be pursued by candidates for the ministry for the term of four years."

MINNESOTA.**MINNESOTA.**Stillwell on
Woman's
Work in the
Church.

J. E. Stillwell presented the following preamble and resolution, and they were referred to the Committee on the Itinerancy, namely:

Whereas, Believing in the efficiency of woman as an agency of the Church in carrying on its work for the conversion of the world, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the question and report to this Conference some plan for securing the aid of said agency more generally in the work of the Church, and to determine their legal place in the ministry of the same.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Revisals, namely:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of so changing the Discipline, Part III, chap. 1, paragraph 7, page 131, in reference to taking depositions to be used in the trial of ministers or members of the Church so as to secure the following objects:

1. That no deposition shall be allowed when the witness lives within the bounds of the pastoral charge or district where the proceeding is had, unless said witness is sick or about to remove out of the bounds of said charge or district.

2. No deposition shall be allowed on the trial unless the pastor or Presiding Elder before whom the trial is pending is duly notified of the time and place of taking it.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

N. Shumate presented a memorial from the citizens of St. Joseph, Missouri, asking the establishment of a branch Book Depository in that city, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book Depository in St. Joseph, Mo.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

I. Corwin presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Corwin on separate vote.

Resolved, That ans. 3 to quest. 1, chap. i, of Part II of the Discipline be and the same is hereby altered so that it shall read as follows:

Ans. 3. At all times when the General Conference is met it shall take two thirds of the whole number of ministerial and lay delegates to form a quorum for transacting business. The ministerial and lay delegates shall sit and deliberate together as one body, but on any proposition to make, alter, or amend any rule or regulation of the Discipline they shall vote separately whenever such separate vote shall be demanded by one third of the members present of either order, in which case the concurrent vote of both orders shall be necessary to complete an action.

On motion of L. Hitchcock, the order of business was suspended to receive a report from the Committee on Revisals.

Order of business suspended to receive Reports.

E. O. Haven presented Report No. IV from the Committee on Revisals, which was read and laid on the table under the rule.

Revisals: Report No. IV.

The Chairman of the Committee on Appeals presented Report No. V of said Committee as follows:

Appeals: Report No. V.

W. G. Fowler, a member of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been tried by said Conference on charges of imprudence and falsehood, and having been expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church by said Conference, he appealed to the General Conference.

Appeal of W. G. Fowler.

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Depositions.

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.

The Committee on Appeals have inquired into this case, and have voted that the decision of the Missouri Conference in the case of W. G. Fowler be affirmed. *L. SCOTT, President.*
E. A. MANNING, Secretary.

Ohio.

OHIO.

Critchfield on
reducing the
number of
General Con-
ference Dele-
gates.

L. Critchfield presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to prepare and report a plan to diminish the number of delegates to the General Conference, to equalize the number of ministerial and lay delegates, and to abolish the right to vote by separate orders.

Place of hold-
ing the next
General Con-
ference.

Saint Louis,
Missouri,
chosen.

On motion, the special order of the day, namely, the fixing the seat of the next General Conference, was taken up, and Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Columbus, and St. Louis were severally put in nomination, and St. Louis, having received a majority of votes, was selected.

The Committee on Episcopacy made the following report:

Ordination of
Bishops.

The Committee appointed to arrange for the time and place of ordination of the Bishops elected have to report that the ordination take place in the Conference room Saturday morning, May 25, at half past ten o'clock.

Invitation from
the Simpson
Church.

Pending the consideration of the report, an invitation from the Board of Trustees of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church was presented and read, inviting the General Conference to hold the ordination services in said Church.

Curry's
Amendment.

Daniel Curry moved to amend the report by striking out the words "in the Conference room," and by inserting "Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church."

Laid on the ta-
ble.

A. J. Endsley moved to lay the amendment on the table, and the motion prevailed by a count vote of 200 for, votes against not counted.

Weakley's
Amendment
laid on the
table.

J. W. Weakley moved to fix the hour at half past two o'clock P. M. instead of half past ten A. M.

On motion, this amendment was laid on the table.

Amendment to
hold the serv-
ices on Sab-
bath laid on
the table.

It was moved as an amendment that the services take place at half past two o'clock P. M. on Sunday next, but this motion was laid on the table by a count vote of 171 to 132.

J. S. Smart moved the previous question, but the call was not sustained.

B. I. Ives moved to amend the report by substituting Friday instead of Saturday, which motion prevailed by a count vote of 154 for to 149 against.

The report as amended was then adopted.

J. M. Walden moved that the thanks of this General Conference be tendered to the Trustees of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church for their courteous offer of the use of their Church for the ordination services, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of D. Curry, Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up and read.

F. Hodgson moved to amend by striking out the word "sub" as prefixed to the word "pastor."

Pending which motion, J. W. Weakley moved to lay the whole subject on the table until the Committee on Revisals should present their report on the subject, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of W. C. De Pauw, Report No. II of the Committee on Church Extension was taken up and read.

Pending the consideration of the report, R. S. Foster rose to a question of privilege, and was at his own request excused from the chairmanship of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence.

T. Tasker moved to amend the first section of the report by inserting after the word "Conference" the words, "two thirds of whom shall live in Philadelphia or its vicinity."

On motion of Amos Shinkle, this amendment was laid on the table.

At this stage of the proceedings, W. L. Harris, Secretary of the General Conference, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and, on his nomination, George W. Woodruff was elected Secretary by acclamation.

Robert Allyn, Secretary of the Committee on Itinerancy, announced that J. T. Peck had resigned the chairmanship of said Committee, and that A. M. Osbon had been duly elected to fill the vacancy.

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Call for Pre-
vious Ques-
tion not
sustained.

Friday substi-
tuted for
Saturday.
Report adopted.

Thanks to the
Trustees of
the Simpson
Church.

State of the
Church: Re-
port No. II.

Hodgson's
Amendment.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Church Exten-
sion: Report
No. II.

R. S. Foster
excused from
the Chair-
manship of
the Commit-
tee on Frat-
ernal Corre-
spondence.

Tasker's
Amendment.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

William L.
Harris re-
signs the
Secretaryship
of the Gen-
eral Confer-
ence and Geo.
W. Wood-
ruff elected
his successor.

Jesse T. Peck
resigns the
Chairman-
ship of the
Committee
on Itiner-
ancy and A.
M. Osbon
elected in
his stead.

May 23.TWENTIETH
DAY.

B. Baldwin has leave of absence, and J. W. Randolph, reserve delegate, was admitted to his seat.

J. B. Middleton has leave of absence, and E. W. Jackson admitted.

A. Harmount placed on the Committee on Episcopacy.

P. Kuhl has leave of absence.

J. E. Latimer has leave of absence.

S. Baldwin, lay delegate of Baltimore Conference, had leave of absence, and J. W. Randolph, reserve delegate, was admitted to his seat.

J. B. Middleton, of South Carolina, was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session, and E. W. Jackson was admitted to his seat and took his place on the Committees, except as to Boundaries, in which A. Webster took his place.

A. Harmount was placed on the Committee on Episcopacy in place of W. L. Harris.

P. Kuhl, of the South-west German Conference, was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session on account of affliction in his family, and John Schlagenhauf was placed on the Committee on Boundaries in his stead.

J. E. Latimer, of East Genesee Conference, was granted leave of absence for a few days.

Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced by J. F. Wright, of Cincinnati Conference.

May 24.TWENTY-FIRST
DAY.**FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24.**

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by William H. Hunter, of Central Illinois Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

A. C. Gregg, reserve delegate from Central New York Conference, was admitted to a seat in the place of Jesse T. Peck, who had been elected a Bishop.

T. M. Eddy presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, The Rev. William L. Harris, D.D., LL.D., Secretary of the General Conference since 1856, has resigned said office to enter upon the duties of a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Whereas, He has performed the laborious, complicated, and sometimes delicate duties of his position in a manner highly satisfactory to this body; and,

Whereas, He has thoroughly systematized the details of our varied proceedings, has collated and edited our Journal with rare

A. C. Gregg admitted in place of Jesse T. Peck.

Resolutions relating to the retiring Secretary.

ability, and by his readiness and tenacious memory has often saved much valuable time in our deliberations; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference highly appreciates the services of Dr. Harris, and hereby tenders to him its hearty thanks; and that we, the members of the body, trust that he may be as successful in the Bishop's chair as he has been at the Secretary's table.

Resolved, 2. That a copy of this action, signed by the five present Bishops and the Secretaries, be furnished to Dr. Harris.

I. S. Bingham moved to take up the report of the Committee on Boundaries, so far as it relates to the Black River Conference, and make it the order of the day for Saturday morning at ten o'clock. The motion prevailed.

Report on
Boundaries
concerning
Black River
Conference.

It was announced that Alexander Martin had been elected Chairman of the Committee on Education in place of Thomas Bowman.

Alex. Martin
Chairman of
Committee on
Education.

At the request of the New York delegation, Lucius H. King was admitted to the seat made vacant by the election of R. S. Foster to the episcopacy.

L. H. King ad-
mitted in
place of R. S.
Foster.

J. B. Wakeley was granted leave of absence for tomorrow, and requested that Z. N. Lewis, a reserve delegate, should be admitted to a seat in his absence. This request was not granted.

J. B. Wakeley
excused.

Stacey W. Hilliard, of the Newark Conference, was admitted to the seat made vacant by the election of I. W. Wiley to the episcopacy.

S. W. Hilliard
admitted in
place of I. W.
Wiley.

James Lynch, the delegate from the Mississippi Conference, having arrived, was assigned the seat heretofore occupied by Moses Adams, a reserve delegate, and was placed on the Committees on Missions, Itinerancy, and Appeals.

James Lynch
admitted in
place of Mo-
ses Adams.

L. C. Matlack, having returned to the Conference, resumed his seat, which had been temporarily occupied by William M. Daily.

L. C. Matlack
resumes his
place.

M. H. Mendenhall, of North Indiana Conference, was admitted to the seat made vacant by the election of Thomas Bowman to the episcopacy, and was placed on the Committee on Education.

M. H. Menden-
hall admitted
in place of
ThomasBow-
man.

J. B. Merwin, of New York East Conference, was admitted to the seat made vacant by the election of Edward G. Andrews to the episcopacy, and was assigned to his place on the Committees.

J. B. Merwin
admitted in
place of E. G.
Andrews.

William Butler, of New England Conference, was

W. Butler ad-
mitted in
place of Gil-
bert Haven.

May 2-4.
TWENTY-FIRST
DAY.

W. H. Goode
Chairman of
the Commit-
tee on Mis-
sions.

Joseph Wykes
admitted in
place of W. L.
Harris.

Reports re-
ceived

On General Con-
ference Dis-
tricts; Book
Concern, No.
II; Trustees
of the M. E.
Church; Re-
visals, No.
III; Appeals,
No. VI; S.
S. and Tracts,
Nos. II and
IV; State of
the Church,
Nos. III and
IV; Ameri-
can Bible
Society; In-
surance; Fra-
ternal Rela-
tions.

Episcopacy:
Report No.
VI. — Resi-
dences of the
Bishops.

Martin's
Amendment
laid on the
table.

Nesbit's
Amendment
laid on the
table.

Evans' Amend-
ment laid on
the table.

Hester's
Amendment
lost.

Call for the
Previous
Question sus-
tained, and
the Report
adopted.

admitted to the seat made vacant by the election of Gilbert Haven to the episcopacy, and was assigned to his place on the Committees.

It was announced that William H. Goode had been elected Chairman of the Committee on Missions in place of Gilbert Haven.

Joseph Wykes, of Central Ohio Conference, was admitted to the seat made vacant by the election of William L. Harris to the episcopacy, and was assigned to his place on the Committee on Missions.

The following reports from Committees were received, and, by order by the Conference, were laid on the table for printing, to wit :

Report from the Special Committee on General Conference Districts; Report No. II of the Committee on the Book Concern; Report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Report of the Committee on Revisals, No. III; Report of the Committee on Appeals, No. VI; Reports of the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts, Nos. II and IV; Reports Nos. III and IV of the Committee on the State of the Church; Report of the Committee on the American Bible Society; Report of the Committee on Insurance of Church Property; Report of the Committee on Fraternal Relations.

The Report No. VI of the Committee on Episcopacy was then presented, and a motion was made for its adoption.

Gideon Martin moved that Omaha be stricken from the report. The motion was laid on the table.

S. H. Nesbit moved to recommit the report, with instructions to substitute Pittsburgh for Omaha or Council Bluffs. The motion was laid on the table.

John Evans moved to strike out Omaha and insert Denver. This motion was laid on the table—ayes 215, noes not counted.

William M'K. Hester moved to strike out Saint Paul and insert Louisville. The motion did not prevail.

Charles Albright called for the previous question, and the call was sustained; thereupon the report of the Committee was adopted as follows :

The Committee on Episcopacy respectfully report that in their judgment one of the newly-elected Bishops should reside at or near each of the following places:

San Francisco,	Chicago,
Saint Louis,	Cincinnati,
Boston,	Council Bluffs or Omaha,
Atlanta,	St. Paul,

and that they should select their residences from the places named according to their seniority in official position.

L. C. Queal moved to reconsider the adoption of the report, and, on motion of B. R. Bonner, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

May 24.
TWENTY-FIRST
DAY.

Motion to re-
consider laid
on the table.

Pending this last motion, the Chair decided a point of order to the effect that the motion to lay on the table was properly before the Conference. J. W. Weakley appealed from this decision, on the ground that the motion to lay on the table was not before the Conference, because the previous motion to reconsider had not been stated by the chair, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a count vote of 198 to 96.

Decision of
Chair appeal-
ed from and
sustained.

The Report No. IV of the Committee on the Book Concern, in relation to the election of Secretaries for the Missionary Society and Church Extension Society, was presented.

Book Concern:
Report No. IV.

J. S. Smart moved, as a substitute, that Tuesday next be the time fixed for the election. The motion was laid on the table.

J. S. Smart's
Substitute laid
on the table.

J. J. Wright offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the report:

J. J. Wright's
Substitute.

Resolved, 1. That Monday, the 27th inst., at ten o'clock, be fixed upon as the time for the election of the Editors of our Church periodicals.

Resolved, 2. That Tuesday, the 28th inst., be fixed upon as the time for the election of the Secretaries of the Church Extension Society, and any other elective officers not previously elected. And that the hour fixed be ten o'clock A. M.

Pending the consideration of which, on motion, the order of the day was taken up, namely, the consecration of the Bishops elect.

Order of the day
taken up.

At this moment the Bishops elect, accompanied by their presenters, entered the Conference room, and Bishop Ames began the service of consecration by reading the Collect.

Consecration of
the Bishops
Elect.

May 24.
**TWENTY-FIRST
DAY.**

The Epistle was read by William H. Hunter, of Central Illinois Conference, and the Gospel by Thomas J. Thompson, of Wilmington Conference.

William H. Goode and John A. Gere presented Thomas Bowman, D.D.

John P. Durbin and Alexander Harmount presented William Logan Harris, D.D., LL.D.

John Miley and John W. Lindsay presented Randolph Sinks Foster, D.D., LL.D.

Jonathan T. Crane and Erastus Wentworth presented Isaac William Wiley, D.D.

Joseph M. Trimble and Luke Hitchcock presented Stephen Mason Merrill, D.D.

Henry Bannister and Albert S. Hunt presented Edward Gayer Andrews, D.D.

Erastus O. Haven and Frederick Upham presented Gilbert Haven.

George Peck and Dallas D. Lore presented Jesse Truesell Peck, D.D.

The charge was read, and the examination conducted by Bishop Janes, who also led in the *Veni Creator Spiritus.*

The prayer was then offered by Bishop Ames.

The imposition of hands and presentation of the Bible were conducted by Bishop Janes in the case of Thomas Bowman and William L. Harris; by Bishop Scott as to R. S. Foster and I. W. Wiley; by Bishop Simpson as to S. M. Merrill and E. G. Andrews; and by Bishop Ames as to Gilbert Haven and Jesse T. Peck; they being assisted in each case by Bishop Morris and the other Bishops and Elders present.

Bishop Janes made the concluding prayer, and, after the singing of the doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Morris. And thus

Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D., Rev. William Logan Harris, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Randolph Sinks Foster, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Isaac William Wiley, D.D., Rev. Stephen Mason Merrill, D.D., Rev. Edward Gayer Andrews, D.D., Rev. Gilbert Haven, and Rev. Jesse Truesell Peck, D.D., were severally consecrated and set apart to the office and work of Bishops or Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. M'K. Hester moved that the Conference do now adjourn, but the motion did not prevail.

On motion of G. W. Clarke, the consideration of Report No. IV of the Committee on the Book Concern was resumed, and the substitute offered by J. J. Wright was laid on the table.

The previous question was then ordered, and the report of the Committee was adopted, as follows:

The Committee on the Book Concern, which was instructed to report to the General Conference the time and order of the Election of General Conference officers other than Bishops, begs leave to report :

At our session on Thursday, May 23, we received a communication from the Standing Committee on Missions, asking that the order of elections, to be fixed by us, be so constructed that the Secretaries of the Missionary Society may be elected first in order of time. After deliberation, this Committee hereby recommend that the request be granted by the General Conference, and that said election of Secretaries of the Missionary Society be the special order for Saturday, May 25, at eleven o'clock A. M., and the election of the Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society be had at the same time.

On motion of J. M. Walden, it was ordered that the election of the Secretary for the Freedmen's Aid Society take place at the same time.

The Court of Appeals presented the following:

A. J. Kirkpatrick, a member of the Iowa Annual Conference, having been located by said Conference on charges of falsehood and unchristian conduct, from which decision he appealed to the General Conference, the Committee on Appeals have inquired into this case, and have ordered that the decision of the Conference be reversed.

L. SCOTT, *President,*
E. A. MANNING, *Secretary.*

BROOKLYN, May 23, 1872.

J. B. Wakeley asked the Conference to reconsider their action in not admitting Z. N. Lewis to fill the vacancy occasioned by his absence to-morrow. T. M. Eddy moved to reconsider, and the motion prevailed, and Z. N. Lewis was admitted to a seat in the Conference during the absence of J. B. Wakeley.

The Committee on Education reported a resolution concerning a Day of Prayer for Colleges. The paper was laid on the table to be printed.

The Conference then adjourned with the doxology, the benediction being pronounced by Father Boehm.

May 24.
TWENTY-FIRST
DAY.

Book Concern :
Report No.
IV.
Wright's Sub-
stitute laid on
the table.

Secretary of
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

Appeal of A. J.
Kirkpatrick.

Z. N. Lewis ad-
mitted.

Report of Com-
mittee on Ed-
ucation on
Day of Prayer
for Colleges.

MAY 25.TWENTY-SECO-
OND DAY.**SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25.**

The Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by Stephen Allen, of the Maine Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

W. Lawrence has leave of absence, and J. W. Hiett admitted in his stead.

Report on
Boundaries,
Black River.

Motion to lay
on the table
lost.

Fraternal Rela-
tions: Ameri-
can Baptist
Home Mis-
sionary Soci-
ety.

Boundaries re-
sumed.

Olin's motion to
recommit.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Knott's mo-
tion.

^{*}Laid on the ta-
ble.

Minority Re-
port not
adopted.

William Lawrence, of Central Ohio Conference, was granted leave of absence, and John W. Hiett, a reserve lay delegate, was admitted to his seat and placed on the Committees.

On motion of L. D. White, the order of the day was taken up, to wit, the report of the Committee on Boundaries, so far as it relates to the Black River Conference.

G. B. Jocelyn moved to lay the pending motion on the table; that is to say, a motion to adopt the minority report, which was made when the subject was before the Conference several days ago. The motion to lay on the table did not prevail—yeas, 67; nays, 114.

A. S. Hunt, from the Committee on Fraternal Relations, asked, as a question of privilege, that the Conference fix Monday, at half-past eleven o'clock, to receive delegates from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. The request was granted.

The consideration of the minority report on Boundaries was resumed, and, on motion, I. S. Bingham and B. I. Ives were each granted five minutes additional time to speak to the Conference on the subject.

William H. Olin moved to recommit the subject to the Committee on Boundaries.

The motion was laid on the table.

Joseph Knott's offered an amendment that the Black River and Central New York Conferences be united.

On motion of J. T. Simmons, the amendment was laid on the table.

The motion to adopt the minority report was then lost by a vote of 155 yeas against 162 nays.

J. R. Bryan moved that the report of the Committee, so far as it relates to the boundaries of the Black River Conference, be adopted.

W. G. Queal moved that Oswego County be placed in the Black River Conference. The motion was laid on the table.

J. W. Lindsay moved that the report be recommitted. This motion was laid on the table—216 yeas; nays not counted.

A. J. Kynett moved to refer the whole subject to a special Committee of fifteen, but the motion was laid on the table by a vote of 184 to 121.

On the call of C. A. Holmes, the previous question was ordered.

L. C. Queal called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not sustained, and the report of the Committee was then adopted as follows, to wit:

The Black River Conference shall include, together with Rose Circuit, that part of the State of New York west of Troy Conference not embraced in the East Genesee Conference, as far south as the Erie Canal, and all the societies on the immediate banks of the canal, except Utica, Canastota, Montezuma, and Port Byron.

G. W. Wells moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted, and J. S. M'Calmont moved to postpone for the present the motion to reconsider, and the motion to postpone prevailed.

F. G. Hibbard offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That for the settlement and better arrangement of Conference boundaries, this General Conference do hereby authorize a Commission for the Genesee, East Genesee, Central New York, Black River, Wyoming, and Troy Conferences, to consist of seven members from each Conference, to be elected by the said Conferences severally, who shall, after mature counsel with their respective Conferences in regular Conference session, meet and arrange the boundaries of these several Conferences; and their decision in the case shall be final: *Provided*, that this plan shall receive the approval of the above Conferences, or a majority of them, in order to make it valid.

At this point the order of the day was taken up, to wit, the election of three Missionary Secretaries. Before the ballot was taken, the Committee on Missions, as a question of privilege, presented Report No. VI, which was read, and, on motion of J. M. Trimble, the rule requiring one day to intervene before any prop-

May 25.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Black River.

Queal's Amendment laid on the table.

Lindsay's motion to recommit laid on the table.

Kynett's motion for a special Committee laid on the table.

Previous question ordered.

Report adopted.

Black River.

Hibbard on Special Commission on Boundaries in New York.

Election of Secretaries of the Missionary Society.

May 25.TWENTY-SEC-
OND DAY.

osition for a change in the Discipline can be voted upon was suspended, and the report was then adopted as follows, to wit :

MISSIONS—REPORT NO. VI.

Missions: Re-
port No. VI
adopted.

The Committee on Missions recommend that the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the Missionary Society be so changed that it shall read as follows:

ART. IV.—*Corresponding Secretaries.*

There shall be three Corresponding Secretaries appointed by the General Conference. They shall be subject to the direction and control of the Board of Managers, by whom their salaries shall be fixed and paid. They shall be exclusively employed in conducting the correspondence of the Society, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, and, under the direction of the Board, in supervising the missionary work of the Church, and, by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise, in promoting the general interests of the Society.

Should the office of either of the Secretaries become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy.

C. D. Foss,
Chairman of
the Commit-
tee on Mis-
sions.

It was announced that W. H. Goode had declined the chairmanship of the Committee on Missions, and that C. D. Foss had been elected to fill the vacancy.

William Claffin
has leave of
absence, and
J. P. Magee
admitted in
his stead.

William Claffin, lay delegate from the New England Conference, was granted leave of absence, and J. P. Magee, a reserve lay delegate, was admitted to his seat and to his place on the Committees.

W. M'K. Hester was appointed a teller in the place of J. J. Hight, absent.

Ballot cast.

The tellers then received the ballots of the Conference for three Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society, and, together with three Secretaries and three delegates appointed to assist the Secretaries, retired to count the vote.

Otis Gibson was excused by the Conference from acting as teller.

At the request of J. M. Walden, leave to retire was granted to the Committee on the Celebration of the Centennial of American Independence.

Secret Societies.

On motion of S. A. W. Jewett, the order of business was suspended, and he presented a petition concerning Secret Societies, signed by Rev. T. Lanson and sixteen others, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

On motion of J. S. M'Murray, leave of absence was granted to Charles W. Ashecom, and William W. Paxton, a reserve lay delegate, was admitted to his seat, and was assigned to his place on the Committees.

On motion of T. B. Lemon, leave of absence was granted to E. H. Rogers.

J. C. W. Coxe asked leave of absence for Robert J. Saxe, a lay delegate from the Vermont Conference, which was granted.

Rev. Joseph Wild, the fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Canada, then addressed the Conference in some farewell remarks.

F. G. Hibbard called up his resolution concerning Conference boundaries in Western New York, and Daniel Curry moved, as a substitute, that a Commission of one delegate from each of the Conferences named in the resolution offered by F. G. Hibbard (except the Troy Conference) be appointed to consider the subject of Conference boundaries in Central New York. The substitute was adopted.

A. L. Brice moved that this Commission be nominated by the several delegations named in the resolution, and that the nomination be announced at the session on Monday morning, and the motion prevailed.

David H. Ela moved to suspend the order of business, to take up Report No. III of the Committee on the Book Concern.

On motion of E. O. Haven, the time of the session was extended.

E. H. Waring moved that the motion to suspend the order of business be laid on the table, and the motion prevailed.

The Report No. II of the Committee on Church Extension was taken up.

Pending the consideration of the report, the tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 387; necessary to a choice, 194.

No person having received the requisite majority, No Election. there was no election.

May 25.
TWENTY-SEC-
OND DAY.

C. W. Ashecom
has leave of
absence, and
W. W. Paxton
admitted in
his stead.

E. H. Rogers
has leave of
absence.

R. J. Saxe has
leave of ab-
sence.

Rev. Joseph
Wilde takes
leave of Con-
ference.

Hibbard's Res-
olution.

Curry's Substi-
tute adopted.

Ela's motion to
suspend order
of business.

Session extend-
ed.

Laid on the
table.

Church Extен-
sion: Report
No. II.

May 25.
TWENTY-SEC-
OND DAY.

On motion, the Conference adjourned by a count vote of 142 for to 139 against. The doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by A. C. George, of Saint Louis Conference.

May 27.
TWENTY-THIRD
DAY.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

The Conference met this morning at the usual hour, Bishop Bowman in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Charles B. Dunn, of East Maine Conference.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

B. N. Spahr admitted in place of S. M. Merrill.

B. N. Spahr was admitted to the seat made vacant by the election of S. M. Merrill to the episcopacy, and assigned to his place on the Committees.

Order of business suspended.

On motion of K. P. Jervis, the order of business was suspended.

Minority Report on Church Insurance.

K. P. Jervis then presented a minority report from the Committee on Church Insurance, and asked that it be read; on motion, the reading was omitted, and the report was laid on the table to be printed.

NEBRASKA.

Weekly Sun-
day-School
Advocate.

T. B. Lemon presented a memorial from Brownville, concerning the weekly issue of the Sunday-School Advocate, signed by W. B. Slaughter and twenty-four others, and it was referred to Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

CENTRAL OHIO.

Election of Pre-
siding Elders.

CENTRAL OHIO.

A. Harmount presented a petition in relation to election of Presiding Elders, signed by Joseph Jackson and eighteen others, and it was referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Itinerancy: Re-
ports Nos. II
and III.

The Committee on Itinerancy presented Reports Nos. II and III, which were read and laid on the table to be printed.

Boundaries:
Report No.
III.

The Committee on Boundaries presented Report No. III, which was laid on the table to be printed.

The Committee on Missions presented Reports Nos. VII and VIII, which were read and laid on the table to be printed.

The Committee on Education presented Report No. VI, and Alexander Martin moved its adoption; but, on motion of J. M. Trimble, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Revisals presented Reports Nos. V and VI; they were laid on the table to be printed.

A minority report from the Committee on Revisals was also presented, and laid on the table to be printed.

Wm. M'Allister, Chairman of the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts, moved to take up Reports Nos. II and III from that Committee; the motion prevailed. Report No. III was read and adopted, as follows:

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS—REPORT NO. III.

The Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts would respectfully report, that there is a general desire on the part of those engaged in the Sunday-school work in our Church for the publication of the Sunday-School Advocate as a weekly.

There is expressed also a desire that the price of the Sunday-School Advocate shall be reduced.

The Committee are of the opinion that, with proper effort and care, both of these results can be accomplished without loss to the Book Concern. They are impressed with the conviction that in view of the magnitude of the interest involved, and of the sharp and active competition in the department of Sunday-school papers, it is not expedient to expect a profit upon the publication of the Sunday-School Advocate.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Editor of the Sunday-School Advocate be instructed to edit, and the Agents of the Book Concern to publish, on and after the first of October, 1872, a weekly edition of the Sunday-School Advocate, each number to be complete in itself, so that schools preferring to receive the same semi-monthly can be supplied as heretofore.

Resolved, That the Book Agents be directed to place the price of the Sunday-School Advocate at a sum which will barely cover the cost of publication of the same on good paper, and in a style not less attractive than at present.

Report No. II was read and laid on the table.

Report No. VII from the Committee on Appeals was read, and is as follows:

APPEALS—REPORT NO. VII.

Jonathan Vannote, a member of the New Jersey Annual Conference, was tried by said Conference on charges of falsehood and dis-

May 27.
**TWENTY-THIRD
DAY.**

Missions: Re-
ports Nos.
VII and
VIII.

Education: Re-
port No. VI.

Revisals: Re-
ports Nos.
V and VI.

Also a Minor-
ity Report.

Sunday-Schools
and Tracts:
Reports Nos.
II and III.

Report No. III
adopted.

Sunday-School
Advocate to
be published
weekly.

Appeal of Jon-
athan Van-
note.

May 27.
TWENTY-THIRD
DAY.

honesty, and was expelled by said Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which decision he took an appeal.

The Committee on Appeals have inquired into this case, and have reversed the decision of the New Jersey Conference in this case.

L. SCOTT, *President,*
E. A. MANNING, *Secretary.*

BROOKLYN, May 25. 1872.

Election of Mis-
sionary Secre-
taries re-
sumed.

W. M'K. Hester moved to proceed to the order of the day, to wit, the election of three Corresponding Secretaries for the Missionary Society, and the motion prevailed.

A motion to admit James Curns to the seat occupied by Francis Hodgson, who was absent for the day, did not prevail.

Reply to Con-
ferences in
Canada

J. T. Crane, from the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, presented the reply to the Canada Wesleyan Conference, and also the reply to the address of the M. E. Church in Canada, which were laid upon the table.

Weakley's mo-
tion laid on
the table.

J. W. Weakley moved an alteration of the plan of taking the ballot for the election of General Conference officers, but the motion was laid on the table.

Ballot cast.

David M'Williams was appointed teller in place of Henderson Ritchie, who was absent.

The tellers received the ballots, and, with the three assistant secretaries, retired to count the votes.

Muir on Bishop
Roberts.

W. L. Muir offered the following resolution:

Resolved., That the restrictions be removed from Bishop Roberts, and that he be made a full bishop.

Roll call to be
omitted in
further elec-
tions.

On motion of G. W. Woodruff, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Reuben Nelson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved., That for the saving of time in all further balloting for General Conference Officers, the call of the roll be dispensed with, and that during the balloting every member voting shall be in his place, and that no persons, except members of the General Conference, shall sit within the bar.

Additional
Tellers

J. M. Walden moved that the Chair appoint additional tellers and assistants to aid the secretaries in counting the ballots.

A motion to lay the proposition on the table failed, and the motion of J. M. Walden prevailed.

The Chair appointed J. S. Smart, J. S. M'Murray, E. H. Waring, and Charles Albright as the additional tellers.

J. M. Walden moved that the Conference proceed to ballot for a Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, and that four of the original corps of tellers be recalled to assist new tellers in receiving and counting the votes, and the motion prevailed.

J. M. Walden moved that so much of the rules governing elections as requires delegates to vote from their several seats be suspended so far as it relates to tellers and secretaries now absent from the Conference room counting ballots, and that their ballots be received by the tellers in the Committee rooms.

A motion to lay the proposition on the table did not prevail, and the original motion was adopted.

Bishop Harris presented the address of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the Fookien province, China, to this General Conference, which was read, and, on motion of G. W. Woodruff, referred to the Committee on Missions, with instructions to draft and report a reply thereto. [See *Appendix 38.*]

The tellers then received the ballots of the Conference for a Corresponding Seeretary of the Church Extension Society, and the tellers and secretaries retired to count the vote.

On motion, leave was granted the tellers to receive and count the ballots of the members of a special committee now absent from the Conference room on duty.

Bishop Simpson rose to a question of privilege, and asked instruction as to the number of members that should constitute the several Boards of Directors or Managers of the various Benevolent Societies of the Church, which the Bishops had been instructed to nominate.

S. W. Hilliard moved that the number of managers in each Society be the same that it has been heretofore.

A. J. Kynett moved, as a substitute, that each of these Boards shall consist of thirty-two ministers and thirty-two laymen, and that the Bishops be not

May 27.
TWENTY-THIRD
DAY.

Secretary of the
Church Ex-
tension So-
ciety.

Amendment of
rules for
voting.

Address from
the Mission
in China:
Fookien.

Ballot cast.

Leave for cer-
tain absentees
to vote.

Numbers of
members to
be nominated
for the various
Benevolent
Societies.

Boards to con-
sist of thirty-
two ministers
and thirty-
two laymen.

May 27.
TWENTY-THIRD
DAY.

Bishops to be
ex-officio
members.

Curry's amendment
laid on the
table.

Amendment
laid on the
table.

Stevenson's
amendment
laid on the ta-
ble.
Original motion
adopted.

Missionary
Secretaries
elected; R. L.
Dashiell, T.
M. Eddy, J.
M. Reid.

Motion to elect
a Secretary
for Freed-
men's Aid So-
ciety.

Osbon's amend-
ment laid on
the table.

Motion to elect
a colored man
for Secretary.

Nelson's motion
to postpone.

Call for the pre-
vious ques-
tion sus-
tained.

Motion to post-
pone lost, and
original motion
carried.

included in this number; and the substitute was adopted.

M. D'C. Crawford moved that the Bishops be *ex officio* members of these several Boards.

Daniel Curry moved to amend, by inserting the word "honorary" after the word "*ex-officio*," which amendment was, on motion of S. Barnes, laid on the table.

It was then moved as an amendment, that the word "honorary" be substituted for the word "*ex-officio*;" but this amendment was laid on the table.

D. Stevenson moved as a substitute, that each Board shall have one Bishop, and but one, as a member of it. This motion was laid on the table, and the original motion, as offered by M. D'C. Crawford, was adopted.

The tellers returned and reported, and the Chair announced the result of the ballot for Missionary Secretaries as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 375. Necessary to a choice, 188.

And R. L. Dashiell had received 236 votes, T. M. Eddy had received 204, and John M. Reid had received 200 votes, and they were declared duly elected Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was moved that the Conference now proceed to the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

A. M. Osbon moved, as an amendment, that we do now elect two Corresponding Secretaries of said Society instead of one; but the motion was laid on the table.

John E. Stillman moved, as an amendment, that the Secretary to be elected shall be a colored man; but the motion was laid on the table.

R. Nelson moved that the whole subject be postponed for the present.

William Cooper called for the previous question, and the call was sustained.

Whereupon the motion to postpone and the amendment were lost, and the original motion, viz., that the Conference do now proceed to the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, was adopted.

Pending this election the tellers reported, and the Chair announced the result of the ballot for a Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 364; necessary to a choice, 183.

And that A. J. Kynett, having received 246 votes, was declared duly elected.

The tellers then received the ballots of the Conference for a Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and, together with the Secretaries, retired to count the vote.

On motion of A. S. Hunt, the special order of the day, namely, the reception of Fraternal Delegates from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, was taken up, and the Rev. Drs. Gillette and Dunn were severally introduced and addressed the Conference.

[See Appendix 37.]

On motion of W. C. De Pauw, Report No. II of Committee on Church Extension was taken up.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend section one by inserting the number "thirteen" in place of the number "seven" as constituting a quorum of the Board of Managers.

It was moved to amend the amendment by striking out "thirteen" and inserting "nine;" but this motion was laid on the table.

Solomon Hubbard moved to amend the amendment by striking out "thirteen" and inserting "eleven."

A motion to lay both the amendments on the table was lost.

On motion of S. A. W. Jewett, the amendment to the amendment was then laid upon the table.

N. L. Brakeman called for the previous question, and the call was sustained; whereupon J. M. Buckley's original amendment was adopted, to wit: that "thirteen" instead of "seven" of the Board of Managers shall constitute a quorum.

A. J. Kynett moved to amend section one, so as to make the Board of Managers consist of sixty-four members instead of forty-two, as provided for in the report, and the amendment was accepted.

May 27.
TWENTY-THIRD
DAY.
Ballot for Cor-
responding
Secretary of
Church
Extension
Society.

A. J. Kynett
elected.

Secretary of
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

Fraternal Dele-
gates, Drs.
Gillett
and
Dunn, intro-
duced.

Church Exten-
sion: Report
No. II taken
up.
Buckley's
Amendment.

Quorum of the
Board to be
thirteen
members.

Board to con-
sist of sixty-
four mem-
bers.

May 27.
TWENTY-THIRD
DAY.
Buckley's
Amendment.

Members added
to the Com-
mission on
Boundaries of
New York
Conferences,
and a Bishop
to preside.

Ballot for Cor-
responding
Secretary of
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

R. S. Rust
elected.

D. Sherman
appointed on
Committee
on Woman's
Work.

W. Stoker has
leave of ab-
sence.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend the sixth section by striking out the words, "where his name is called."

K. P. Jervis moved that this amendment lie on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

J. J. Hight moved that the time of the session be extended, but the motion did not prevail.

By special permission, L. C. Queal moved that one member each from the Black River, Central New York, East Genesee, Genesee and Wyoming Conferences be added to the Commission appointed to consider the boundaries of the Conferences in Central New York, and that one of the Bishops be requested to preside over its sessions; and the motion prevailed.

On motion, the time was extended to receive the report of the tellers, who thereupon reported, and the Chair announced the result of the ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 368; necessary to a choice, 185.

R. S. Rust, having received 222 votes, was declared duly elected.

D. Sherman was appointed to a place on the Committee on Woman's Work in the Church instead of I. W. Wiley.

William Stoker, a lay delegate from Southern Illinois Conference, was granted leave of absence.

Conference then adjourned. The doxology was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced by Thomas J. Thompson, of Wilmington Conference.

May 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Harris in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Erastus Wentworth, of Troy Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

Report No. V from the Standing Committee on the Book Concern was presented, read, and laid on the table for the purpose of considering Report No. II

Book Concern:
Report No.
V laid on the
table.

of the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts, which was then taken up, read, and adopted, as follows:

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS—REPORT NO. II.

Your Committee would respectfully recommend the following change in our Book of Discipline:

That Part V, section 6, paragraph 5, be so amended that the 4th sentence shall read as follows: "He shall also be editor of the Sunday-School Journal at New York, and shall, in consultation with the Book Agents, have charge of the department of Sunday-School Requisites, including books of instruction for Sunday-schools and Normal classes."

Also, that the word "each" in the last line of said fifth paragraph be changed to "the."

Report No. IV of the same Committee was taken ^{Report No.}
up and adopted, as follows: ^{IV adopted}

REPORT NO. IV.

The Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts recommends the following changes in the Discipline:

In Part II, chap. i, sec. 2, page 54, after the words "amount collected for the American Bible Society," omit all that follows to words "number of volumes in library," inclusive, and insert the following list of statistical questions prescribed by the Sunday-School Union:

1. Number of schools.
2. Number of officers and teachers.
3. Total number of scholars of all ages.
4. Number of scholars fifteen years of age and over.
5. Number of scholars under fifteen, except infant class.
6. Number of scholars in infant class.
7. Average attendance of teachers and scholars in whole school.
8. Number of library books.
9. Total expense of school this year.
10. Amount raised for Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
11. Number of Sunday-School Advocates taken.
12. Number of Sunday-School Journals taken.
13. Number of officers and teachers who are Church-members or probationers.
14. Number of scholars who are Church-members or probationers.
15. Number of conversions this year.

In Part II, chap. ii, sec. 17, page 101, item 10, instead of the words "to form Bible classes," for the larger children, etc., read, "to form classes for the instruction of the larger children, youth, and adults in the word of God; to attend," etc.

In Part II, chap. ii, sec. 17, page 102, instead of the words "number of Bible classes," read, "number of scholars fifteen years and over."

In Part V, sec. 2, page 239, instead of the words, "and to form Bible classes wherever they can," etc., read, "and to form classes wherever they can for the instruction of the larger children, youth, and adults in the word of God."

In Part V, sec. 2, page 237, quest. 1, after the words "religious

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FOURTH DAY.
Sunday-
Schools and
Tracts: Re-
port No. II
adopted.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.

instruction of our children," add, "and for the promotion of Biblical knowledge among all our people?"

Part V, sec. 2, page 238, ans. 1, after the words, "in promoting in all proper ways the attendance of children," add, "and adults."

Part V, sec. 2, page 239, instead of the words "where ten children can be collected," read "where ten persons can be collected," etc.

In Part V, sec. 2, item 5, strike out the words "and Bible classes."

Motion to suspend regular order laid on the table.

Report from Deputations sent abroad.

Appreciation of Dr. Durbin's services as Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society.

A motion to suspend the regular order of business to take up the Report of the Committee on Education was laid on the table.

A. S. Hunt moved that the order of the day for tomorrow morning after the reading of the Journal be the reception of the reports from the delegates appointed by the last General Conference to visit fraternal bodies. The motion did not prevail.

C. D. Foss presented a paper in relation to the services of the Rev. Dr. Durbin as Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, which was read. Pending its consideration, C. A. Holmes moved to refer the paper to the Committee on Missions. The motion was laid on the table. The paper was then unanimously adopted, by a rising vote, as follows:

Whereas, The Rev. John P. Durbin, D.D., for twenty-two years Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been constrained by advanced years and increasing infirmities to yield to other hands the banner he has borne so long and so well; we, therefore, the Delegates in General Conference assembled, in behalf of the whole Church, record our deep sense of the very eminent service he has rendered to the cause of Christ in this most important department of Christian work. We shall hold in grateful and lasting remembrance the exceedingly rare combination of qualities which have given him a pre-eminent place in the pulpit, on the platform, at the Secretary's desk, and in the various councils of the Missionary Society and of the Church. Of that Society, though not the founder, he has been the chief organizer. Its admirable financial system was originated in his mind; was wrought into the working machinery of the Church by the matchless eloquence with which he presented it at the Conferences; and will long endure as his best monument.

We tender to Dr. Durbin the assurance of our veneration and affection; wishing for him a serene evening sky and an abundant entrance into the everlasting brightness; and pledging him our unswerving fidelity to the cause which, by serving so nobly, he has taught us to love so well.

We direct that this minute be spread upon our Journal, and that a copy of it, signed by the President and Secretary of the Conference, be furnished to Dr. Durbin.

Dr. Durbin to be "Honorary Secretary."

D. D. Lore moved that John P. Durbin hold the position of Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Society, without salary.

C. A. Holmes moved to refer this subject to the Committee on Missions, but the motion was laid on the table and the resolution was adopted.

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FOURTH DAY.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

Bishop Harris presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Omaha, relating to a Book Concern at Omaha; it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Book Depository at
Omaha.

NEW YORK EAST.

NEW YORK
EAST.

J. M. Buckley presented a paper concerning the support of superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Support of Su-
perannuated
Preachers.

Summerfield Baldwin, a lay delegate from the Baltimore Conference, was admitted to his seat in place of J. W. Randolph, who had held it in his temporary absence.

S. Baldwin re-
sumes his
seat.

On motion of R. A. W. Bruehl, the order of the day was taken up, to wit: Report No. II from the Committee on Church Extension.

Church Exten-
sion: Report
No. II.

The amendment of J. M. Buckley, to strike out the words "when his name is called," being the question before the Conference,

Buckley's
Amendment.

I. Corwin called for the previous question, and the call was sustained and the amendment was adopted, by 221 for and 78 against; and the report was then adopted as follows:

Report adopted.

The Committee on Church Extension beg leave to present Report No. II, as follows:

We respectfully recommend the General Conference to insert in the Discipline, in lieu of the present section on Church Extension, p. 247, the following:

CHAPTER —.

OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

SECTION I. There shall be a Board of Church Extension, consisting of thirty-two ministers and thirty-two laymen, to be chosen by the General Conference, and to be duly incorporated according to law, with such powers and prerogatives as may be needful to the objects of its appointment, and to be subject to the control of the General Conference.

1. The term of service of the members of the Board shall begin on the first day of January following their appointment and con-

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FOURTH DAY.

tinue during the ensuing four years, and until their successors shall be duly chosen and have entered upon their duties, unless otherwise ordered by the General Conference. If a vacancy shall occur, by death, resignation, or otherwise, during the interval of the General Conference, the Board shall have power to fill the vacancy.

2. The officers of the Board shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, with such assistants as the General Committee of Church Extension may authorize and appoint, a Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer, all of whom, except the Corresponding Secretary and assistants, shall be elected by the Board at the first regular meeting in January of each year.

3. The Corresponding Secretary shall be appointed by the General Conference, and shall be a member of such Conference as he, with the approval of the Bishops, may select. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Board, under its direction, and shall be subject to the authority and control of the Board, by whom his salary shall be fixed and paid. He shall be exclusively employed in conducting the affairs of the Board, and, under its direction, in promoting its general interests, by traveling or otherwise. Should a vacancy occur, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office, until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy.

4. An Assistant Corresponding Secretary, or more than one, may be appointed at any time by the General Committee, on the nomination of the Bishops, who shall receive such salary, and render such service, as the Board may determine.

5. The Board shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia. It shall have the authority to make by-laws for the regulation of its own proceedings, to provide for and administer a Loan Fund, to take and hold in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church any real or personal property, and to dispose of the same for the use and benefit of the Church; and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which shall be necessary and lawful in the execution of its trust: *provided, however,* that all amounts received on the Loan Fund shall be used only by loans on adequate security, and provided, further, that the aggregate amount of interest and annuities payable shall never be allowed to exceed the aggregate amount of interest receivable.

6. It shall also have authority to provide and recommend a uniform plan for the organization of Local Boards of Church Extension in large cities, under such local administration as may be deemed advisable; but in no case shall such local organization interfere with the general work of the Board.

7. It shall also have authority, by constituting and procuring a special incorporation or otherwise, to take such measures as it may deem wise and necessary, to procure the insurance of Churches and other Church property against loss by fire; and the profits arising therefrom, if any, after the accumulation of a sufficient reserve fund, shall be devoted to the purposes of the Board.

8. It shall also have authority, with the concurrence of the General Committee, to make such provisions as it may deem wise for honorary membership in the Parent and Conference Boards of Church Extension, and in the General Committee.

9. At all meetings of the Board thirteen members shall constitute a quorum.

10. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Secretary thereof.

11. The Board shall publish annually a full report of its proceedings, and of the state of its funds, and shall submit to the General Conference an abstract of the same for the four preceding years.

SECTION II. Each Annual Conference shall, on the nomination of the Presiding Bishop and Presiding Elders, appoint a Conference Board of Church Extension, composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer; and not less than three nor more than seven additional members, so located that a quorum thereof may be convened at any time. And the Secretary of the Conference shall notify the Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Board of the name and post-office address of each member thereof.

1. Said Board shall be auxiliary to the Parent Board, and shall, under its direction, have charge of all the interests and work of Church extension within the Conference. It shall see that the amount asked of the Conference by the General Committee is divided for collection among the several districts and pastoral charges, with due regard to their circumstances and ability, and that each is notified early in the year; and shall, in connection with the Conference, take all necessary measures to secure at least the amount asked, and special donations and bequests to the Loan Fund.

2. It shall carefully examine all applications for aid from within the bounds of the Conference, and recommend only such as are found to be truly needy and meritorious. It shall keep and preserve, in suitable books to be furnished by the Parent Board, a faithful record of all its proceedings, and account of amounts asked and received each year from every pastoral charge; and shall make full report thereof to each session of the Annual Conference for publication in the Conference Minutes, and at the same time to the Parent Board.

3. The Treasurer of the Conference Board shall as early as practicable, at least once in every three months, remit all funds coming into his hands to the Treasurer of the Parent Board.

4. If for any reason such Conference Board cannot be constituted or act, the Bishop having charge, or a Committee by him appointed, may perform any of the duties required in this section.

SECTION III. There shall be a General Committee of Church Extension, composed as follows:

1. The General Superintendents, one of whom, as they may from time to time determine, shall be Chairman.

2. The Corresponding Secretary and Assistants, Recording Secretary, who shall be *ex officio* Secretary of the Committee, and the Treasurer of the Board.

3. The Annual Conferences being grouped by the General Conference into twelve Church Extension Districts, there shall be one member from each District elected by the General Conference on the nomination of the Delegates of each District respectively, and a corresponding number appointed by the Board.

4. It shall be the duty of this Committee to meet annually in the city of Philadelphia, on such day in the month of November as shall be appointed by the Corresponding Secretary, to determine:

1.) What amount each Conference shall be asked to raise by collections for the uses of the Board during the ensuing year;

2.) What amount may be donated and loaned within each Conference during the same period; and,

3.) What amount may be applied to general and special purposes, not included in the above.

5. The General Committee shall also have authority to counsel and direct the Board in the general administration of the trust committed to its care.

6. If a vacancy should occur by death, resignation, removal from

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the District, or otherwise, the Bishop having charge of the Conference within which it occurs shall fill the vacancy.

7. Expenses incurred by the Committee in the discharge of its duties may be paid by the Treasurer of the Board.

SECTION IV. All applications for aid shall be made in accordance with blank forms to be furnished by the Parent Board, and shall set forth,

1. The number of Church-members, Sunday-school children and congregation to be accommodated, the population of the place, and prospects of growth.

2. The legal incorporation of the Church or Board of Trustees.

3. The location, size, present and prospective value of the site, the validity of the title thereto, and whether held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

4. A description of the building to which aid, if granted, will be applied, and if required, a copy of the plans and specifications of the architect shall be submitted, and, if deemed necessary by the Parent or Conference Board, modified as may be suggested.

5. The estimated and probable cost when completed.

6. The available resources and amount of reliable subscription, and that those immediately interested have done or are doing all that could reasonably be expected.

7. What amount of debt, if any, may be allowed to remain against the property, and how soon the Trustees or others will agree to remove it.

8. Is the property insured? Will it be? In what Company? To what amount?

9. Whether the Church, if aided, will become self-supporting, and how soon, and to what extent it may be expected to aid in the general work of the Church.

10. Any additional facts and circumstances that will assist the Board to proper decision on the application.

Every such application for aid shall be first submitted to the Conference Board of Church Extension, and said Board shall certify its action thereon to the Parent Board, and aid shall be granted only by the concurrent action of both the Conference and Parent Boards, and, except in cases of great emergency, within the amount authorized by the General Committee.

Provided, however, that for the procurement of property in mission territory the Parent Board may appropriate funds, specially authorized by the General Committee, without such application or recommendation by a Conference Board; but in all such cases the title to such property should vest in the Board of Church Extension.

SECTION V. It shall be the duty of each Presiding Elder to bring the subject of Church Extension before the Quarterly Conference of each Circuit and Station within his District at the last Quarterly Conference in each year; and said Quarterly Conference shall appoint a Committee of not less than three, nor more than five, of which the Preacher in Charge shall be Chairman, to be called the Committee on Church Extension, whose duty shall be to aid the Preacher in Charge in carrying into effect the provisions of the Discipline and plans of the Boards for the support of this cause, and in securing at least the amount asked of the Circuit or Station for its aid; and the Presiding Elder shall inquire in the third Quarterly Conference of each year what has been done for this cause, and whether the amount asked has been received; and if not he shall urgently request the Preacher in Charge and the Quarterly Conference to take such measures as will secure it before the close of the year.

SECTION VI. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge, aided by the Committee on Church Extension, to provide for the diffusion of information concerning the work and wants of the Board of Church Extension; he shall preach, or cause to be preached, a sermon on this subject in each congregation in every year, and solicit contributions from each, endeavoring to secure at least the amount asked as above provided, and shall at each Conference report the amount asked and the amount received for Church Extension. He shall also invite special contributions and bequests to the Loan Fund.

We also recommend the following amendments to the Discipline:

1. In all places where the words "Church Extension Society" occur substitute for them the words "Board of Church Extension."
2. On page 54 insert as question 16, "Who are the Conference Board of Church Extension?"
3. On page 90, twelfth line from the top, after the word "Society," insert the words "the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension."
4. On page 95, second line from the top, and on page 104, twenty-first line from the top, insert after the word "Missions" the words "Church Extension."

Report No. III of the Committee on Church Extension was read and adopted as follows:

The Committee on Church Extension respectfully report that they have carefully considered the resolution referred to them as follows, to wit:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Church Extension Society be instructed to report to this body the number of Churches during the past four years to which loans have been made, their locality, the amount of the loans to each Church, and the per cent. of interest on which said loans have been made in each case."

And the Committee inform the General Conference that all the information on the subject that need to be submitted may be found in the Sixth Annual Report of the Society.

A motion of Cyrus Nutt to suspend the order of business to take up the Report of the Committee on the American Bible Society was lost.

The consideration of Report No. V of the Committee on the Book Concern was resumed.

N. L. Brakeman moved that the report be so amended that the election of the General Conference officers be made the order of the day each morning immediately after the reading of the Journal, beginning to-day at ten minutes past eleven, and the amendment was adopted.

The language of the report concerning the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union was changed to conform to the action already had on the

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Church Extension: Report No. III adopted.

Book Concern: Report No. V resumed.

Brakeman's Amendment.

Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union.

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FOURTH DAY.Nominations to
be made in
open Confer-
ence.

No Eulogies.

Hand Vote
when but one
is nominated.Book Concern :
Report No.
V adopted.

Report No. II of the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

R. Nelson proposed, as an amendment, that the nominations for the several officers be made in open Conference, which amendment was adopted by a count vote of 162 for to 116 against.

K. P. Jervis moved, as an amendment, that the nominations be made without eulogistic observations concerning the persons so nominated. The amendment was adopted.

Dr. Curry moved, as an amendment, that in the event of only one person being nominated for any given office, the election may be had by a show of hands. The motion prevailed.

The report was then adopted as follows:

BOOK CONCERN—REPORT NO. V.

Your Committee, to which was referred the question of the time and order of the election of General Conference officers other than Bishops, beg leave to make the following additional report on the subject:

We recommend that the election of the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society, the Editor of the Apologist, and the Editor of the German Family Magazine and Sunday-school books, periodicals, and tracts, be the special order for this day at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, and that the remaining General Conference officers be elected, as rapidly as possible, from day to day, at the pleasure of the General Conference, in the order as follows:

1. The Editor of the Quarterly Review and books.
2. The Editor of the Ladies' Repository.
3. The Editor of the New York Christian Advocate.
4. The Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
5. The Editor of the North-western Christian Advocate.
6. The Editor of the Central Christian Advocate.
7. The Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.
8. The Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.
9. The Editor of the California Christian Advocate.
10. The Editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate.
11. The Editor of the Atlanta Christian Advocate.
12. The Agents of the Book Concern at New York.
13. The Agents of the Book Concern at Cincinnati.

Payne Pettibone admitted in place of N. T. Childs.

J. H. Vincent elected Editor of Sunday-School and Tract Publications.

At the request of the Wyoming delegation, Payne Pettibone was admitted to a seat in the Conference in place of N. T. Childs, who was absent.

J. H. Vincent was nominated for editor of the Sunday-school books, papers, and tracts, and, there being no other nominee, he was elected by acclamation.

William Nast was, in like manner, elected editor of the Christian Apologist.

Henry Leibhart was, on nomination, elected editor of the German Family Magazine and Sunday-school books and tracts by acclamation.

The Conference then proceeded to ballot for editor of the Quarterly Review, and the ballot was reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 366; necessary to a choice, 184.

D. D. Whedon, having received 225 votes, was declared elected.

The Conference then balloted for editor of the Ladies' Repository, and the tellers retired to count the vote.

On motion of A. M. Osbon, the regular order of business was suspended, and the Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy was then taken up and read.

Hiram Price moved to amend the report by inserting "45" instead of "39" as the ratio of representation.

A motion to lay this proposition on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was then adopted, and the report as amended was adopted, as follows:

ITINERANCY—REPORT NO. I.

The Committee on Itinerancy, having had the matter of the ratio of ministerial representation in the General Conference under consideration, respectfully report,

That they recommend that Part II, chap. i, sec. 1, ans. 1, be so changed as to substitute the word "forty-five" for the word "thirty."

The paragraph will then read:

The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates. The ministerial delegates shall consist of one member for every forty-five members of each Annual Conference, etc.

Report No. X from the Committee on Missions was presented and adopted, as follows:

MISSIONS—REPORT NO. X.

The Committee on Missions recommend that the Third Article of the Constitution of the Missionary Society be so changed that it shall correspond with the Charter of said Society, and so that it shall read as follows:

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William Nast elected Editor of the Christian Apologist.

Henry Leibhart elected Editor of German Family Magazine, etc.

D. D. Whedon elected Editor of the Quarterly Review.

Editor of Ladies' Repository

Itinerancy: Report No. I.

Price's Amendment.

Ratio of Representation.

Missions: Report No. X adopted.

Change of the Constitution of the Society.

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FOURTH DAY.

ART. III.—*Board of Managers.*

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, to be annually elected at a meeting of the Society to be called for that purpose, and held in the city of New York, at such time and on such notice as the Board of Managers, for the time being, shall previously prescribe. Such Board shall consist of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Board shall also have authority to make by-laws, not inconsistent with this constitution or the charter; to print books for Indian and Foreign Missions, and missions in which a foreign language is used; to fill vacancies that may occur during the year among the officers elective by the Society, or in its own body; and shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Society at its annual meeting, and also shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the four preceding years, and the state of its funds.

**State of the
Church: Re-
port No. II.**

**Commission on
Boundaries of
New York Con-
ferences: Ad-
ditional Mem-
bers.**

**Ballot for Edit-
or of Ladies'
Repository.**

No Election.

**State of the
Church: Re-
port No. II
resumed.**

**Call for previ-
ous question
not sustained.**

**Motion to post-
pone lost.**

**Amendment
laid on the
table.**

Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up.

At this stage of the proceedings the following persons were announced as the additional members of the Commission to whom was referred the subject of the boundaries in Central New York: Genesee Conference, R. L. Waite and E. E. Chambers; East Genesee, R. Hogoboom and Thomas Tousey; Central New York, A. J. Phelps and B. I. Ives; Black River, I. S. Bingham and L. L. Palmer; Wyoming, R. Nelson and W. G. Queal.

The tellers reported the result of the ballot for editor of the Ladies' Repository, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 349; necessary to a choice, 175.

No one having received the requisite majority, there was no election, and the Conference proceeded to ballot a second time for the same officer.

The tellers received the ballots and retired.

The Conference resumed the consideration of Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church.

L. D. White called for the previous question, but the call was not sustained.

J. O. Rich moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. The motion was lost.

On motion of A. M. Osbon, the pending amendment, which was made by Francis Hodgson, to strike out the

word "sub" before the word "pastors," was laid on the table.

K. P. Jervis called for the previous question, but the call was not sustained.

The tellers reported the result of the second ballot for editor of the Ladies' Repository, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 357; necessary to a choice, 179.

No person having received a majority, there was no election.

A motion to extend the time of session prevailed by a count vote of 191 in the affirmative, negative not counted, and the Conference proceeded to ballot a third time for editor of the Ladies' Repository.

The tellers received the ballots and retired to count the vote, and the Conference then adjourned. The doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by I. S. Bingham, of Black River Conference.

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Second ballot
for Editor of
Ladies' Re-
pository.

No Election.

Time of session
extended.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29.

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DAY.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Foster in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by C. D. Foss, of New York Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

On motion of C. A. Loeber, the order of business was suspended, and the following preamble and resolution were read and adopted:

Chicago and
North-west
German Con-
ferences.

Whereas, The North-west German Conference is now divided into two Conferences, called respectively the "Chicago German Conference" and the "North-west German Conference;" therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Bishops be and are hereby respectfully requested to divide the Missionary appropriations already made to the North-west German Conference between the Chicago and the North-west German Conferences as equitably as possible.

Division of Mis-
sionary ap-
propriations.

George G. Hackedorn, lay delegate from Central Ohio Conference, was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session, and S. L. Roberts was placed on the Standing Committee on the Book Concern in his stead.

G.G. Hackedorn
has leave of
absence.

May 29.
TWENTY-FIFTH
DAY.

Expenses of
Delegates.

II. Price, by consent, offered the following resolutions, which were read and adopted :

Resolved. 1. That the Committee on Expenses of Delegates be instructed to audit and pay from funds now on hand the expenses of delegates when the required statements are presented.

Resolved, 2. That if the amount received from the several Annual Conferences for said purpose be found insufficient, in the aggregate, to meet all of said expenses, that said Committee be authorized to draw on the Book Concern to meet said deficiency.

Resolved, 3. That in case of an overplus in the fund received from Conferences after payment of expenses of delegates, said overplus shall be paid into the Book Concern.

Third ballot for
Editor of La-
dies' Repon-
tory.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the third ballot for editor of Ladies' Repository, namely :

Whole number of votes cast, 360; necessary to a choice, 181.

No election.

No person having received a majority of the votes cast, there was no election.

The Conference then balloted a fourth time for editor of the Ladies' Repository, and the tellers again retired.

J. A. Sherburne
admitted in
place of W.
D. Malcom.

Joseph A. Sherburne, of Vermont Conference, was admitted to his seat, hitherto occupied by W. D. Malcom, a reserve delegate of the Vermont Conference.

Episcopacy :
Adminis-
tration of the
Bishops.

J. M. Trimble, by consent, presented the Report of the Committee on Episcopacy relating to the administration of the Bishops, which was read.

Question di-
vided.

H. Slicer called for a division of the question, and moved the adoption of the last paragraph and appended resolution.

Weakley's Sub-
stitute.

J. W. Weakley moved, as a substitute, that the paper lie on the table and be printed.

Laid on the
table.

A. M. Osbon moved that the substitute lie on the table, and the motion prevailed.

Bishops' ad-
ministration
approved, and
character
passed.

The last paragraph and appended resolution were then adopted, as follows:

Your Committee have examined the administration of the Bishops in the Conferences for the past four years, and approve the same. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the administration of the Bishops be approved, and their characters pass.

Remainder of
Report laid on
the table.

On motion of E. O. Haven, the remainder of the report was laid on the table.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the fourth ballot for editor of the Ladies' Repository, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 358; necessary to a choice, 180.

No person having received the requisite number, there was no election. Conference, therefore, proceeded to ballot the fifth time, and the tellers again retired.

On motion of E. O. Haven, the order of business was suspended, and reports from Standing Committees were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

The Committee on Revisals presented Reports Nos. VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV. Also a Minority Report to accompany Report No. II.

The Standing Committee on the Book Concern presented Reports Nos. VI and VII.

The Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts presented Reports Nos. V and VI.

The Committee on Missions presented Reports Nos. IX and XI.

The Committee on Education presented Reports Nos. VII, VIII, IX, and X.

The Committee on Church Extension presented Reports Nos. IV, V, and VI.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented Reports Nos. IV, V, and VI.

The Committee on Itinerancy presented Report No. IV.

The Committee on Boundaries presented their final report.

On motion of L. Hitchcock, the order of business was suspended, and the report of the Special Committee on the Scandinavian Work was read and adopted as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE SCANDINAVIAN WORK.

Your Committee have had under consideration certain petitions and memorials asking for the continuance of the publication of the *Sandebudet* (or Messenger) in the Swedish language, which was suspended at the time of the Chicago fire on account of the

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DAY.
Fourth ballot
for Editor of
Ladies' Re-
pository.

Reports from
Standing
Committees
presented and
laid on the
table.

Revisals: Re-
ports Nos.
VII, VIII,
IX, X, XI,
XII, XIII,
XIV. Minor-
ity Report
No. II.

Book Concern :
Reports Nos.
VI and VII.

Sunday Schools
and Tracts:
Reports Nos.
V and VI.

Missions: Re-
ports Nos.
IX and XI.

Education : Re-
ports Nos.
VII, VIII,
IX, and X.

Church Exten-
sion : Reports
Nos. IV, V,
and VI.

State of the
Church: Re-
ports Nos. IV,
V, and VI.

Itinerancy: Re-
port No. IV.

Boundaries:
Final Report.

Scandinavian
Work. Re-
port adopted.

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DAY.**

loss of all the material of the office; also asking for the translation of Dr. Nast's Catechisms, our Book of Discipline, the revision of the Swedish hymn book, and the publication of such other books as may be needed in the same language. Said memorialists also ask the appointment of an agent to collect funds for a theological school.

There were also referred to us several petitions and statements in reference to the necessity of some provision for our Norwegian brethren who cannot read the Swedish language.

There was referred to us a Catechism in the Danish language, which is said to be a translation of our Catechism, with such additions as are considered necessary for the benefit of our work among the Norwegians in the United States and in Norway.

Having carefully considered the subject referred to us, we beg leave to report for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern be instructed to commence the publication of the Sandebudet the first of July next if practicable.

Resolved, 2. That we recommend the appointment of a Publishing Committee, consisting of three ministers and two laymen, namely, Rev. A. J. Anderson, N. O. Westergren, and S. B. Newman, ministers, and Charles M. Lindgren and Gustavus Wetterland, laymen, who shall, with the approval of the Agents, appoint the editor and fix his salary, and shall also consider and advise with the Agents in reference to such matters as may be referred to them by the General Conference or the Agents relating to other Swedish publications.

Resolved, 3. That the said Publishing Committee, with the concurrence of the Agents, shall have power to act in reference to revising the Swedish hymn book, the translation of Dr. Nast's Catechism, our Book of Discipline, and such other publications as may be found necessary to meet the wants of our Swedish brethren.

Resolved, 4. That the Central Illinois Conference be requested and authorized to make such provisions to raise funds, by agency or otherwise, for the endowment of the school now at Galesburgh as they may deem best.

Resolved, 5. That to meet the wants of our Norwegian brethren, Rev. A. Hagenson, O. P. Peterson, and J. H. Johnson, of the Wisconsin Conference, be a Committee to publish a paper in the Danish language, with the approval of the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern, and that said Agents be authorized to pay to said Committee a sum not exceeding \$500 a year for the ensuing four years, to aid in its publication, if in their judgment such aid is necessary to its success.

Resolved, 6. That having examined the Catechism which was referred to us, we recommend that Revs. M. Hansen, A. Olsen, L. Dollang, and G. A. Stensen of Norway, and A. Hagenson, O. P. Peterson, and J. H. Johnson, of Wisconsin Conference, be a Committee on revision and publication of the same, and that when they shall have finished their work the Missionary Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Norway be authorized to publish the same.

The same Committee also presented the following preamble and resolution, which were read and adopted:

Whereas, The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized for the purpose of circulating religious literature in our own and other languages; and,

Tract Society to
pay \$500 a
year toward
publishing a
Scandinavian
paper.

Whereas, A weekly religious paper in the Swedish language is a necessity to the members of our Church; and,

Whereas, The publication of the Sandebudet was attended with a loss of over one thousand dollars a year; therefore,

Resolved, That the Tract Society be requested to pay to the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern the sum of five hundred dollars a year, for the next ensuing four years, to aid in the publication of said paper.

The tellers then reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the fifth ballot for editor of the Ladies' Repository, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 387; necessary to a choice, 194.

No person having received the requisite number, the Conference balloted the sixth time, and the tellers retired.

Wesley Kenney, a delegate from the Wilmington Conference, was granted leave of absence, and R. W. Todd, a reserve delegate, was admitted to his seat and to his place on the Committees.

On motion of Francis A. Hester, the Conference proceeded to the election of an editor of the Christian Advocate at New York.

R. W. Thompson moved that the lay delegates demand a separate vote on this question.

The roll of lay delegates was then called, and the motion was lost by the following vote—ayes, 31; noes, 67, as follows:

Yeas—Albright of Philadelphia, Baldwin, Bates, Beale, Bennett, Berkley, Bonner, Bradley, Brownfield, Bundy, Cooley, Cornell, Deering, De Pauw, Elmore, Evans, Fish, Goodrich, Hammer, Hoyt, Kniel, Lane, Miller, Owen, Pettibone, Price, Reynolds, Strong, Tasker, Thompson of Indiana, Woodward—31.

Nays—Abernethy, Albright of Pittsburgh, Beadle, Benton, Berry, Brown of Genesee, Brown of Michigan, Bruehl, Burr, Campbell, Carter, Coldwell, Comstock, Cordozo, Corwin, Davisson, Decker, Dickhaut, Dobbins, Ebbert, Ellington, English, Fairchild, Funk, Garrett, Gavitt, Hiett, Harris, Hill, Holloway, Hypes, Hubbard of East Genesee, Hubbard of West Virginia, Jay, Jones, Klippel, Lewis of Minnesota, Logan of Central Illinois, Logan of West Virginia, Mallalieu, McCalmont, M'Intosh, M'Williams, Magee, Moore,

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Fifth ballot for
Editor of La-
dies' Repon-
sitory.

No Election.

Wesley Kenney
has leave of
absence. R.
W. Todd ad-
mitted in his
stead.

Editor of Chris-
tian Advo-
cate.

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DAY.

Moses, Nicols, Patton, Petrie, Paxton, Ramsey, Rich, Root, Smith, Shaw, Shinkle, Shoveler, Sigler, Smith (J. H. V.), Stillman, Swing, Taylor of Lexington, Thomas, Thompson of Georgia, Wardwell, Wells of Troy, West—67.

Sixth ballot for
Editor of La-
dies' Re-
pository.

The tellers reported, and the Chair announced the result of the sixth ballot for an editor of the Ladies' Repository as follows :

Whole number of votes cast, 370; necessary to a choice, 186.

No Election.

No person having received the requisite number the Conference proceeded to ballot the seventh time, and the tellers again retired.

Ballot for Edi-
tor of the
Christian Ad-
vocate.

Conference then balloted for an editor for the Christian Advocate at New York, and the tellers retired, the Chair having mean time appointed J. M. Buckley, W. M'Allister, J. B. Quigg, J. J. Hight, W. C. De Pauw, Otis Gibson, and J. H. V. Smith as additional tellers.

Boundaries.

S. Barnes moved a suspension of the order of business in order to take up the report of the Committee on Boundaries so far as it relates to Central Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Conferences, but the motion did not prevail.

Jewett requests
the privilege
of voting.
Not granted.

S. A. W. Jewett asked leave to vote after the tellers had retired, on the ground that the tellers had not called on him personally for his ballot. The request was not granted.

Seventh ballot
for Editor of
Ladies' Re-
pository.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the seventh ballot for editor of the Ladies' Repository, to wit :

Whole number of votes cast, 384; necessary to a choice, 193.

E. Wentworth
elected.

E. Wentworth, having received 197 votes, was declared duly elected.

State of the
Church: Re-
port No. II.

The order of business was resumed, and Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up, and, on motion of G. W. Woodruff, answer 1 to question 3 was stricken out, and the numbers to the succeeding answers were changed accordingly.

William M'K. Hester moved to indefinitely postpone

the further consideration of the report, but the motion did not prevail.

A. J. Kynett called for the previous question, and the call was sustained, and the report as amended was then adopted, as follows :

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DAY.**
Previous ques-
tion sustained
and Report
adopted.

STATE OF THE CHURCH—REPORT NO. II.

Upon the subject of classes and class-meetings, referred to us, we report as follows :

We recommend the General Conference to substitute in place of Part I, chapter iii, section 3, pages 45 and 46, the following, to wit:

SECTION III.—*Classes and Class-Meetings.*

Quest. 1. What is the design of the organization of classes and Class-Meetings. the appointment of leaders?

Ans. 1. To establish a system of pastoral oversight that shall effectively reach every member of the Church.

2. To establish and keep up a meeting for social and religious worship, for instruction, encouragement, and admonition, that shall be a profitable means of grace to our people.

3. To carry out, unless other measures be adopted, a financial plan for the raising of moneys.

Quest. 2. What is the primary object of distributing the members of the Church into classes?

Ans. To secure the sub-pastoral oversight made necessary by our itinerant economy.

Quest. 3. How shall we endeavor to secure this?

Ans. 1. A report of the condition of his class shall be presented by the leader at each meeting of the Quarterly Conference.

2. Let each leader be careful to inquire how every soul of his class prospers; not only how each person observes the outward rules, but how he grows in the knowledge and love of God.

3. Let the leaders converse with those who have the charge of their circuits and stations frequently and freely.

Quest. 4. What shall be done to render our class-meetings more interesting and profitable?

Ans. 1. Remove improper leaders.

2. See that all the leaders be not only men of sound judgment, but men truly devoted to God.

3. In the arrangement of class-meetings two or more classes may meet together, and be carried on according to such plan as shall be agreed upon by the leaders in concurrence with the preacher in charge.

4. Let care be observed that they do not fall into formality through the use of a uniform method. Let speaking be voluntary or the exercises conversational, the leader taking such measures as may best assist in making the services fresh, spiritual, and of permanent religious profit.

5. Let the leaders be directed to such a course of reading and study as shall best qualify them for their work; especially let such books be recommended as will tend to increase their knowledge of the Scriptures and make them familiar with those passages best adapted to Christian edification. Whenever practicable, let the preachers examine the leaders in the studies recommended.

May 29.
TWENTY-FIFTH
DAY.

Editor of the
Western
Christian
Advocate.

Rev. J. W.
M'Kay takes
leave of Con-
ference.

State of the
Church: Re-
port No. III.

Ballot for Editor
of the Chris-
tian Advo-
cate.

No Election.

Ballot for Editor
of the West-
ern Christian
Advocate.

No Election.

Second ballot
for Editor of
the Western
Christian
Advocate.

Daniel Curry
elected.

Editor of the
North-west-
ern Christian
Advocate.

Time of session
extended.

On motion of J. R. Bryan, the Conference proceeded to elect an editor for the Western Christian Advocate at Cincinnati. The tellers received the ballots of the Conference, and retired to count the vote.

Rev. Joseph W. M'Kay, Delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, being about to retire, took leave of the Conference in a few farewell remarks.

The regular order of business was resumed, and Report No. III from the Committee on the State of the Church was read.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for editor of the Christian Advocate at New York, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 385; necessary to a choice, 193.

No person having received the requisite number of votes, there was no election.

Conference balloted the second time for editor of the Christian Advocate at New York, and the tellers retired to count the vote.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for editor of the Western Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 374; necessary to a choice, 188.

No person having received the requisite number of votes, there was no election.

The Conference then proceeded to ballot the second time for an editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for editor of the Christian Advocate at New York as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 389; necessary to a choice, 195.

Daniel Curry, having received 201 votes, was declared duly elected.

On motion of E. O. Haven, Conference proceeded to ballot for an editor for the North-western Christian Advocate.

The tellers collected the ballots and retired to count the vote.

The time of the session was extended.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for editor of the Western Christian Advocate as follows, to wit:

Whole number of votes cast, 376; necessary to a choice, 189.

F. S. Hoyt, having received 202 votes, was declared duly elected.

Bishop Janes arose to a privileged question, and presented the following paper, which was read, to wit:

THE MINARD HOME.

The late Abel Minard, of Morristown, N. J., in July, 1870, by deed, conveyed to Edmund S. Janes a house and lot in Morristown, N. J., of the probable value of fifty thousand dollars, to hold in trust for the purposes in said deed declared, namely: to have and to hold said premises, with their appurtenances, as a home for the female children of foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and for female orphans and half orphans who are or shall be children of ministers of said Church, and for such other female orphans and half orphans as the trustees may select and designate; provided, however, that all orphans and half orphans who shall be admitted to said Home shall be such as are or shall be without means or provision for their support.

On the 28th day of February, 1871, a liberal charter for said Institution was obtained from the Legislature of New Jersey, when said Edmund S. Janes, by deed, conveyed said Home to the trustees appointed by said charter, agreeable to the terms of trust by which he held it, which trustees came into the possession and management of said Home on the death of said Abel Minard, which took place on the 31st of January, 1871.

As the managers desired to carry out literally the intent of said Minard, namely, to give the children of foreign missionaries the first benefits of the Institution, and the children of deceased ministers the next opportunity of enjoying its advantages; and as time was required to give notice and to make the necessary arrangements, in order to conform the Institution to the classes of persons specified in the charter to enjoy its advantages, the Institution thus far has only maintained those orphans which were left to its care by Mr. Minard.

The charter requires that the Board of Trustees, for the time being, of the said Institution shall report to the General Conference of said Church the condition of the Institution and its finances, and generally such matters and things as may be necessary to inform said General Conference of the actual condition and wants of the Institution.

At the present time the Institution is free from debt, but without funds for its maintenance, and consequently dependent upon the liberality of the Church for carrying out these beneficent purposes.

We hope the General Conference will approve the objects proposed in this generous bequest of Mr. Minard, and feel it right to commend it to the liberality of the Church.

E. S. JANES, *Chairman.*

H. A. BUTTZ, *Secretary.*

MAY 29.
TWENTY-FIFTH
DAY.

Second ballot
for Editor of
the Western
Christian
Advocate.

F. S. Hoyt
elected.

Minard Home.

May 29.
TWENTY-FIFTH
DAY.

Dr. Durbin re-
ceives a cane
from the In-
dia Mission.

Ballot for
Editor of the
North-west-
ern Christian
Advocate.

Arthur Ed-
wards elected.

Boundaries.

Business of An-
nual Confer-
ences.

Dashiell, War-
ing, and Mit-
chell have
leave of ab-
sence.

A. J. Anderson
has leave of
absence.

On motion of G. W. Woodruff, it was ordered that Thomas M. Eddy prepare a suitable resolution in regard to the foregoing paper, and present it on Thursday morning.

Bishop Janes, as a further matter of privilege, presented to John P. Durbin, the retiring Missionary Secretary, an elegant cane of ebony, beautifully carved by the natives of India, and presented on behalf of the India Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for editor of the North-western Christian Advocate at Chicago as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 358; necessary to a choice, 180.

Arthur Edwards, having received 280 votes, was declared duly elected.

Bishop Simpson presented a petition from members of the Virginia Conference concerning boundaries. It was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Bishop Harris, on behalf of the Bishops, presented a revised scheme of questions for the business of the Annual Conferences. The paper was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

R. L. Dashiell, E. H. Waring, and Thompson Mitchell were granted temporary leave of absence to attend the funeral of a minister.

A. J. Anderson, of the Central Illinois Conference, was granted leave of absence for the balance of the session.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by William H. Black, of Kentucky Conference.

May 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.

Morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Wiley in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by E. P. Phelps, of Virginia Conference.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

Charles Albright, of Philadelphia, rose to a question of privilege, and presented the following paper, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

Inasmuch as this is Decoration Day, and as the Methodist Episcopal Church was not wanting in loyalty during the dark and bloody years of the rebellion, nor in love for the brave defenders of their country's flag; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church now assembled in General Conference in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., will not forget the survivors of the battle-field nor lose our warm sympathy and deep devotion for those whom the war has made widows, orphans, and cripples, but that we regard them as the nation's special heritage, and commend them to the generous bounty and protection of the Republic; that we honor the custom of those who strew flowers upon the resting-places of departed heroes, to keep alive and fresh the recollection of the men who died that their country might live. May their graves be ever green in the memory of their countrymen!

The Committee on the State of the Church returned a memorial in reference to Sunday mails, and asked its reference to the Committee on the Sanctity of the Sabbath; it was so referred.

L. C. Matlack presented a memorial from the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting, which was read, and, on motion, was referred to a special Committee of nine.

On motion of W. M'K. Hester, the Conference proceeded to the election of an editor for the Central Christian Advocate.

At the request of the Providence Conference delegation, Samuel C. Brown was admitted to the seat and to the place on the Committees hitherto occupied by D. H. Ela.

The tellers then received the ballots of the Conference, and retired to count the votes.

Thomas M. Eddy moved the suspension of the order of business for the purpose of taking up so much of the Report No. VII of the Standing Committee on the Book Concern as relates to the recognition of the Methodist Advocate at Atlanta and the election of its editor.

The motion prevailed, and the item was read and adopted.

May 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.
Decoration
Day.

Sunday Mails.

Special Committee of nine to consider Memorial of Preachers' Meeting of New Orleans.

Editor of Central Christian Advocate.

S. C. Brown admitted in place of D. H. Ela.

Book Concern:
Report No.
VII: Methodist Advocate and its Editor.

May 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.

Morning.

Absent Delegate not permitted to vote.

Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate. D. D. Lore elected.

Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Ballot for Editor of the Central Christian Advocate.

B. St. James Fry elected.

Editor of the California Christian Advocate. H. C. Benson elected.

Election of Editor of the Ladies' Repository referred to a Special Committee.

Editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate. Isaac Dillon elected.

S. H. Nesbit has leave of absence.

Editor of the Methodist Advocate.

Ballot for Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

G. W. Hughey asked that one of the delegates of the Southern Illinois Conference, who was absent at the moment the ballot was taken, should have the privilege of voting. Leave was not granted.

Conference then proceeded to elect an editor for the Northern Christian Advocate, and D. D. Lore was elected by acclamation.

The Conference then balloted for editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

The tellers received the ballots, and retired to count the votes.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for editor of the Central Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 361; necessary to a choice, 181.

B. St. James Fry having received 226 votes, was declared duly elected.

The Conference then proceeded to an election of an editor for the California Christian Advocate, and H. C. Benson was elected by acclamation.

S. Baldwin arose to a question of privilege, in regard to an alleged informality that had occurred in one of the ballots for the election of an editor for the Ladies' Repository. A statement from E. H. Waring, one of the tellers, in relation to the matter, was read, and, on motion, the whole subject was referred to a special Committee of five, with instructions to report what, if any thing, should be done in the case.

The Conference then proceeded to elect an editor for the Pacific Christian Advocate, and Isaac Dillon was elected by acclamation.

S. H. Nesbit, having received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife, was granted leave of absence for the balance of the session.

On motion of W. M'K. Hester, the Conference proceeded to the election of an editor for the Methodist Advocate at Atlanta.

The tellers received the ballot and retired.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 363; necessary to a choice, 182.

William Hunter, having received 213 votes, was declared duly elected.

On motion of B. R. Bonner, the order of business was suspended, and the Report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern was read, and a motion was made for its adoption.

J. Lanahan moved, as a substitute, that it be laid on the table, printed, and made the order of the day for 10 o'clock to-morrow, and the motion prevailed.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for editor of the Methodist Advocate at Atlanta, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 366; necessary to a choice, 184.

No person having received a majority of the votes cast, the Conference balloted the second time.

The tellers collected the ballots and retired to count the vote.

T. M. Eddy moved that the order of business be suspended to consider Report No. VII of the Standing Committee on the Book Concern.

L. C. Queal moved, as a substitute, that we resume the regular order of business, but the motion was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

The Report No. VII of the Standing Committee on the Book Concern was taken up and read.

The first item was adopted.

The second item was read, and W. M'K. Hester moved to amend by inserting "three Agents" instead of "two" for the publishing house at New York, one of whom shall reside at San Francisco; also, "three Agents" for the Western Book Concern, one of whom shall reside at Cincinnati, one at Chicago, and one at Saint Louis.

The motion to amend was laid on the table.

G. W. Hughey moved that the existing section of the Discipline, to wit, sec. 6, Part V, be substituted for the section under consideration.

On motion of S. A. W. Jewett, the substitute was laid on the table.

May 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.

Morning.
William Hunter elected.

Report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

Order of the day for to-morrow.

Ballot for Editor of the Methodist Advocate.

No Election.

Book Concern:
Report No.
VII.

Queal's Substitute lost.

Hester's Amendment.

Laid on the table.
Hughey's Amendment.

Laid on the table.

May 30.**TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.***Morning.***Perrine's
Amendment.
Laid on the
table.****Conference to
meet this aft-
ernoon.****At 2½ o'clock.****Second ballot
for Editor of
the Methodist
Advocate.****N. E. Cobleigh
elected.****Book Concern:
Report No.
VII resumed.****Motion to
amend.****Laid on the
table.****Nelson's
Amendment.****Reid's Substi-
tute.****Election of Ed-
itor of the La-
dies' Re却o-
ratory. Special
Committee
appointed.**

W. H. Perrine moved to amend by inserting the words, "the financial agents of the publishing houses shall be laymen."

On motion of F. G. Hibbard, the amendment was laid on the table.

T. M. Eddy moved that when the Conference adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 3 P. M.

I. S. Bingham moved, as a substitute, the hour of meeting be fixed at 2½, and the latter hour was fixed.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for editor of the Methodist Advocate at Atlanta as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 372; necessary to a choice, 187.

N. E. Cobleigh having received 247 votes, was declared duly elected.

G. W. Clarke called for the previous question, and the call was sustained, and thereupon the second item in the Report No. VII was adopted.

Items third, fourth, fifth, and sixth were then adopted.

The seventh item was read, and it was moved as an amendment that the real estate should be reported in the exhibits at cost.

W. M'K. Hester moved to lay the amendment on the table, and the motion prevailed.

R. Nelson moved as an amendment, that in the inventory the real estate shall have a value fixed by the Book Committee at the commencement of each quadrennium, which shall not be changed during the quadrennium, except by the necessary changes by the purchase, sale, destruction, or improvement of real estate.

J. M. Reid moved, as a substitute, that the real estate should be entered on the exhibits at cost, the Agents giving in a foot-note the estimated cash value.

The Chair announced the appointment of a Committee on the alleged informality in one of the ballots for editor of the Ladies' Repository, as follows: D. M. Bates, C. D. Foss, P. B. Swing, A. Webster, J. W. Lindsay.

The Conference then adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by John Miley, of New York Conference.

May 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 30.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Merrill in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by J. F. Chalfant, of Cincinnati Conference.

The Journal of the morning's session was read and approved.

The Bishop presented the following telegram:

Greetings of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Believing that total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drunks and the prohibition of the traffic therein a Christian duty, and that the Church which you represent is in perfect sympathy with this sentiment, this body sends Christian greeting, and pledges continuance with you in prayer for the early success of the Temperance cause.

S. B. FALKENBURG,
J. N. STEARNS,
R. SIMPSON, } Committee.

Temperance:
Telegram
from a Lodge
of Good Tem-
plars.

J. J. Hight moved that the Chairman and Secretary be instructed to prepare and transmit a suitable reply, and the motion prevailed.

Bishop and Sec-
retary to re-
ply.

On motion of A. M. Osbon, the order of business was suspended, and memorials and reports of Committees were presented and laid on the table, as follows:

Order suspend-
ed to receive
Memorials
and Reports.

The Committee on Itinerancy returned petition of J. R. Stillman in relation to woman's work in the Church, and asked its reference to the special Committee on that subject.

Petition of J. R.
Stillman.

He also presented Report No. V on Conference Journals.

Itinerancy: Re-
port No. V.

The Committee on Revisals presented Report No. XV.

Revisals: Re-
port No. XV.

The Special Committee on Ministerial Support presented its report.

Ministerial
Support.

The Special Committee on the Sanctity of the Sabbath presented its report.

Sanctity of the
Sabbath.

The Committee on Freedmen presented Reports Nos. II and III.

Freedmen: Re-
ports Nos. II
and III.

The Committee on the Centennial of American Independence presented a report.

Centennial of
American Inde-
pendence.

The Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts presented Report No. VII.

Sunday-Schools
and Tracts:
Report No.
VII.

May 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Seamen's
Cause.
R. Allyn has
leave of ab-
sence.
Book Concern :
Report No.
VII resumed.

Question
pending.

Previous ques-
tion ordered.

Reid's Substi-
tute lost.

Nelson's
Amendment
adopted.

Ives' Amend-
ment.

L. C. Queal's
Amendment.

Committed to a
Special Com-
mittee.

The Special Committee on Seamen's Cause presented its report.

On motion, Robert Allyn was granted leave of absence on account of important business connected with the College of which he is president.

The order of business was then resumed, namely, the consideration of Report No. VII of the Committee on the Book Concern; the question pending being J. M. Reid's substitute for R. Nelson's amendment, namely, that the real estate should be entered on the exhibits at cost, the Agents giving, in a foot-note, the estimated cash value.

W. M'K. Hester called for the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The question was then taken on the substitute, and it was lost by a count vote of 140 for to 150 against.

R. Nelson's amendment was then adopted, and section seven, as amended, was adopted.

The eighth section was then read, and adopted by a rising vote.

The ninth section was read.

B. I. Ives moved to amend by striking out all that part that relates to the Bishops having concurrent authority in the trial of a Book Agent or Editor for official misconduct.

L. C. Queal suggested, as a further amendment, that a majority of the Book Committee may suspend an Agent or Editor, and that one of the Bishops shall preside at the trial of such Agent or Editor, and B. I. Ives accepted the suggestion, so that the section shall read, "Due notice of which shall be given by the Chairman of the Book Committee to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside, and a majority of the Committee may suspend a Book Agent or Editor from office in the interval of the General Conference."

Several other amendments were suggested, when, on motion of E. O. Haven, the whole section, with the several amendments and suggestions, was referred to a special Committee of five, to prepare a new item on the subject.

Thompson Mitchell, of Central Pennsylvania, rose to a question of privilege, and asked leave of absence for B. B. Hamlin on account of the death of his father-in-law.

William Koeneke, of the South-west German Conference, was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

On motion of T. M. Eddy, the tenth section of the report was referred to the special Committee to which was committed the ninth section.

The eleventh section was read.

W. M'K. Hester moved to amend by providing that there shall be an editor of the Golden Hours and of tracts.

On motion of A. Harmount, this motion was laid on the table.

E. O. Haven moved to amend by adding, "Provided that the officers mentioned in this article shall be ministers or members of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The article as thus amended was adopted.

I. Corwin moved that we now proceed to the election of Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati, and the motion prevailed.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Bishop Harris, by consent, presented the report of Commissioners appointed by the General Conference of 1868 on Church Union, which was referred to the Committee on Church Union.

Bishop Simpson presented a supplemental report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund. Referred to Special Committee on Chartered Fund. [Appendix 53.]

The Bishop announced the special Committee of nine on Memorial from New Orleans Preachers' Association, namely: Moses Hill, James Lynch, W. H. Hunter, N. E. Cobleigh, Benjamin Brown, T. Tasker, I. Corwin, William R. Fayle, Francis H. Root.

On motion, L. C. Matlack was added to the Committee.

The Bishop announced the special Committee of five on subject of trial of Book Agents and Editors, namely: E. O. Haven, D. Stevenson, B. I. Ives, F. G. Hibbard, J. M. Reid.

MAY 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
B. B. Hamlin
has leave of
absence.

W. Koeneke
has leave of
absence.

Book Concern:
Report No.
VII, tenth
section, re-
ferred to the
Special Com-
mittee.

Hester's
Amendment.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Haven's
Amendment.
The officers
shall be
ministers or
members of
the M. E.
Church.

Election of
Book Agents.

Report of Com-
missioners
on Church
Union, ap-
pointed in
1868.

Chartered
Fund.

Committee on
Memorial
from New
Orleans.

L. C. Matlack
added.

Special Com-
mittee on sec-
tions 9 and
10 of Report
No. VII of
Committee
on Book
Concern.

MAY 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Report of Spe-
cial Commis-
sion on
Boundaries.

Rule suspend-
ed.

Motion to post-
pone lost.

Previous ques-
tion called for
and sus-
tained, and
Report
adopted.

Northern New
York Con-
ference.

Western New
York Con-
ference.

Central New
York Con-
ference.

J. Rothweiler moved to lay the pending business, namely, the election of Book Agents, upon the table in order to receive the report of the special Commission on Boundaries of Conferences in Central and Western New York, and the motion prevailed.

The report was then presented and read.

B. I. Ives moved to suspend the rule requiring changes of Discipline to lay over one day, and the rule was suspended.

It was moved that the report be adopted.

A motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Saturday morning did not prevail.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

D. Stevenson called for the previous question, and the call was sustained, and the report of the Special Commission was adopted, as follows:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION ON BOUNDARIES OF CONFERENCES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The Northern New York Conference shall include so much of the county of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and all of the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phenix and Brewerton, and so much of the county of Madison as lies on and east of the New York and Midland Railroad, together with Cherry Valley and Springfield in Otsego County, Sharon Springs in Schoharie County, and Frey's Bush, Ames, and St. Johnsburg in Montgomery County.

The Western New York Conference shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and Palmyra in Wayne County, of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua in Ontario County, of Yates and Seneca Counties, and of the towns of Hornby, Corning, and Caton in Steuben County, excepting the village of Painted Post, and excepting also that part of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties now included in the Erie Conference, together with so much of Potter County, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and also the Brookfield Charge; and so much of McKean County as is embraced in the Olean District.

The Central New York Conference shall be bounded on the west by the Western New York Conference, extending into the State of Pennsylvania so as to include Troy District; on the east by the west line of Tioga County and the west line of the town of Danby to its junction with the town of Ithaca; thence by a line running easterly, north of Slaterville, Harford, Marathon, and Willett, to the west line of Chenango County; thence northerly to the north line of said county, excluding all of Chenango District in Chenango County; thence easterly on the northern line of said county to the Midland Railroad, and on the east and north by the Northern New York Conference.

The Wyoming Conference shall include the southern part of the State of New York not included in the New York, Central New York, and Western New York Conferences, and that part of Pennsylvania bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna, and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Narrowsburgh, and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

D. W. C. Huntington asked leave for himself and others to enter their protest against this action, and leave was granted.

G. W. Woodruff moved to rescind the action hitherto had concerning the boundaries of the Black River Conference, and the motion prevailed.

C. D. Foss presented Reports Nos. XII and XIII of the Committee on Missions, which were laid on the table to be printed.

The Conference adjourned with the benediction by E. O. Haven, of Detroit Conference.

May 30.
TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.
Afternoon.
Wyoming Conference.

Permission to protest granted.

Former action rescinded.

Missions: Reports Nos. XII and XIII.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31.

May 31.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.
Morning.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Andrews in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by Wm. H. Olin, of Wyoming Conference.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon's session was read and approved.

I. Corwin, lay delegate from Cincinnati Conference, was granted leave of absence after to-day, and J. M. Phillips was admitted to his seat.

Leave of absence for J. A. Harris, of Washington Conference, was asked, but was not granted.

W. C. De Pauw moved to take up Reports Nos. IV, V, and VI of the Committee on Church Extension.

As a question of privilege, D. D. Lore moved that Bishop Wayman, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, be invited to occupy a seat on the platform.

The motion prevailed, and he was so invited.

E. H. Waring moved to lay W. C. De Pauw's motion on the table, and the motion prevailed.

K. P. Jervis moved the suspension of the rules, in order that his resolution might be received.

I. Corwin has leave of absence, and J. M. Phillips admitted in his stead.

Leave of absence not granted to J. A. Harris.

Church Extension: Reports Nos. IV, V, and VI.

Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church invited to the platform.

De Pauw's motion laid on the table.

Jervis moves to suspend the rules.

May 31.TWENTY-
SEVENTH DAY.*Morning.*Laid on the ta-
ble.Election of
Book Agents
at New York.
Buckley's mo-
tion laid on
the table.Hunter's mo-
tion to sus-
pend the
order of busi-
ness.Kynett's
Substitute.Substitute lost.
Report of the
Special Com-
mittee on
Book Concern
taken up.Dr. Durbin's
resolution re-
lating to W.
L. Harris.Motion to adopt
the Report of
the Special
Committee.Previous ques-
tion ordered,
and Report
adopted.

D. Curry moved that K. P. Jervis's motion be laid on the table, and the motion prevailed.

C. J. Albright, of Pittsburgh, moved that Conference now proceed to the election of Book Agents at New York.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay the motion to proceed to the election of Book Agents on the table, but his motion was laid on the table.

W. H. Hunter moved to suspend the order of business, and take up the report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

A. J. Kynett moved, as a substitute, that the reports of the Committee on Church Extension be taken up.

The substitute was lost, and the report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern was taken up.

J. P. Durbin then rose to a question of privilege, and presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted :

Resolved, That the General Conference entertains a very high appreciation of the services of Rev. W. L. Harris, D.D., for twelve years as a Secretary of the Missionary Society, and that our best wishes and most earnest prayers shall go with him as he ascends from the missionary platform to take his seat on the bench of Bishops.

B. R. Bonner moved the adoption of the Report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern.

D. Curry called for the previous question, and the call was sustained, and the report adopted as follows :

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE BOOK CONCERN.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NOW IN SESSION:—Your Special Committee, charged with the investigation of alleged frauds and irregularities in the management of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, beg leave to report:

That they have had the matters referred to them under consideration, and have made as thorough and searching an investigation as the limited time allowed would permit.

The Committee was organized by the election of B. R. Bonner, of St. Louis, as Chairman, and A. D. Wilbor, of Genesee Conference, as Secretary.

After deliberation, the Committee adopted as *Rules of Order and Proceeding*, and as questions to be investigated and voted upon, the following, to wit:

RULES OF ORDER AND PROCEEDING.

Rules of Order
and Proceed-
ing.

I. Any member of the Committee proposing to call for the production and examination of persons or papers shall make such re-

quest in writing, and in such request shall specify such persons or papers, and shall point out specifically the facts which he designs to establish or disprove by such persons and papers:

Provided, That the persons and papers brought before the Committee may be used for any purpose that may throw light upon any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

II. The hearing of the facts, evidence, testimony, and explanation shall be before the whole Committee in open session, at which every member is expected to be present.

III. Members of the Committee shall not express opinions on the merits of the case or the proofs offered during the hearing. But each member shall be at liberty to ask any relevant questions he may think proper and necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

IV. After the proofs and explanations are all submitted, the Committee shall alone, with closed doors, proceed in their order to consider and vote upon the following questions, namely:

Quest. 1. Have frauds been practiced in the printing, bindery, or any other department, by which the Book Concern has sustained loss?

If so, by whom? How much loss was sustained? At what time or times were said frauds committed?

Quest. 2. Have there been any irregularities in the management of the business of the Concern, by which losses have been or might have been sustained?

Quest. 3. Have losses, if any, been of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength of the Concern, or to materially impair its capital?

Quest. 4. Were the business methods of the departments such as to afford opportunities for frauds and peculations by subordinates? And is it reasonable to presume that such frauds, or peculations, if committed, could have been prevented by the enforcement of more thorough and business-like methods?

Quest. 5. Are there reasonable grounds to presume that any Agent or Assistant Agent is, or has been, implicated or interested in any frauds that may have been practiced in the Concern?

Quest. 6. Are the present methods of accounts and modes of conducting the business such as to insure reasonable and ordinary protection against frauds and irregularities?

Quest. 7. Is the report of the Agents to this General Conference a fair exhibit of the assets and liabilities of the Concern?

V. After a vote has been taken on each of the foregoing questions, any member of the Committee may propose any other question in writing, which the Committee, by a vote, may entertain and order to be voted upon.

VI. After the separate vote has been taken on each question, a report shall be drawn up embodying the judgment of the Committee as thus rendered, with such expressions as may be deemed proper in relation to the same.

VII. The specific statement of charges in Dr. Lanahan's report to the General Conference shall be taken up and examined in their order as numbered.

The more expeditiously and thoroughly to investigate the several matters referred to us, consisting of the *majority* and *minority* reports of the Book Committee, and the testimony therein referred to; the statements and exhibits of Drs. Carlton and Lanahan; with the reports of the several accountants who have examined the affairs of the Book Concern, your Committee ordered and appointed the following Sub-Committees, to wit:

1. A committee, composed of John Evans, of Colorado; W. H. H. Beadle, of Des Moines; J. B. Quigg, of Wilmington, to collate and

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SEVENTH DAY.

Morning.

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SEVENTH DAY.****Morning.**

report to us, first, the points of agreement; second, the points of disagreement in the majority and minority reports of the Book Committee.

2. A committee, consisting of John Owen, of Detroit; J. C. M'Intosh, of S. E. Indiana; W. H. Olin, of Wyoming, to collate and report the points of agreement and disagreement in the reports of Messrs. Kilbreth and Gunn, the experts employed by the Book Committee and Dr. Carlton; also, to examine the books of the Book Concern as to their past and present condition.

3. A committee, consisting of John Evans, of Colorado; A. Bradley, of Pittsburgh; J. B. Quigg, of Wilmington, to examine and report upon the charges of fraud and irregularities in Dr. Lanahan's report (pages 17 to 21 inclusive—statements one to five) upon the question of frauds in the Printing Department.

4. A committee, consisting of D. N. Cooley, of Iowa; Wm. Deering, of Maine; W. J. Moses, of Central New York, upon the charges of fraud and irregularities in the Binding Department, including statements six to eleven inclusive—pages 21 to 24 of Dr. Lanahan's report.

5. A committee, consisting of John Owen, of Detroit; J. C. M'Intosh, of South-eastern Indiana; W. H. Olin, of Wyoming, to examine statements twelve to seventeen inclusive, of Dr. Lanahan's report as to fraud in making false reports of amounts of material used and the work turned out from the Binding Department.

6. Also, a committee of three, consisting of L. J. Critchfield, of Ohio; J. B. McCullough, of Philadelphia; G. F. Gavitt, of Providence, to examine the evidence in relation to statements 18, 19, and 20 in Dr. Lanahan's report, charging false entries in the books of the Book Concern.

7. Also, a committee, consisting of W. H. H. Beadle, of Des Moines; C. R. Brown, of Michigan; A. Bradley, of Pittsburgh, to examine and report upon all the facts in relation to the publications of the several experts.

After all the Sub-Committees had made the examinations practicable in the time at their disposal, and had submitted their several reports in writing to the Special Committee, and the several members of said Committees had been questioned before the whole Committee as to the evidence examined and the facts found by them, and after hearing the other evidence before the Committee, your Committee, pursuant to its rules of order, went into private session with closed doors, to consider and discuss the said several questions raised in the charges preferred and the questions proposed to be considered and voted upon.

There were present at roll-call at this private session fifty-nine of the Special Committee, which was about the average number who have been present and examined said case during our sittings.

Therenon we proceeded to vote upon the questions as per order of proceedings above quoted, to wit:

1. On the first clause of *Question 1*, "Have frauds been practiced in the Printing Department?" the question was decided in the negative. Ayes 7; noes 50.

2. On a vote on the second clause of said question, "Have frauds been practiced in the bindery by which the Book Concern has sustained loss?" it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of ayes 49; noes 6.

3. On a vote on the third clause of said question, "Have frauds been practiced in any other department by which the Concern has sustained loss?" the question was decided in the negative by a vote of ayes 7; noes 47.

4. *Question 2.* "Have there been any irregularities in the management of the business of the Concern, by which losses have been or

No frauds in the
Printing Department.

Frauds in the
Bindery.

No frauds in
other Departments.

There have been
irregularities
in the man-
agement of
the business.

might have been sustained?" was decided in the affirmative by a vote of ayes 46; noes 7.

5. *Question 3.* "Have losses, if any, been of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength of the Concern, or to materially impair its capital?" was decided in the negative by a vote of ayes 3; noes 48.

6. *Question 4.* "Were the business methods of the departments such as to afford opportunities for frauds and peculations by subordinates?" The first clause of the question, as above quoted, was decided in the affirmative—ayes 49; noes 4.

7. The second clause, to wit: "Is it reasonable to presume that such frauds or peculations, if committed, could have been prevented by the enforcement of more thorough and business-like methods?"

This also was decided in the affirmative by a vote of ayes 31; noes 20.

8. *Question 5.* "Are there reasonable grounds to presume that any Agent or Assistant Agent is or has been implicated or interested in any frauds that may have been practiced in the Concern?"

This question was decided in the negative, one only voting in the affirmative.

9. *Question 6.* "Are the present methods of accounts and modes of conducting the business such as to insure reasonable and ordinary protection against frauds and irregularities?"

This was decided in the affirmative by a vote of ayes 42; noes 12.

10. *Question 7.* "Is the report of the Agents to this General Conference a fair exhibit of the assets and liabilities of the Concern?"

This was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: ayes 44; noes 3.

Your Committee, therefore, after as careful an examination of all the evidence at hand bearing upon the subject submitted to us as it has been possible for us in the time at our disposal to give to it, arrive at the conclusion that repeated frauds have been practiced upon the Book Concern.

These frauds are found in the manufacturing department, and are located chiefly, if not wholly, in the bindery. Mr. Hoffman was superintendent of this department at the time of the perpetration of these frauds, and the evidence indicates that for a series of years he carried on a system of frauds by which the Concern sustained very considerable losses, the amount of which it is impossible to indicate with accuracy.

1. We are of the opinion that the business methods of this department were formerly such as to afford opportunities for frauds and peculations by subordinates, which these investigations show have been taken advantage of.

2. Your Committee concur with Mr. Kilbreth in the statement made by him in his report before us, in which he says that "in former years it is apparent that there was a great lack of system in the business transactions of the house, as shown on the books, and a great deal of confusion and careless book-keeping;" as also in his further statement that "the business entries of the years 1862 and 1864, including also the bindery and periodical account of 1861, are totally inexcusable as specimens of accounts."

3. Your Committee also find that the losses sustained by frauds and irregularities are not of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength of the Book Concern, nor to materially impair its capital.

4. That there are no reasonable grounds or proofs to justify an assumption that any Agent or Assistant Agent is or has been implicated or interested in any frauds which have been practiced on the Book Concern.

5. That the present method of accounts and modes of conducting

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Morning.

No losses to materially impair the Capital of the Book Concern.

There were opportunities for frauds.

No Agent interested in any frauds.

Present methods good.

Exhibits correct

Opportunities for frauds.

Lack of system in former years.

Losses not great.

No Agent implicated in frauds.

May 31.
TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.

Morning.

Present meth-
ods good.
Porter's case.

Transaction
with Messrs.
BrownBroth-
ers & Co.

the business are such as to insure reasonable and ordinary protection against frauds and irregularities, yet they are not altogether perfect.

6. In reference to the purchasing of paper through Mr. James F. Porter, we concur with Mr. Kilbreth, "that under all the circumstances of the case, we unhesitatingly regard it as a decided business impropriety."

7. We deem it proper to refer to the transactions of the Book Concern with Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., (see Mr. Kilbreth's report, page 48,) because it was an unauthorized use of the credit of the Book Concern for the benefit of outside parties; and although there was in this case no loss to the Book Concern, and we may reasonably believe the motives which prompted to the act were to promote the interests of the Concern, and to accommodate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yet to guard against its influence as a precedent, we call your attention to it as an error fraught with peril to the interests of the Book Concern, which should not be sanctioned.

8. As to question seven, submitted for our consideration, whether the report of the Agents for 1871 "is a fair exhibit of the assets and liabilities of the Concern," we report that no testimony was introduced before the whole Committee on that subject, though several members of the Committee examined such evidence at the Book Room as was available. As the exhibit is made up in parts of estimated values of real estate and other property belonging to the Concern, such estimates must depend largely for their reliability upon the good judgment of the persons making up such exhibit.

It is perhaps sufficient to say that your Committee have no evidence before them tending to show that the exhibits should be different from what they are.

Appreciating the important duties devolved upon us, and with an earnest desire to reach just conclusions, your Committee have labored earnestly to discover the facts involved, and arrive at just conclusions embraced within the scope of the authority conferred upon us. We submit the foregoing as a summary of our conclusions.

Election of
Book Agents.

J. M. Buckley moved that we now proceed to the election of Book Agents, and the motion prevailed.

G. W. Woodruff rose to a question of official privilege, and presented the following paper:

Whereas, Bishop Harris was the Secretary of this Conference for the first twenty-three days of this session, and during his occupancy of the office a resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to edit the Journal; therefore,

Resolved, That Bishop Harris be requested, if compatible with his other duties, to carry out the purpose of the original appointment, and that he also be requested to edit the forthcoming Discipline of the Church.

W. L. Harris
and G. W.
Woodruff to
edit the Jour-
nal and the
Discipline.

When the Secretary had read this paper, Bishop Harris informed the Conference that he would accept the appointment, provided the Secretary, G. W. Woodruff, might be associated with him in the editing of the Journal and the Discipline. The motion of the Secretary was then modified accordingly, and adopted

as follows, to wit: that Bishop Harris and G. W. Woodruff be appointed to edit the Journal and Discipline.

On motion, it was ordered that the roll be called for the reception of ballots in the election of Book Agents.

On motion of W. F. Cowles, it was ordered that a vote be taken for two Agents on the same ballot.

The roll was then called, and the tellers received the ballots of the Conference and retired to count the vote.

On motion of K. P. Jervis, the order of business was suspended, and the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the superannuated members of East Genesee Annual Conference shall be divided between the Central and Western New York Conferences in proportion to the numbers of effective men assigned to said Conferences respectively.

Resolved, 2. That the action taken yesterday, dividing the territory of East Genesee Conference between the Central and Western New York Conferences, shall not be operative for the destruction of said East Genesee Conference until the first day of September next.

Bishop Janes rose to a question of privilege, and suggested that, in view of the complications arising from the reconstruction of Conference lines in Central and Western New York, that it would be necessary that there should be a session of the Central New York Conference this fall.

R. Nelson moved that this Conference approves of this suggestion of the Bishop, and the motion prevailed.

L. C. Queal moved that the division of Conference Claimants in the new Central New York and Northern New York Conferences be made on the basis of the number of effective preachers in said Conferences.

A. J. Phelps offered the following substitute, which was read and adopted namely.

That a Commission be appointed, consisting of three from each of the newly-constructed Conferences, namely: Western New York, Central New York, and Northern New York Conferences, to be nominated by the delegates of said Conferences, whose duty it shall be to fix the Conference relations of the superannuated and supernumerary preachers and widows and orphans of deceased preachers whose relations have been unsettled by said reconstruction, and report at their earliest convenience through the Northern Advocate and the Christian Advocate.

May 31.
TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.
Morning.

Election of
Book Agents
at New York.

Ballot cast.

Division of Su-
perannuates
between Cen-
tral and
Western New
York Confer-
ences.

Division of East
Genesee Con-
ference not
operative till
Sept. 1, 1872.

Central New
York Confer-
ence to hold
session this
fall.

Queal's motion
concerning
Conference
Claimants.

Phelps's Sub-
stitute adopt-
ed.

Commissioners
to fix the
Conference
relations of
Superannu-
ates, etc.

May 31.
TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.
Morning.

Editor of the
Ladies' Re-
pository.
McCalmon's
substitute.

Laid on the
table.

Previous ques-
tion called for,
sustained, and
Report adopted.

D. M. Bates, from the Special Committee, presented a report on the alleged irregularity of the sixth ballot for editor of the Ladies' Repository.

A motion was made for the adoption of the report.

J. S. McCalmon moved, as a substitute, that the election of editor of the Ladies' Repository be ordered void, and that we now proceed to elect that editor.

The substitute was laid on the table by a count vote of 163 to 131.

I. C. Pershing moved that we now proceed to elect an editor for the Ladies' Repository.

William Cooper called for the previous question; the call was sustained, and the motion of I. C. Pershing was lost, and the report of the Committee was adopted by a count of 194 to 109, as follows:

REPORT ON ELECTION OF EDITOR OF THE LADIES' REPOSITORY.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of a suggested irregularity in the sixth balloting for editor of the Ladies' Repository, with instructions to report what action, if any, should be taken by the Conference in the premises, respectfully reports as follows:

The facts material to the subject, as far as the Committee can ascertain them, are these: On the balloting referred to, the votes were collected in hats by seven tellers, who immediately retired from the Conference room, and, with the assistance of the Secretaries, proceeded to ascertain the result. The tellers counted the votes in sections separately, after which the sections met together, in order to ascertain and state the aggregate result.

The result of the count as then ascertained was that 369 votes were cast, of which 185 were necessary to a choice; that J. A. McCanley had received 185 votes, E. Wentworth 180 votes, and that there were four scattering votes. After this result was ascertained three of the tellers, among whom was E. H. Waring, returned to the Conference floor, leaving the other tellers, with a Secretary, to make the usual written statement. As Mr. Waring passed from the room occupied by the tellers into the Conference room a member of the Conference observed a small slip of paper lodged in his hair. The member followed him to his seat, and, taking up the slip of paper from the floor, where it had fallen as Mr. Waring sat down, handed it to him.

On examination it was found to contain the name "E. Wentworth." Mr. Waring immediately returned to the tellers' room, where four of the tellers still remained, together with one of the Secretaries, the Secretary being in the act of making out a statement of the result of the balloting in the usual form, to be handed to the presiding Bishop. The slip being shown to the tellers present, they concluded, after some conversation, that it had been cast as a vote in the balloting just taken, and they added it to the num-

ber before counted. The effect of such addition was to make the whole number of votes cast 370 instead of 369, and the number necessary to a choice 186 instead of 185, the number cast for Dr. M'Cauley, thus causing a failure to elect.

The Secretary had, before Mr. Waring returned, stated in writing the whole number of votes cast and the number necessary to a choice, as ascertained by the original count; but after the decision of the tellers present to count as a vote the slip brought in by Mr. Waring, the Secretary amended the statement so far as it had been written, and completed it, giving to E. Wentworth the additional vote. The statement was then handed to the Bishop, who read it to the Conference, and announced that there was a failure to elect. Another balloting was taken, in which Dr. Wentworth received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared elected. No objection has been made to the mode of taking or counting this last vote.

Your Committee is of opinion that the discovery of what was supposed to be an additional ballot, after a count had been made, and the tellers had separated, ought to have been reported to the Conference for its action, and that the counting of such ballot by four of the seven tellers, after three had returned to the Conference floor, was an irregularity. We also think that, notwithstanding the action of the four tellers, and the written statement made and read to the Conference, showing on its face a failure to elect, the Conference may properly inquire into the state of the vote, and should it appear on such inquiry that Dr. M'Cauley did receive a majority of all the votes cast in that balloting, the Conference may declare him elected; and this it may do, although under a subsequent balloting Dr. Wentworth received a majority of votes then cast, and was declared elected.

An elective body before its final adjournment has, upon general principles, the power, until a person declared to be elected has been inducted into the office, to correct mistakes or irregularity, and to ascertain and give effect to the true result of a vote before taken. This power is left by the Discipline to rest in the sound discretion of the General Conference, subject to no conditions or prescribed rules of procedure. It is, however, in the judgment of your Committee, a power to be exercised sparingly and with much caution. In the present case, to justify the Conference in setting aside the declared result of the last balloting in favor of Dr. Wentworth, it should appear beyond a reasonable doubt that Dr. M'Cauley received a majority of all the votes cast in the prior balloting, which is now under examination.

We are unable, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, to reach the conclusion that Dr. M'Cauley did receive such a majority; on the contrary, we are impressed with the strong probability that the slip of paper returned by Mr. Waring was a vote cast for Dr. Wentworth in the sixth balloting, and that it had become accidentally separated from the other ballots. We think that had the circumstances been reported to the Conference, that body might have properly allowed the additional vote. We therefore recommend that no further action upon the subject be taken.

It will be but just to add that this proceeding has not been taken at Dr. M'Cauley's instance. Neither of the gentlemen named is a claimant of the editorship in question. The case has been treated not as a contest for the office, but solely as an inquiry by the General Conference into the regularity of its proceedings. We beg leave further to state our conviction that the tellers who counted the additional vote acted in good faith and under a sense of duty.

May 31.
**TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.**
Morning.

May 31.TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.*Morning.*E. Wentworth
Resigns, and
his resigna-
tion accepted.Ballot for Book
Agents at
New York.

No Election.

J. A. Harris
has leave of
absence.Time of session
extended.**May 31.**TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.*Afternoon.*Second ballot
for Book
Agents at
New York.Reuben Nelson
and J. M.
Phillips
elected.Editor of the
Ladies' Re-
pository.

E. Wentworth then tendered his resignation as editor of the Ladies' Repository.

J. M. Buckley moved the acceptance of the resignation of E. Wentworth, and that we now proceed to elect an editor for the Ladies' Repository.

The division of the question being called for, the resignation was accepted, and the motion to proceed to elect an editor to fill the vacancy was laid on the table.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Book Agents at New York.

Whole number of votes cast, 375; necessary to a choice, 188.

No person having the requisite number of votes, there was no election.

J. A. Harris, of the Delaware Conference, was granted leave of absence on account of sickness in his family.

On motion, the time was extended to take another ballot for Book Agents at New York.

The tellers received the ballots and retired to count the vote. The Conference then adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by L. R. Fisk, of Detroit Conference.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 31.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Haven in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by C. C. Stratton, of Oregon Conference.

The Journal of the morning's session was read and approved.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for Book Agents at New York as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 373; necessary to a choice, 187.

Reuben Nelson having received 262 votes, and John M. Phillips having received 205 votes, were declared duly elected.

C. D. Hubbard moved that we now proceed to elect an editor for the Ladies' Repository, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of B. I. Ives, E. Wentworth was elected by acclamation.

The special Committee of nine, to which was referred the memorial from the Preachers' Association of New Orleans, presented its report, which was read and adopted as follows:

The Special Committee, to which was referred the memorial of the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting of May 22, asking for the election of an additional Bishop who should be of African descent, respectfully reports:

That at a meeting of the Committee held May 30, the statements of the memorialists and their requests were carefully considered. The very reasonable demand that at least "some action may be taken which shall assure our people that the Methodist Episcopal Church invites to her altars peoples of every nation, and extends to them equal rights in her worship and government," was responded to with great unanimity by the following declaration of facts, which we are persuaded will be entirely satisfactory to the memorialists.

1. A memorial from the preachers of Louisiana Conference, with others, in behalf of a Bishop of African descent, was promptly referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, carefully considered, and reported on as follows:

"The Committee on Episcopacy respectfully report to the General Conference, concerning the election of colored Bishops, that they are deeply impressed with the Christian spirit manifested by those memorializing the General Conference on this subject. The rapid progress our brethren of color are making in all that elevates mankind is most commendable, and we have no doubt there is a future of great promise before them. Your Committee would further report, that, in their judgment, there is nothing in race, color, or former condition that is a bar to an election to the Episcopacy, the true course being for us to elect only such persons as are, by their pre-eminent piety, endowments, culture, general fitness, and acceptability, best qualified to fill the office."

2. The claims of our numerous and noble-hearted membership of African descent to a perfect equality of relations with all others in our communion are fully recognized by the Discipline, and amply demonstrated in the administration of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There is no word "white" to discriminate against race or color known in our legislation; and being of African descent does not prevent membership with white men in Annual Conferences, nor ordination at the same altars, nor appointment to Presiding Eldership, nor election to the General Conference, nor eligibility to the highest offices in the Church.

3. Election to the office of Bishop from among candidates who are mutually equals cannot be determined on the ground of color or any other special consideration. It can only be by fair and honorable competition between the friends of the respective candidates. And yet the presentation of a well-qualified man of African descent would doubtless secure very general support, in view of the great interests of the Church, which would thereby be more abundantly promoted. No such opportunity, however, has been afforded at this General Conference.

R. W. Todd, of Wilmington Conference, was granted leave of absence on account of affliction in his family.

May 31.
TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.
Afternoon.
E. Wentworth
elected.
Report on elec-
tion of Col-
ored Bishop.

R. W. Todd has
leave of ab-
sence.

May 31.**TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.****Afternoon.****Election of
Book Agents
at Cincinnati.****P. B. Swing
has leave of
absence.****Trustees of the
Methodist
Episcopal
Church.**

Conference then balloted for two Agents for the Western Book Concern at Cincinnati, and the tellers received the ballots and retired to count the votes.

Philip B. Swing, lay delegate from Cincinnati Conference, was granted leave of absence.

J. M. Trimble presented the report from the special Committee appointed to nominate persons to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was adopted as follows:

The Committee appointed to nominate persons to fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church present the following names: Will Cumback, for four years to fill vacancy occasioned by death of A. Riddle. For eight years: *Ministers*, I. W. Wiley, Joseph M. Trimble, F. C. Holliday; *Laymen*, Edward Sargent, John Cochnewer, Amos Shinkle.

**New Hymn
Book.**

E. Wentworth presented the report of the Special Committee on the New Hymn Book.

**T. H. Root not
granted leave
of absence.**

F. H. Root, lay delegate from Genesee Conference, asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session. Leave was not granted.

Minard Home.

T. M. Eddy presented a paper in reference to the Minard Home, which was read.

Paper adopted.

J. Kiger called for the previous question; the call was sustained, and the paper was adopted by a rising vote, as follows:

Whereas, Mr. Abel Minard, of Morristown, New Jersey, has made provisions for establishing a Home for the education of female children of such foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church as may choose to avail themselves of its advantages; also for the reception and education of the female orphans or half orphans of deceased ministers of our Church, and also of such other female orphans or half orphans as the Trustees may admit; and,

Whereas, A liberal charter has been obtained for said home; and,

Whereas, It is amply secured to the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the trust is gratefully accepted, and that the General Conference commends the Minard Home to the generous liberality of our Church and the public.

**Education: Re-
port No. VI.**

Alex. Martin moved that the order of business be suspended, and Report No. VI of the Committee on Education be taken up. The motion prevailed, and the report was read.

A. Martin moved the adoption of section one.

**Motion to lay on
the table lost.**

J. T. Simmons moved that the report be laid on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Book Agents at Cincinnati, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 331; necessary to a choice, 169. No person having received the requisite number of votes, there was no election.

The Conference then balloted a second time for Book Agents at Cincinnati, and the tellers again retired to count the vote.

The Conference thereupon resumed the consideration of Report No. VI of the Committee on Education.

S. Barnes called for the previous question, and the call was sustained, and section one of the report was adopted.

On motion of A. Martin, the remainder of the report, except section six, was adopted.

Section six was then read.

W. R. Clarke moved that the seat of the Board of Education be fixed at Boston.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend, by fixing it at New York.

B. R. Bonner moved, as a substitute, that it be fixed at Saint Louis.

L. D. White raised a point of order, that these motions were not in order; but his point of order was not sustained, whereupon he appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of G. W. Woodruff, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for Book Agents at Cincinnati, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 331; necessary to a choice, 166.

L. Hitchcock having received 223 votes, and J. M. Walden having received 203 votes, were declared duly elected.

On motion of A. Martin, the sixth item of the Report of the Committee on Education was laid on the table, and the report as thus amended was adopted, as follows:

May 31.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Afternoon.

Ballot for Book Agents at Cincinnati.

No Election.

Education: Report No. VI.

Section adopted. one

Boston named for the seat of the Society.

Buckley's Amendment.

Bonner's Substitute.

White appeals from decision of the Chair.

Ruling of the Chair sustained.

Second ballot for Book Agents at Cincinnati.

L. Hitchcock and J. M. Walden elected.

Sixth item laid on the table and the Report adopted.

May 31.**TWENTY-SEV-****ENTH DAY.****Afternoon.****EDUCATION—REPORT NO. VI.**

The Committee on Education respectfully recommends—

1. That the General Conference elect a Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, who shall give his entire time to this work, and whose salary shall be fixed and paid by the Board.
2. That the Board be directed to organize its work at once throughout the Church, and to give especial attention to the needs of the South and destitute parts of the West.
3. That in place of the last sentence of paragraph 3, and all of paragraph 4, in sec. 1, Part V, of the Discipline, (pp. 236 and 237,) the following paragraphs be substituted: “4. It shall be the duty of each preacher in charge of a circuit or station to take in each society a public collection annually in aid of the work of education. The moneys so received shall be paid over to such auxiliary of the Board of Education as the Annual Conference may direct, or, in the absence of Annual Conference directions, to the treasury of the Parent Board.” “5. It is recommended that the second Sunday in June be every-where observed as ‘CHILDREN’S DAY;’ and that, wherever practicable, a collection be taken in the Sunday-school in aid of the ‘Sunday-School Fund’ of the Board of Education.”
4. That in the General Minutes a special column be set apart for reports of educational collections.
5. That the Board be instructed to establish, as early as practicable, a Bureau for the collection and publication of educational statistics, and for bringing into communication instructors seeking situations and institutions seeking teachers.

New Hymn Book.

On motion, the Report of the Special Committee on the New Hymn Book was taken up and read, and it was moved that it be adopted.

Jervis’s Amendment.

K. P. Jervis moved to amend by inserting the word “Bishops” instead of the words “Editor of Books of the General Catalogue,” and the amendment prevailed.

Motion to adopt the amended Report lost.

The vote then occurred on the motion to adopt the report as amended, but the motion did not prevail.

Book Concern: Report No. II adopted.

On motion of T. M. Eddy, Report No. II of Standing Committee on the Book Concern was taken up, read, and adopted, as follows:

BOOK CONCERN—REPORT NO. II.

The Committee has given careful attention to certain papers from the Oregon Conference, and also from ministers and laymen of our Church in Oregon, asking for certain specified privileges.

Oregon has heretofore been isolated from the rest of the country, but the early completion of the great Northern Pacific Railroad will bring it into one neighborhood, and the whole State and adjoining territories are already feeling the thrill of a new life. With a large increase of population must come new responsibilities to the Church. Wise provision now will be true economy, and we may greatly augment the resources of the Book Concern by a slight expenditure of means.

The papers referred to us ask:

1. The purchase of certain lots, advantageously located in the city of Portland, for the use of a Book Depository and the offices of the Pacific Christian Advocate. It is claimed that the purchase

was made on the most favorable terms, and that the property will rapidly appreciate in value. It was purchased by a few friends for eight thousand dollars, (\$8,000,) and is offered to the Church for the cost of purchase and accrued interest.

2. In view of the great distance from any branch of the Book Concern, they earnestly desire the establishment of a small Depository, at which shall be kept books of the General Catalogue, and Sunday-school and Tract publications. They propose that if the Book Concern will advance four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for the erection of a suitable building they will contribute a like amount.

3. They represent that the Pacific Christian Advocate, which has been aided from time to time by order of the General Conference, is now in a flourishing condition, and that with the above provision it will require no further pecuniary assistance from the Book Concern.

But they further suggest that the time has come when the editor should be relieved from the charge of the business management of the Advocate, and a suitable person should be employed to superintend the Depository and to manage the business of the Advocate.

We recommend for adoption the following:

Resolved, 1. That the Discipline be amended so that the paragraph on page 260, sec. 6, Part V, shall read, "The Oregon Annual Conference shall annually choose a Publishing Committee of five persons for the Pacific Christian Advocate, who shall also exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Depository at Portland.

Resolved, 2. That the Book Agents at New York be requested to purchase the lots in Block Twenty-seven (27), corner of "D" and Third (3) streets, now held for the Church at a cost of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) gold, and that they also appropriate four thousand dollars (\$4,000) to said Publishing Committee for the erection of buildings so soon as said Committee shall raise four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for the same purpose.

Resolved, 3. That a stock of books be deposited in Portland, such as the Book Agents, in their judgment, shall deem necessary to meet the demand, and the aforesaid Publishing Committee shall be responsible for the same, and all other effects which the Book Concern may place in their hands.

COLORADO DEPOSITORY.

The Committee has examined the papers referred to its consideration relating to a Depository and weekly paper at Denver, Colorado, and has heard the statements of the delegates from Colorado Conference. In the request of the memorialists it is not proposed to draw upon the resources of the Book Concern, but by a provident liberality to meet a want of our work in that region and ultimately add to the assets of our Western Publishing House. The following resolutions are therefore recommended for adoption:

Resolved, 1. That the Agents of the Western Book Concern be and are hereby directed to establish a Depository of our publications at Denver, Colorado, provided they can make such arrangements for the same as shall secure the Concern from pecuniary loss by the operation.

Resolved, 2. That the said Agents be and are hereby authorized and directed to issue a weekly paper at Denver, Colorado, to be called the Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate, provided such arrangements can be made as to secure the Book Concern against loss by the same.

Resolved, 3. That in case the Book Agents shall make arrangements to publish said paper, they shall notify the Bishops, who shall appoint an editor therefor, and the Colorado Conference shall annually choose a Publishing Committee of five persons for the same.

May 31.
TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

May 31.TWENTY-SEV-
ENTH DAY.*Afternoon.*Speeches lim-
ited to five
minutes.Woman's Work
in the
Church.Book Concern:
Report No.
III taken up.

On motion of W. M'K. Hester, it was ordered that all speeches, except on questions of boundaries, be limited to five minutes.

C. D. Foss moved that the Report of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Church be received, laid on the table, and printed, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of A. Edwards, Report No. III of the Committee on the Book Concern was taken up.

On motion, Conference adjourned. After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by A. Edwards, of Detroit Conference.

June 1.
TWENTY-
EIGHTH DAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1.

Conference met this morning, Bishop Peck in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by Thomas Kniel, a lay delegate of New England Conference.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon's session was read and approved.

Report No. III of the Committee on Church Extension was taken up.

I. S. Bingham moved to suspend the regular order of business.

E. H. Waring moved to lay the motion to suspend on the table, and it was laid on the table.

W. H. Goode moved to suspend the order of business to consider a matter which he presented, but his motion did not prevail.

J. D. Curtis, reserve delegate from Wilmington Conference, was admitted to the seat of R. W. Todd, excused by a count vote of 89 to 47.

W. M'K. Hester moved to suspend the order of business, and take up the report of the Committee on Boundaries, but the motion was lost.

On motion of A. Martin, the special order of the day was taken up, namely, the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, and E. O. Haven was elected by acclamation.

Church Exten-
sion: Report
No. III.Motion to sus-
pend the
regular order
of business.Laid on the ta-
ble.Goode's motion
to suspend
order of bus-
iness lost.J. D. Curtis
admitted in
place of R.
W. Todd.Hester's mo-
tion to sus-
pend the reg-
ular order
lost.E. O. Haven
elected Cor-
responding
Secretary of
the Board of
Education.

J. S. McCalmont moved to suspend the order of business to allow him to present a petition, and asked a division of the question.

On motion of G. S. Dearborn, this motion was laid on the table.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, it was ordered that the roll of Committees be called, and that each Committee be allowed to call up one report for action.

S. W. Thomas moved to suspend the order of business to permit the Committee on Expenses of Delegates to ask instructions, and the motion prevailed.

He thereupon offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses of Delegates be instructed to pay the expenses of those reserve delegates who fill the places of Bishops elected at this Conference and those who came at the request of their delegation to fill the place of delegates excused, but in no case to pay traveling expenses of those who came at their own instance and filled the place temporarily.

H. Slicer moved the suspension of the order of business, but the motion did not prevail.

Report No. III on the State of the Church was taken up and read.

On motion of J. Kiger the previous question was called, and the report adopted by a count vote of 179 for to 75 against, as follows :

STATE OF THE CHURCH—REPORT NO. III.

Sinful Amusements.

Your Committee has considered a large number of memorials and petitions from members of the Church in different sections of the land, deplored the sinful amusements too often indulged in by members of the Church; also many resolutions and pastoral addresses emanating from Annual Conferences and other official bodies belonging to our own and sister denominations. Influenced by these, as well as by their own personal observations, your Committee is of opinion that there is just cause for alarm, and a necessity for General Conference action, in order to arrest, if possible, practices which portend so much evil to the Church and to the world.

The General Rules of our Church prohibit such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus; "the singing those songs or reading those books which do not tend to the knowledge and love of God." This rule is sufficiently comprehensive, but not explicit enough to meet the wants of the times.

We would therefore recommend that the chapter on imprudent conduct (Discipline, page 128) be so amended as to read: "But in cases of neglect of duty of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers or words, the buying or selling or using intoxicat-

JUNE 1.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.
McCalmont's motion to suspend the regular order laid on the table.

Kynett's motion to call the Committees.

Order of business suspended.

Committee on Expenses of Delegates instructed.

Slicer's motion to suspend lost.

State of the Church: Report No. III.

Report adopted.

Sinful Amusements.

June 1.**TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.**

ing liquors as a beverage, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the Church."

Book Concern:
Report No.
III.

T. M. Eddy called up Report No. III of the Committee on the Book Concern, which was read.

Monthly Magazine. Joy's motion to amend.

E. Joy moved to amend by striking out Boston and inserting Cincinnati as the place of publication of the new monthly magazine.

Laid on the table.

On motion of C. A. Holmes, this motion was laid on the table.

Evans's Amendment.

John Evans moved that that part of the report referring to the new monthly magazine be amended by inserting the words, "providing that the Book Concern be guaranteed against loss."

Previous Question ordered, and Report adopted.

On motion of W. M'K. Hester, the previous question was called, and J. Evans's amendment was adopted, and the report as amended was adopted, as follows :

BOOK CONCERN—REPORT NO. III.

The Standing Committee on the Book Concern beg leave to report concerning the following items referred to their consideration:

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

After full deliberation and debate we have come to the conclusion that the time has fully come when the Methodist Episcopal Church should take another advanced step in the matter of giving improved periodical reading to her membership and constituency. We believe that there is a large demand for a first-class monthly magazine, devoted to the religious, scientific, and general literary questions of the day. We further believe that cogent arguments indicate that such a magazine should be published in Boston. We therefore propose the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption :

Resolved, 1. That the Agents of the Book Concern at New York be and hereby are authorized and recommended to establish a Methodist monthly magazine in Boston, under the management of the Boston Wesleyan Association: *Provided*, that a satisfactory arrangement can be made between the said Agents and Association, and provided that the Book Concern be guaranteed against loss.

Resolved, 2. That in case such magazine is established, the Board of Bishops shall appoint an editor therefor, who shall hold office until the next General Conference.

In further reference to certain propositions affecting this question, we submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient at the present time to make any essential modifications in the character of the Quarterly Review or Ladies' Repository, but we recommend to the Agents of the Book Concern and to the Book Committee the exercise of a liberal policy

in furnishing the means for giving all possible improvement to these periodicals

We further submit the following:

Resolved, 1. That we recommend to the Agents the most favorable consideration of the proposition to employ a lady associate or assistant editor on the Ladies' Repository and the Golden Hours.

Resolved, 2. That it is not expedient at present to elect a general book editor for the Book Concern at New York distinct from the editor of the Quarterly Review, but that, in our judgment, increased attention should be given to the editing and publication of new books by the employment of all necessary assistance.

Bishop Simpson presented the Report of the Bishops on nomination of Managers of our Benevolent Societies, which was read and adopted, as follows:

JUNE 1.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Boards of Managers nominated by the Bishops.

MANAGERS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Ministers—John P. Durbin, Thomas Carlton, Joseph Holdich, John A. Roche, Daniel Wise, James M. Tuttle, Cyrus D. Foss, Morris D'C. Crawford, Daniel Curry, Henry B. Ridgaway, Albert S. Hunt, Stephen D. Brown, John Lanahan, Otis H. Tiffany, Lewis R. Dunn, Thomas M. Eddy, Albert D. Vail, Aaron K. Sanford, Robert H. Pattison, James A. M. Chapman, John F. Hurst, John Miley, John B. Merwin, George F. Kettell, William F. Butler, John M. Reid, Robert L. Dashiell, Reuben Nelson, William M'Allister, Christian F. Grimm, Richard Vanhorne, William F. Warren.

Board of Missions.

Laymen—William B. Skidmore, John Falconer, William Truslow, Enoch L. Fancher, James H. Taft, Timothy A. Howe, Hiram M. Forrester, Henry J. Baker, John S. M'Lean, John French, John H. Ockershausen, Stephen Crowell, Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Gilbert Oakley, Charles H. Fellows, Samuel U. F. Odell, Isaac Odell, Oliver H. P. Archer, George J. Ferry, Joseph F. Knapp, Jonathan O. Fowler, John Stephenson, James M. Fuller, George I. Seney, George G. Reynolds, Clinton B. Fisk, Andrew V. Stout, Stephen Barker, Theodore Runyon, Alexander Ervin, John Whiteman.

MANAGERS OF THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

Ministers—Alpha J. Kynett, Joseph Castle, Robert H. Pattison, William Cooper, William C. Robinson, Joseph Mason, Goldsmith D. Carrow, Henry B. Ridgaway, Henry W. Warren, Samuel W. Thomas, William L. Gray, William M'Combs, Thomas C. Murphy, William J. Paxson, Charles H. Payne, J. B. M'Collough, J. Walker Jackson, S. Pancoast, Geo. W. MacLaughlin, S. E. Post, H. A. Cleveland, E. H. Stokes, Peter J. Cox, S. H. C. Smith, J. W. Langley, William H. Elliott, James Cunningham, Joseph Welch, F. W. Flocken, J. D. Elbert, H. Jolly, J. D. Curtis.

Board of Church Extension.

Laymen—Thomas T. Tasker, Sen., Colson, Heiskell, Thomas T. Mason, John Hunter, Charles Spencer, L. C. Simon, James Long, Horace Sharp, R. England, Benjamin Schofield, A. V. Stout, John W. Hicks, Charles Scott, Joseph Thompson, D. H. Bowen, J. H. Thornley, William G. Spencer, A. H. De Haven, John F. Keen, S. S. White, T. M. Greenbank, W. H. Sutton, M. E. Clarke, Davis N. Sinn, Wesley Stretch, George W. Hill, I. S. Custar, James Bowker, H. W. Drakeley, E. Remington, Frank B. Hines, William H. West.

June 1.

TWENTY-

EIGHTH DAY.

Board of Sun-
day-School
Union.

MANAGERS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Ministers—J. H. Vincent, D. Wise, T. Carlton, W. H. De Puy, Elihu Grant, M. D'C. Crawford, C. D. Foss, A. D. Vail, J. M. Freeman, G. H. Whitney, B. K. Peirce, Henry M. Simpson, A. L. Brice, L. R. Dunn, J. E. Cookman, S. H. Platt, G. L. Taylor, R. M. Stratton, W. C. Steel, J. C. Thomas, J. Porter, J. S. Porter, A. M'Lean, C. S. Brown, W. T. Hill, D. Sherman, C. E. Harris, D. H. Ela, G. W. Woodruff, Benjamin M. Adams, Charles Fletcher, J. H. Sweres.

Laymen—H. D. Rolph, C. H. Applegate, S. J. Goodenough, William Truslow, David Terry, C. R. Disosway, James Davis, S. A. Purdy, Joseph Longking, John Pullman, Joel Sammis, William Morgan, Ira Perego, Jr., E. H. Brown, J. B. Crawford, John Young, James Little, B. F. Clark, E. S. Halsted, D. Denham, Jr., Jeremiah Mundell, Thomas Nicholson, Orange Judd, John Bentley, John Truslow, T. D. Camp, A. G. Newman, C. H. Stocking, J. T. Martin, A. G. Haughton, S. W. Andrews, J. B. Cornell.

MANAGERS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Managers of
Tract Society.

Ministers—Thomas Carlton, James Porter, Daniel Wise, Stephen D. Brown, M. D'C. Crawford, Lewis R. Dunn, Reuben C. Putney, John Lanahan, A. L. Brice, G. Hollis, W. H. De Puy, J. P. Hermance, G. W. Woodruff, R. M. Stratton, J. B. Faulks, J. F. Richmond, G. F. Kettell, John E. Gorse, C. S. Brown, A. H. Wyatt, W. P. Estes, J. B. Merwin, J. M. Freeman, R. Meredith, A. M'Lean, L. Simmons, J. S. Willis, J. M. Buckley, Charles Laren, D. W. Bartine, M. E. Ellison, J. E. Cookman.

*
Laymen—David Terry, William Truslow, Timothy A. Howe, W. H. Dikeman, Ira Perego, Jr., Joel Sammis, William Morgan, Ebenezer H. Brown, S. J. Goodenough, C. R. Disosway, S. A. Purdy, J. O. Fowler, Jeremiah Mundell, John E. Stevens, Daniel Deuham, Jr., Hiram Merritt, C. H. Applegate, Elihu Grant, John French, Freeborn G. Smith, B. R. Hard, M. H. Treadwell, W. J. Coffin, J. M. Thorp, H. D. Degen, J. Milton Cornell, John Cottier, S. H. Vandewater, Walter Pinckney, E. B. Treat, A. T. Serrell, James M'Gee.

MANAGERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

Managers of
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

Ministers—J. F. Chalfant, L. F. Van Cleve, J. W. Weakley, J. F. Marlay, A. Lowrey, J. M. Walden, L. Hitchcock, F. S. Hoyt, E. G. Wood, D. Rutledge, J. C. Middleton, J. M. Trimble, D. Stevenson, W. H. Black, J. C. Harrison, A. S. Lakin, F. A. Hester, W. L. Muir, F. C. Holliday, W. H. Goode, E. Wentworth, W. Nast, James Lynch, H. Leibhart, M. W. Taylor, B. N. Spahr, G. Moody, R. M. Hatfield, E. House, C. W. Ketcham, R. D. Robinson, D. P. Jones.

Laymen—M. B. Hagans, Edward Sargent, C. W. Brooke, J. R. Wright, W. Wood, Joseph F. Larkin, C. W. Rowland, Harvey De Camp, John Cochenour, J. M. Phillips, William Glenn, R. Dymond, J. Gamble, Jr., William Johnson, G. Warrington, C. O. Edwards, R. P. Thompson, Grant Goodrich, E. P. Cook, I. Corwin, P. B. Swing, L. J. Critchfield, Amos Shinkle, H. K. Lindsay, W. W. Peabody, Thad. Reamey, Alfred Taylor, H. S. Lane, B. R. Bonner, H. S. Bundy, J. C. M'Intosh, C. H. Wolff.

Bishops author-
ized to fill va-
cancies.

It was moved that the Bishops have power to fill vacancies that may occur before acts of incorporation are obtained, and the motion prevailed.

The report of the Committee on Temperance was taken up and read.

S. D. Brown moved to lay on the table so much of the report as refers to the appointment of a Committee in the Quarterly Conference, and the motion prevailed.

The fifth resolution of the report was laid on the table.

F. G. Hibbard moved, that in lieu of so much of the report as requires pastors to take a collection we substitute the words, "We commend the same to the favorable consideration of our people."

On motion of L. C. Queal, this item of the report was laid on the table.

On motion of E. H. Waring, the item relating to temperance hymns was stricken out.

I. A. Hammer moved to strike out so much of the section as prevents our signing petitions for parties asking license to sell liquor for proper purposes.

On motion of E. H. Waring, this amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the previous question was called, and resolutions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 were adopted; section 5 was withdrawn, and sections 6 and 7 were stricken out; and the report, as thus amended with the numbers changed, was adopted, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

Believing, as we do, the Church of Christ represents and embodies the only true principles of individual and national reform, it is our settled conviction that we must rely mainly for the success of the Temperance cause on her leadership and co-operation.

From the very first our Church has been bold and emphatic in her utterances and measures against the evils of intemperance.

She has waged an uncompromising and vigorous war against this, the dire foe of humanity and Christian civilization. She has clearly defined her position, unqualifiedly condemning both the sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. While we recognize this historic fact as of special significance, it is, nevertheless, true that the work of death has not yet ceased.

Intemperance still continues with unabated fury, spreading its desolating influences, like the dark wing of a tempest, over Christian and heathen lands.

It is, however, an occasion of rejoicing that the outlook is now more hopeful. Public sentiment is being aroused and directed in the right channel. In the influences that centralize in and around our National Congress, there has been a marked change for the better. It is not now, as formerly, deemed an essential part of the courtesies of social life to proffer the wine-glass or other liquors.

JUNE 1.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Report on Temperance.

Brown's Amendment.

Fifth resolution laid on the table.

Hibbard's Amendment.

Temperance Hymns.

Hammer's Amendment.

Laid on the table.

Report adopted.

**JUNE 1.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.**

A higher Christian sentiment is gaining the ascendancy. We hail this as the dawn of a new era in the temperance reform.

We may here note another feature or fact that gives promise of more definite and beneficial results. The State is waking up to the magnitude of the interests involved, and is beginning to comprehend the necessities of the case. Civil legislation, wise and heroic, is tightening its hold on the monster intemperance, and aiming a death-blow at the very seat of its vitality. We believe the temperance law recently enacted in Illinois and some of the other States will prove no doubtful experiment, but will rather demonstrate the expediency of such a statutory provision, and is a harbinger of the complete and ultimate triumph of the temperance cause. God speed the day!

Let not the Church falter in view of the approaching crisis, but let her gird on her armor anew for the battle. Now is the time for action—action earnest, persistent, well-directed.

While we are prepared to reaffirm our former views and commitments on this question, we believe we ought, if possible, as a Church, to take more advanced ground in enunciating a more elevated and comprehensive platform of principle, and in clearly, boldly marking out the lines of policy to be pursued.

We therefore recommend for adoption the following:

Resolved, 1. That we are more than ever convinced of the absolute need of total legal prohibition as a condition of the removal and cure of the evils of intemperance, and we here pledge our utmost endeavors to inaugurate so wise and salutary a dispensation.

Resolved, 2. That while we can never be satisfied with any thing less than the entire destruction of the liquor traffic, yet we can but regard as a step toward that end the enactment of laws making this vast system of iniquity responsible for the losses and woes which have been so recklessly inflicted upon a long-suffering and too patient people.

Resolved, 3. That we not only regard the manufacture, sale, or the using of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, morally wrong, but we also most earnestly protest against our members giving any countenance to the liquor traffic by signing petitions for license, by voting to grant licenses, by renting property for such purposes, or by directly helping in any other way to promote intemperance. Any one thus acting is guilty of unchristian conduct, and is subject to disciplinary action.

Resolved, 4. That we should make special effort to secure the nomination and election to office of strictly temperance men.

Resolved, 5. That we recommend the use of unfermented wine on our sacramental occasions.

Commissioners
for Central
and Western
New York
Conferences.

The delegates from Conferences in Central and Western New York presented the following report, which was adopted :

The delegates from the Conferences concerned beg leave to nominate as Commissioners for distribution of their superannuated preachers, under the order made by the General Conference yesterday, the following named persons, to wit:

Central New York Conference—L. C. Queal, A. J. Phelps, T. Tonsey.
Northern New York Conference—I. S. Bingham, B. S. Wright,
A. B. Gregg.

Western New York Conference—R. L. Waite, E. E. Chambers,
K. P. Jervis.

On motion of I. S. Bingham, the name "Northern New York" was substituted for "Ontario" in the report of the Committee on Boundaries as the name of the new Conference created.

The report of the Committee on the Bible Cause was taken up, read, and adopted, as follows:

JUNE 1.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.
"Northern New York" substituted for "Ontario."

Bible Cause :
Report adopted.

REPORT ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Your Committee has examined the affairs and operations of the American Bible Society, and find them to be in the highest degree satisfactory and cheering. It is a grand and efficient agency, established under the wise providence of God, for helping forward the evangelization of the world. It furnishes the bread of life, not only to the destitute in our own land, but supplies the missionary in heathen climes with the word of God, which is "the sword of the Spirit," thus enabling him to make permanent the triumphs of the Gospel over the powers of darkness.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has for many years recognized this Society as the best agency for supplying the world with the Holy Scriptures, and is fairly represented in the management of the Bible House in New York, and in the local and traveling agencies throughout the country. Dr. William H. Allen, President of Girard College, was, in March last, elected President of this Society; the right man in the right place.

Grants of books have been liberally and cheerfully made to our missions, both foreign and domestic; also to our Sunday-schools at home and abroad.

The income of the Society for the last four years, including donations and payments for books sold, shows a gratifying increase over that of the preceding quadrennial term. The aggregate for four years ending with 1868 was \$2,777,672 85; that for the four years ending with 1872 was \$2,898,181 59, an increase of \$120,508 74. This increase would have been larger but for the terrible conflagrations in Chicago and the North-west. The effects of these great calamities were felt not only upon the ground but over all the country, and caused a decrease in the donations and the sales of books.

The receipts of the Society from all sources for each of the preceding four years were as follows:

1868-69.....	\$731,734 73
1869-70.....	747,058 69
1870-71.....	729,464 70
1871-72.....	689,923 47
Total.....	\$2,898,181 59

The whole number of books printed and issued by the Society during the last four years has amounted to 4,921,849, in more than sixty different languages and dialects. The whole number of volumes issued during fifty-six years is 28,780,969.

The foreign work has very greatly increased in the last four years. China, Japan, India, Siam, Turkey, including Bulgaria, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Italy, South America, and Africa, have shared in the Society's bounty. An agent, Rev. Wm. H. Norris, was sent last February to San Domingo, to ascertain the feasibility of spreading the word of God in that island. He reports the prospects favorable for its extensive circulation.

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Doors are still opening for the reception of the sacred Scriptures. All Italy, and even the city of Rome, are now accessible, and invite the labors of colporteurs and Bible agents. This affords not only ground for rejoicing, but, in view of the recent decision of the Roman Church, declaring the infallibility of the Pope, it should stimulate all who love the cause of Christianity to greater exertions to supply this interesting and important field.

The following are the amounts collected from the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last four years, as taken from the Annual Minutes:

1868.....	\$99,060	28
1869.....	93,948	35
1870.....	84,711	61
1871.....	84,107	28
Total for the four years.....	\$360,927	52

This amount is less than that really donated, inasmuch as it does not include individual donations and legacies sent directly to the Parent Society at New York.

Wherever there are Methodist missions, the Bible Society has cheerfully and liberally supplied their wants.

Your Committee would respectfully submit for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. By the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that we have great reason to rejoice in the continued and growing success of the American Bible Society, and that we regard it as the best and most efficient agency for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures throughout the world.

Resolved, 2. That the relations of our Church with the American Bible Society have been most cordial and satisfactory, and that we commend it to the continued confidence and beneficence of our people.

Resolved, 3. That in view of the great work which it has already accomplished, and the increasing demands upon its resources from the recent opening of new and important fields for the distribution of the Bible, we should put forth still greater efforts to add to its funds, that it may be able to meet these demands, and thus speed still more rapidly the progress of Christianity over the world.

Report of the
Committee
on Insurance
indefinitely
postponed.

The Report of the Special Committee on Insurance was taken up and read, and J. Rothweiler moved its adoption.

J. Kiger called for the previous question, but the call was not sustained.

On motion of J. Miley, the report was indefinitely postponed.

Metropolitan
Church: Re-
port adopted.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Metropolitan Church was presented, read, and adopted, as follows:

REPORT ON METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

The action of the previous General Conferences has fully recognized the Metropolitan Church as a "connectional enterprise." It

has been erected under the highest sanction of the Church, and for the people of the whole country.

Fully appreciating the sympathy of the General Conference in the past, a memorial has been forwarded by U. S. Grant, S. P. Chase, and others, Trustees of the property. They report that since the last General Conference the house has been dedicated; that it has been constantly thronged with a multitude of hearers, many of them strangers representing all parts of our Republic, and, indeed, other lands. They report that since the dedication valuable improvements have been made and paid for, such as the erection of a beautiful spire, and the placing within it a chime of bells; and a floating debt of twenty-five thousand dollars has been extinguished.

But there remains a funded debt of fifty thousand dollars, a sum too entirely large to be met by the local congregation. The heavy "interest account" is too much to be long endured.

Quoting from the report of 1868: "In view of its denominational and national character," and further, in view of the inability of the District of Columbia to erect such a building for the accommodation of strangers, though they stand ready to do their full proportion in extinguishing the funded debt; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference earnestly commends to the Church as worthy of generous assistance the Metropolitan Memorial Church of Washington city.

Resolved, 2. That the General Conference is gratified with the full exhibit made by the Trustees in their memorial, showing, as it does, the careful management of this great interest.

L. Hitchcock asked leave to present a resolution in reference to the Scandinavian work; but leave was not granted.

J. T. Crane presented drafts of replies to the several fraternal bodies, prepared by the Committee on Fraternal Relations, namely: 1. Reply to the British Conference; 2. Reply to the Irish Wesleyan Methodist Conference; 3. Reply to the Methodist Conference of the Wesleyan Church in Eastern British America.

The Report of the Committee on Fraternal Relations concerning an order for the reception of Fraternal Delegates hereafter was taken up, read, and adopted, as follows:

The Committee on Fraternal Relations has considered the question of the "practicability of bringing the communications of corresponding bodies and the addresses of fraternal delegates within the limits of a single session of this body," and reports as follows:

That the overwhelming number and gigantic magnitude of the interests quadrennially crowded into the four weeks' session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church imperatively call upon us to economize time; that time is best economized by preconcert and orderly arrangement; that the growing catholicity of the age is ever enlarging our circle of fraternal correspondence and increasing the number of delegations bringing fraternal greetings; that there is reasonable expectation that we shall soon be exchanging periodical salutations with Lutherans, Baptists, Epis-

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Hitchcock's request denied.

Replies to Fraternal Letters.

Fraternal Relations: Report adopted.

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copilians, and all other members of the Church Catholic, as well as Methodists and Presbyterians. The other ecclesiastical bodies fix a particular day for the reception of visiting brethren, and devote the hours of one or more evenings to listening leisurely to fraternal addresses, instead of compressing them into business hours and hurried daylight sessions.

We therefore recommend that Wednesday, May 10th, 1876, be the day ordered for the reception of fraternal delegations, and that the evening of that day, and such other evenings as the Conference may order, shall be set apart for listening to addresses from visitors; and we furthermore recommend that all bodies in correspondence with us be fully advertised in our letters, and by our visiting delegates, of the day ordered by this body for the reception of fraternal delegates, their letters, and their words of greeting.

Centennial of
American In-
dependence.

The Report of the Committee on Centennial of American Independence was taken up and read, together with a preamble presented by J. M. Walden, which was admitted.

Osbon's
Amendment.

A. M. Osbon moved to amend by striking out all that part of the report which proposes to take up a centenary collection for the cause of education.

Motion to lay
on the table
lost.

It was moved that this amendment lie on the table, but the motion was lost by a count vote of 92 for to 122 against.

Conference to
adjourn sine
die on Tues-
day next.

D. Curry rose by consent to a question of privilege, and moved that Conference adjourn *sine die* at the close of Tuesday morning's session.

Report adopted.

K. P. Jervis moved to amend the pending report by substituting "Wednesday" for "Tuesday;" motion to amend was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

The previous question was called on the report of Committee on Centennial of American Independence, and the amendment was lost, 108 for to 116 against; and the report was adopted, as follows:

REPORT ON NATIONAL CENTENARY.

Whereas, The fourth of July, 1876, will be the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence; and,

Whereas, A loyal and patriotic sentiment must prompt every citizen to join in some appropriate commemoration of the event; and,

Whereas, The Methodist Church was the first, through a deputation of her chief ministers, to give a pledge of support to the Government in the days of Washington; and, ever maintaining an unswerving loyalty, was second to none in the struggle for the perpetuation of that Government in the days of Lincoln;

Therefore, it is meet that we, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formally express our gratification that Congress has directed timely arrangements to be made for the celebration of this first National Centenary.

Furthermore, while all loyal people will be prompted by their

patriotism to participate in the commemorative ceremonies thus appointed, it will be an occasion on which our Church and people will seek, by appropriate religious services, to declare their faith in, and cognizance of, the overruling providence of Almighty God, and especially that under his guidance our fathers, by their heroism and sacrifices, maintained the Declaration of Independence, and by their wisdom and devotion established our Republican institutions; that under his favor our country has enjoyed during the century long intervals of peace, and an unprecedented prosperity; that under his blessings those arts and sciences and forms of industry which develop the resources of a land and elevate the character of a people have been fostered; that under his providence the means of intelligence have been multiplied, the cause of education promoted, and our free-school system, the fruit of American Protestantism and the bulwark of American freedom, firmly established; that under his control the nation has been led to abolish slavery and reinvest the emancipated with every civil and political right; that under his restraints, during the prosperous periods of peace and the terrible seasons of war, our people, by respect to authority and obedience to law, have proven to the world that governments may be permanent where man is free; and that, under his special care, our Church has been protected in her religious liberty, and our people have shared in the common happiness and prosperity; therefore, be it by this General Conference

Resolved, 1. That the Centenary of American Independence shall be appropriately celebrated by all our Churches and people with devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, by special religious services and liberal thank-offerings.

Resolved, 2. That the thanksgiving services shall begin with the first Sabbath of June in 1876, and close on the fourth day of July, to be celebrated at such times and places as may best suit the convenience of the Societies.

Resolved, 3. That the primary object shall be the spiritual improvement of our people, especially by reviewing what God hath wrought for our Nation, and by cultivating feelings of gratitude to him for the benefits of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, 4. That this gratitude shall have an appropriate expression of pecuniary contributions from our people according to the measures of their ability, so to be appropriated as to increase the efficiency of our denomination in promoting the welfare of our country.

Resolved, 5. That as the Church and State, by their respective agencies, are brought into a more direct and vital co-operation in the education of the people than at any other point of their distinct movements, and as our Church does directly promote the welfare of the country by her educational institutions, therefore a most fitting commemoration of the National Centenary will be liberal offerings from our people to strengthen those educational institutions.

Resolved, 6. That the gifts of our people shall be devoted to the cause of education, and shall be applied either to a *local* or a *general object*. The *local object* shall be the endowment of educational institutions under the patronage of the Annual Conferences, and the increase of existing educational funds. The *general object* shall be the aid of needy young men called to the ministry, or needy young women called to the missionary work in our Church, in preparing for their respective spheres of duty, and the contributions for this object, together with all contributions not designated for other objects, shall constitute a fund to be known as the *National Centenary Fund*, to be held in trust and administered by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the principal forever

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to remain intact—the interest alone to be used for the above-named purposes, under such regulations as the General Conference shall from time to time prescribe.

Resolved, 7. That each Annual Conference shall in 1874 provide for a memorial discourse to be delivered before its own body during its session first preceding the fourth of July, 1876, and shall during its session in 1875 give the necessary directions to secure in all our Churches the observance of the commemorative services in 1876 recommended by the Board of Bishops.

Resolved, 8. That the Board of Bishops shall devise a programme of religious services for the fitting commemoration of the event, and each Bishop shall present it to the Annual Conferences over which he may preside during 1875, and bring this action of the General Conference to the timely notice of the Annual Conferences.

Resolved, 9. That the Board of Bishops shall prepare a commemorative address, and present it to the next General Conference on the first day of the session, to be immediately published to the Church with such recommendations from the General Conference as will enlist all our people in the cheerful and devout observance of those special thanksgiving services which shall be the most appropriate and fervent expression of gratitude to Almighty God, of faith in Jesus Christ the Saviour and Ruler of the world, of love to our country, and of loyalty to the free institutions which are based upon the immortal Declaration of Independence.

Support of the
Ministry :
Report
adopted.

On motion of S. Steele, the Report of the Special Committee on the Support of the Ministry was taken up and read. A call for the previous question having been sustained, the report was adopted, as follows :

REPORT ON MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

Strike out paragraph 1, sec. 1, chap. ii, Part VI, page 273 of the Discipline, and insert the following :

The more effectually to raise the amount necessary to meet the above-mentioned allowances of the effective ministers and preachers, let the Stewards at the beginning of the year estimate the amount needed monthly. Then ascertain from each member of the Church, and, as far as practicable, from each attendant of the congregation, what each proposes to give as his monthly contribution.

Let these sums be entered by the Recording Steward in a book which he shall keep as Treasurer of the Board of Stewards. If the total amount of these sums does not equal the amount needed monthly, then let the Stewards apportion the deficiency among all such as are willing, for Christ's sake, to assume such deficiency, setting down to each person, with his consent, the additional amount which they think he ought monthly to pay.

Let the Stewards then adopt and carry out a plan by which every one—except such as prefer to make weekly contributions through their class-leaders—shall have the opportunity of regularly contributing each month, or oftener, not grudgingly nor of necessity, the sum which has been pledged by him. Let these contributions be paid regularly to the Recording Steward or class-leader, and be brought up by him to the leaders' meeting or Quarterly Conference, as the case may be. The Recording Steward shall keep an individual account of all these pledges and contributions, and shall pay over the same, under the direction of the Stewards, to the preachers authorized to receive them.

It was moved that the Report of Special Committee on Districting the Church be taken up.

L. Hitchcock moved, as a substitute, that we now take up the report of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Church.

E. H. Waring moved to lay these motions on the table in order to resume the regular order of business, but the motion did not prevail.

L. Hitchcock's substitute was adopted, and the report of the Committee on Woman's Work in the Church was taken up and read.

J. B. Wakeley moved its adoption.

S. Steele moved to amend by striking out all that part of the report relating to woman's preaching, etc.

J. M. Buckley moved that this amendment lie on the table, and the motion prevailed.

J. R. Bryan moved to strike out all that part of the report relating to the Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table prevailed—122 for to 44 against.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

D. Curry called for a division of the question, and it was ordered.

The first item was adopted; the second item was adopted by a count vote of 142 for to 62 against; and the report, as a whole, was adopted, as follows:

REPORT ON WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH.

Your Committee have had before them several papers on the work of women in the Church. The subjects which these papers present are such as the licensing and ordaining of women as preachers, "The Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union," "The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," and propositions for the enlargement of Christian and benevolent activity.

We can but rejoice in these manifestations of increasing interest on the part of women in all that pertains to the activity of the Church, and are devoutly thankful for this fresh awakening of zeal for Christian work.

It has ever been characteristic of Methodism to welcome to the Church all available agencies for carrying forward the Redeemer's kingdom, and for the salvation of souls. From the beginning, also, the Methodist Church has recognized and used the peculiar capabilities of women; in every period of our history women have been active counselors with men in the service of the Church, and in not a few instances have been recognized leaders in important movements. Many names of Christian heroines adorn the pages of our Church history.

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Hitchcock's
Substitute.

Woman's
Work in the
Church.

Steele's
Amendment.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Bryan's
Amendment.

Laid on the ta-
ble.

Division called
for.

Report adopted.

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These recent manifestations of a desire for activity for Christ are not a novelty, but a revival of the true spirit of Methodism, in which we greatly rejoice, and from which we expect the most happy results. More than two thirds of the members of the Church are women. That they have a place and a work in the Church is not doubted, but to define and designate the exact character and fields of their labor is not an easy matter.

In this as in most other interests of the Church important questions are gradually settling themselves, and Providence is itself pointing out large and important fields which can be most efficiently occupied by women, and into which we find the noblest spirits are vigorously entering. Our women are already far on toward leading the advance in the actual work of the Sabbath-school, our Home and City Missions, in the distribution of tracts, and in the visitation of the poor and neglected masses.

Recently God has directed their hearts toward their sisters of foreign countries, and a most successful organization has been effected for aiding in the evangelization of heathen lands. For these fields of labor they have peculiar capabilities, and we rejoice that the Divine Spirit is leading their hearts earnestly into them.

In regard to woman's preaching we must wait for further developments of Providence. We rejoice in the indications that women are called to be teachers of the Word of Life, and yet the instances are not sufficiently numerous to justify any new legislation in the Church on this subject.

We commend the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society" and "The Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union" as two organizations worthy of their highest gifts and noblest efforts. We exhort the women of our Church to still greater zeal in the Sunday-school, the class-room, the prayer-meetings, and the love-feasts, and in the evangelization of the masses.

We exhort our preachers also to give all wise, discreet encouragement they can to the exercise and development of the gifts which God has bestowed on our sisters for the furtherance of his kingdom on the earth.

Your Committee have considered the memorial of the Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union, and present the following for adoption:

Whereas, The Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union is doing valuable service by systematically employing the women of the Church, under the supervision of the regular pastorate, in religious work in the homes of the people, and especially among the neglected masses who do not come to the Church; and,

Whereas, A large proportion of the Church are women, and there is a wide field of usefulness opened up before them in this direction, for which they are eminently fitted; therefore,

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists be granted, and that the Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union be and is hereby recognized as a regularly constituted society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be known as the Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE II.

Its objects shall be the evangelization of the neglected masses in our midst by personal religious labor in the homes of the people, especially among those who do not come to the Church.

ARTICLE III.

The contribution of \$1 annually shall constitute a member of the Society; the payment of \$20 an honorary member; the payment of \$50 an honorary manager, and the payment of \$100 a patron.

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ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. There shall be a Board of Managers, consisting of thirteen ministers and twelve Christian ladies, appointed quadrennially by the General Conference on nomination of the Bishops.

Sec. 2. The Board of Managers shall, during the session of the Conference by which they are appointed, organize by the election of a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer.

And they shall at the same time, and annually thereafter, appoint an Executive Committee of nine persons, the majority of whom shall reside in Philadelphia, who shall take charge of the business of the Society in the interim between the meetings of the Board.

Sec. 3. The members of the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee, and all officers, shall hold their offices until their successors are duly appointed.

Sec. 4. When a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE V.

The Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer shall publish annually in our Church papers an exhibit of the transactions and condition of the Society, and make a quadrennial report to the General Conference.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Society at such time and place as the Board of Managers may fix upon, for the election of officers and other business, to which the transactions of the Executive Committee shall be submitted.

ARTICLE VII.

The General Conference shall have power to amend this Constitution by a majority vote.

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops shall adopt the necessary measures to procure an act of incorporation that shall carry out the provisions of this Constitution. And further,

2. That the pastors of our Churches be and they are hereby instructed to co-operate with the Society in carrying out its important work.

The Committee on Expenses of Delegates offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

The Messenger
Boys to be
paid.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses of Delegates be instructed to pay expense of the four pages, which amounts to \$22 50 each; total, \$90.

D. N. Cooley presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, In the investigation of the affairs of the Book Concern at New York it became necessary for the Book Committee to employ Mr. Kilbreth and Dr. Carlton to employ Mr. Gunn, the expenses of both of whom have been paid by the Book Concern; and,

Payment of Experts, etc., to be made by Book Concern.

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Whereas, Additional expenses have been incurred by Dr. Lanahan in the employment of experts to aid in making such examination, and other expenses have also been incurred by him; therefore,

Resolved, That the Book Committee to be elected by this General Conference is hereby authorized and instructed to audit such accounts as may be presented to them for any other expenses attending the investigation of the affairs of the Book Concern, and the Agents of the Book Concern at New York shall pay such sum as said Book Committee shall adjudge to be equitable for all expenses which they shall decide to have been necessarily incurred in such investigation.

Committees to present Reports.

On motion of E. O. Haven, the several Committees, both standing and special, were permitted to present their reports, to be laid on the table and printed, and the following reports were thereupon presented:

Episcopacy.

From the Committee on Episcopacy, a report respecting Bishop Roberts, and a report respecting Bishop Morris.

Itinerancy: Minority Report.

A minority report from the Committee on Itinerancy concerning the Presiding Eldership.

Boundaries: Nos. V and VI.

Reports Nos. V and VI from the Committee on Boundaries.

Book Concern: No. VIII.

Report of Committee on the Book Concern No. VIII.

Education: Post Graduate University.

Report of Committee on Education on a Post Graduate University.

Revisals: Nos. XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX.

From the Committee on Revisals, Reports Nos. XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX.

State of the Church: Nos. VII, VIII.

Reports Nos. VII and VIII from the Committee on the State of the Church.

John-street Church: Endowment.

Report from the Special Committee on John-street Church relative to endowment.

Suspending an Agent or Editor.

Report of the Special Committee concerning the mode of suspending and removing an Agent or Editor.

Fraternal Correspondence: African M. E. Conference.

The Committee on Fraternal Correspondence presented a letter to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. [See *Appendix* 39.]

Bishops' moving expenses, and episcopal residences.

John Evans presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were laid on the table to be printed:

Whereas, The General Conference has designated places at or near which our Bishops shall reside, which will necessitate removals and entail attendant expenses; and,

Whereas, No provision has been made for their residences at such places; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That their moving expenses be included in the estimates to be made for their traveling expenses.

Resolved. 2. That the brethren in the several districts within which such places of residence have been fixed be and they are earnestly requested to provide episcopal parsonages at such places for the use of the Bishops and their successors.

June 1.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Report No. VIII of the Committee on Appeals was presented, as follows:

W. R. Hoback, a member of the North Indiana Conference, was tried by said Conference on a charge of immoral conduct, and was expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which decision he appealed to the General Conference.

The Committee on Appeals, having inquired into this case, have ordered that it be remanded for a new trial.

THOS. BOWMAN, *President,*
E. A. MANNING, *Secretary.*

BROOKLYN, May 27, 1872.

Appeal of W. R. Hoback.

Report No. IX from the same Committee was presented, as follows:

Harvey S. Shaw, a member of the North-west Indiana Conference, was tried by said Conference on charges of violating his marriage vow and fraud, and was expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which decision he appealed.

Appeal of Harvey S. Shaw.

The Committee on Appeals has inquired into this case, and voted to affirm the decision of the Conference.

I. W. WILEY, *President,*
E. A. MANNING, *Secretary.*

BROOKLYN, May 29, 1872.

The Conference then adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by J. S. Porter.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 3.

June 3.
TWENTY-NINTH DAY.
Morning.

The Conference met this morning, Bishop Janes in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by I. S. Bingham, of Black River Conference.

The Journal of Saturday's session was read and approved.

On motion of Daniel Curry, the Bishops were authorized to select and bring before the Conference from time to time such portions of the unfinished business as they may deem to be most important.

Bishops authorized to bring forward business.

On motion of E. O. Haven, the Conference adopted the following resolution:

Committee to draft resolutions of thanks.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the obligations of the General Conference to various parties.

June 3.
TWENTY-NINTH
DAY.

Morning.
Report on Sus-
pension and
Removal of
Editors and
Book Agents.
Queal's Substi-
tute.

The Bishop, under authority given, called up the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of the suspension and removal of Editors and Book Agents, which was read.

L. C. Queal offered the following substitute, which was read, namely:

The three at New York and at Cincinnati shall have power to suspend an Agent or Editor for causes to them sufficient; and a time shall be fixed, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of said Agent or Editor, due notice of which shall be given by the Chairman of the Book Committee to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside in the investigation, which shall be before the twelve from the districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, two thirds of whom may remove said Agent or Editor in the interval of the General Conference.

It was moved that L. C. Queal's substitute lie on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

It was moved that the word "or" be struck out, and the word "and" inserted in its place, and the amendment was accepted.

J. M. Walden called for the previous question, but the call was not sustained.

D. Curry offered the following amendment to the substitute:

That the whole of the eastern or western section, as the case may be, with the three local members, be the body for suspending an Agent or Editor, and that the Bishop select twelve triers, not more than two from the same Annual Conference, who shall have power to investigate and remove for cause, a Bishop presiding at the hearing.

Hitchcock's
Amendment.

L. Hitchcock moved an amendment to the amendment as follows, which was accepted by D. Curry:

That the six members of the eastern and the three members of the western section shall have power to suspend an Editor or Agent of the Western Book Concern, and the six members of the western section with the three of the eastern, shall have power to suspend an Editor or Agent of the eastern agency.

Curry's Substi-
tute lost.

The previous question was called and sustained, and Curry's amendment was lost by a count vote of 117 for to 122 against.

Queal's Substi-
tute accepted
and adopted.

L. C. Queal's substitute was then adopted, and the ninth section of the original report of the Standing Committee on the Book Concern, as thus amended, was adopted.

H. Slicer moved to strike out "eighteen" and insert "fifteen" as the number of the Book Committee.

The motion was laid on the table.

Section ten of the original report was adopted, and the report as a whole, and as amended, was adopted, as follows:

BOOK CONCERN—REPORT NO. VII.

We recommend that sec. 6, Part V, of the Discipline be so amended as to read:

1. The principal publishing houses of the Book Concern shall be in the cities of New York and Cincinnati, but there shall be depositories of our publications at such other places as the General Conference may from time to time determine.

2. The General Conference shall quadrennially elect two Agents for the Publishing House at New York, and two Agents for that at Cincinnati, who shall have authority, and whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the Book Committee, to regulate the publications and all other parts of the business of the Concern (except such as belongs to the editorial departments) in such manner as the state of the finances will admit and the interests of the Church may require; and who, if chosen from among the traveling preachers, shall be members of such Annual Conferences as they may, with the approbation of the Bishops, select.

3. It shall be the duty of the Agents of both publishing houses to publish such books, tracts, periodicals, etc., as are ordered or recommended by the General Conference; also, to publish such as are recommended by the Book Committee, or approved by the Book Editors, and they may reprint any book or tract which has been once approved and published by us, when, in their judgment and that of the Book Editors, the same ought to be reprinted; and they may publish any new work which the Book Editors may approve.

4. The Agents of the Western Publishing House at Cincinnati shall supervise and manage the business of the Western country in co-operation with the Agents at New York; they shall have authority to publish any book or tract which has been previously published by the Agents at New York, when in their judgment and in that of the Book Committee the demand for such publication will justify and the interest of the Church require. The Agents at New York shall fill the orders of the Agents at Cincinnati for the plates of such books or tracts; and when the Agents at New York are about to issue any new work they shall, when practicable, furnish to the Agents at Cincinnati, if ordered by them, duplicate plates, which, with the above, shall be at cost: *Provided*, however, that the Agents at Cincinnati shall not reprint our large works, such as Commentaries, Quarto Bibles, Wesley's and Fletcher's Works, or any other works of more than seven hundred pages.

5. Printed sheets ordered by the Cincinnati Agents from New York shall be sent at fifty per cent. and bound books of the General Catalogue at forty per cent. discount from the retail prices, and those ordered from Cincinnati to New York shall be sent on the same terms; the Publishing House sending the books to be charged with the expenses of transportation. The Agents at Cincinnati shall remit to the Agents at New York during the current year as largely and frequently as their funds will allow, and, if practicable, to the full amount of stock furnished; they shall also pay one third of all the appropriations made by the General Conference, unless the said Conference shall otherwise order.

JUNE 3.

TWENTY-NINTH

DAY.

Morning.

Slicer's Amend-
ment.

Report adopted.

June 3.
TWENTY-NINTH
DAY.
Morning.

6. The Agents at each Publishing House shall keep a separate account with each department of the business and with each periodical published under their supervision; and they shall set forth in their reports to the Annual and General Conferences the amount of sales, receipts, and expenditures for books, periodicals, and depositories under their control, with whatever profits or losses may have accrued on each. They shall furnish to the Local Sub-Committee hereinafter designated, at each of its monthly meetings, a full and satisfactory statement of the transactions of the preceding month; and, if the Sub-Committee shall so require, furnish for examination vouchers for all payments made during the period specified; and they shall give to the said Sub-Committee at each of the monthly meetings every possible means and facility for a full and intelligent understanding of all the business transactions of the Concern.

7. The Agents, both at New York and Cincinnati, shall annually take an account of stock, including in their inventory all the property and assets of the respective publishing houses, at their estimated cash value, except real estate, which shall have a value estimated by the Book Committee at the beginning of each quadrennium, which shall not be changed during the quadrennium except by the necessary changes caused by the purchase or sale, improvement or destruction, of real estate, together with a full and detailed statement of all their liabilities, profits, and losses; and they shall always hand over to their successors in office such a statement of stock, property, assets, and liabilities as shall be approved and certified by the Book Committee.

8. The Book Agents and Editors are required to give their undivided attention to the duties of their respective positions, and to require of their *employés* the faithful discharge of the work assigned them.

9. The General Conference shall elect a Book Committee of eighteen members, to serve for four years, consisting of one from each of the twelve districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, three from New York or its vicinity, and three from Cincinnati or vicinity, which Committee shall, during the interval of the General Conference, have power to fill vacancies occurring in their own body; they shall have the general supervision of the publishing interests of the Church, examine carefully into their condition, and make report of the same to the Annual Conferences and to the General Conference.

They shall attend to all matters referred to them by the Agents or Editors for their action or counsel. The three at New York and at Cincinnati shall have power to suspend an Agent or Editor for cause to them sufficient; and a time shall be fixed, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of said Agent or Editor, due notice of which shall be given by the Chairman of the Book Committee to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside in the investigation, which shall be before the twelve from the districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, two thirds of whom may remove said Agent or Editor from office in the interval of the General Conference. And in case a vacancy occurs in any of the agencies or editorial departments authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, and two or more of the General Superintendents, as soon as practicable, to provide for such vacancy until the next General Conference.

10. The Book Committee shall be governed by the following regulations:

First. Immediately after their appointment they shall divide themselves into two sections of nine each, the one to consist of the

members from the Eastern Districts, together with those chosen from New York and vicinity, to be called the Eastern Section; the other to consist of the members from the Western Districts and those from Cincinnati and vicinity, to be called the Western Section.

Second. To the Eastern Section shall pertain the supervision of the New York Publishing House in all its departments. The three members chosen from New York and vicinity shall constitute a Local Sub-Committee, which shall meet monthly at the Book Room in New York, to examine into all the transactions of the month preceding; they shall keep a correct record of their proceedings, to be submitted to the semi-annual meeting of the Eastern Section of the Book Committee.

Third. The Western Section of the Book Committee shall perform the same duties and be under the same regulations, for the Publishing House at Cincinnati, as are herein specified for the government of the Eastern Section.

Fourth. The annual meeting of the Book Committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of February, and each section shall have a meeting at such time as it may elect.

11. There shall be elected by the General Conference, to serve for four years, the following editors:

The editor of the Quarterly Review, who shall also be the editor of the books of the General Catalogue; the editor of Sunday-school books, papers, and tracts at New York; the editor of the Christian Advocate at New York; the editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate at Pittsburgh, Pa.; the editor of the Northern Christian Advocate at Syracuse, N. Y.; the editor of the California Christian Advocate at San Francisco, Cal., and the editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate at Portland, Oregon; also an editor of the Western Christian Advocate, an editor of the Ladies' Repository and Golden Hours, who shall be editor of the books of the General Catalogue and Tracts; an editor of the Christian Apologist and German books of the General Catalogue; an editor of the German Monthly Family Magazine, the Sunday-School Bell, Family Library, tracts, and other German Sunday-school publications, all of which shall be published at Cincinnati; an editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate at Chicago; an editor of the Central Christian Advocate at St. Louis, Mo., and an editor of the Methodist Advocate at Atlanta Ga., who, if chosen from among the traveling preachers, shall be members of such Annual Conferences as they, with the approbation of the Bishops, may select. The officers mentioned in this chapter shall be either ministers or members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The foregoing is recommended to be inserted in the Discipline in place of the first seven paragraphs of section 6, Part V, of the Discipline, and also paragraph 22 of the same section.

The report of the Committee on Expenses of Delegates was read and, on motion, adopted, as follows:

Report on Expenses of Delegates.

The Committee have discharged the duties assigned them, and the detailed report of the Treasurer,

urer, which he will present, shows cash received.. \$27,674 19
Paid out..... 26,667 88

Balance.....	\$1,006 31
Amount of cash over.....	117 34
Less by bills of expenses paid.....	43 60
Leaving in the hands of our Treasurer, Mr. H.	
Price, of Iowa.....	\$1,080 05

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DAY.
Morning.

This sum will be subject to your order. We think this a good showing, and it greatly encourages us to hope that collections made hereafter will meet expenses. The Committee experienced difficulty in getting reports from the brethren in reference to moneys collected.

A little care in making collections from those who hold such moneys would avoid difficulty, and the Committee could greatly expedite business. The moneys in the hands of the Book Agents may be subject to our order, at least for a small amount, and we request that orders upon the Book Agents by the Chairman shall be honored.

Claim of Z.
Paddock to
be paid.

W. G. Queal moved to instruct the Committee on Expenses to pay a claim of Z. Paddock for expenses incurred in connection with the last General Conference. The motion prevailed.

Members of the
retiring Book
Committee
not to be re-
nominated.

At the suggestion of I. S. Bingham, Cyrus Brooks, and other members of the Book Committee, L. D. White offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that it is not proper for the delegates of the various Book Committee Districts to nominate for members of the Book Committee for the coming four years persons who have served on that Committee for the past four years.

Report on
Districts of
Conferences.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to district the Conferences for the Book Concern, Missions, and other purposes, was taken up and read.

Lyon's
Amendment
lost.

A. J. Lyon moved, as an amendment, that the North Ohio Conference be transferred from the fourth to the sixth district, but the motion did not prevail.

Report
adopted.

The original report was then adopted, as follows:

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS.

Conference.	No. of Delegates.	Conference.	No. of Delegates.
I.		III.	
East Maine.....	5	Northern New York.....	5
Maine.....	6	Central New York.....	10
New Hampshire.....	6	Western New York.....	6
Vermont.....	6	Wyoming.....	8
New England.....	10	India.....	2
Providence.....	7		
	—		—
	40		31
II.		IV.	
New York East.....	9	Philadelphia.....	8
New York.....	11	Central Pennsylvania.....	8
Troy.....	10	Pittsburgh.....	11
Newark.....	8	Erie.....	11
New Jersey.....	7	North Ohio	7
	—		—
	45		45

Conference.	No. of Delegates.	Conference.	No. of Delegates.	June 3.
V.		Michigan.....	9	TWENTY-NINTH
Delaware.....	2	Detroit.....	8	DAY.
Wilmington.....	6		—	Morning.
Baltimore.....	8		39	
Virginia.....	2			IX.
West Virginia.....	6	Wisconsin.....	7	
Washington.....	4	West Wisconsin.....	6	
North Carolina.....	2	Minnesota.....	6	
South Carolina and Florida..	4	Upper Iowa.....	8	
Liberia.....	2	Des Moines.....	6	
	36		33	
VI.				X.
Ohio.....	7	Illinois.....	9	
Cincinnati.....	7	Southern Illinois.....	7	
Central Ohio.....	6	St. Louis.....	6	
North Indiana.....	7	Missouri.....	5	
South-eastern Indiana.....	5	Iowa.....	6	
Indiana.....	6	Kansas.....	6	
Kentucky.....	5		—	
Lexington	2		39	
	45			XI.
VII.		Nebraska.....	4	
Tennessee.....	4	Colorado.....	2	
Holston.....	5	Rocky Mountain.....	.	
Georgia.....	4	Nevada.....	2	
Alabama	2	Oregon.....	4	
Mississippi.....	4	California.....	6	
Louisiana.....	2		—	18
Texas.....	2			XII.
Arkansas.....	2	East German.....	2	
	25	Central German.....	5	
VIII.		South-west German.....	5	
Rock River.....	8	North-west German.....	5	
Central Illinois.....	8	Chicago German.....	.	
North-west Indiana.....	6	Germany and Switzerland..	2	
			19	

J. M. Walden moved that members of delegations in the first district, as established in the above report, be allowed to retire and make nominations, but the motion did not prevail.

Walden's motion lost.

D. Curry moved that when the Conference adjourns it adjourn to meet in the Hanson Place Church at half past two o'clock P. M., and the motion prevailed.

Conference to meet in Hanson Place Church this afternoon.

The report of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, comprising drafts of replies to the addresses of corresponding bodies, was taken up, and the replies were adopted. Bishop Harris and Secretary Woodruff were, on motion, instructed to edit them, and make any needful verbal corrections.

Fraternal Relations: Addresses to be edited by Bishop Harris and Secretary Woodruff.

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DAY.

Morning.
B. Brown not
granted leave of
absence.
Report of the
Trustees of
the Method-
ist Episcopal
Church.

Nomination of
Trustees for
Drew Theo-
logical Semi-
nary.

State of the
Church: Re-
port No. VI.

Fraternization
with the
Church
South.

B. Brown asked leave of absence after to-day, but leave was not granted.

The report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church was taken up and adopted. [See Appendix 58.]

Nominations of Trustees for Drew Seminary were presented, read, and adopted, as follows:

Ministers—Edmund S. Janes, John S. Porter, Leonard M. Vincent, Thompson Mitchell, Henry B. Ridgaway.

Laymen—Samuel Eddy, John B. Cornell, Francis H. Root, Harvey B. Lane, and Daniel D. Chamberlin.

The Report No. VI of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up, and the first item was then read.

J. O. Rich called for the previous question, but the call was not sustained.

The first item of the report was then adopted by a rising vote, as follows:

STATE OF THE CHURCH—REPORT NO. VI.

The Committee on the State of the Church, to which were referred sundry petitions, memorials, and resolutions respecting our relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, respectfully reports:

We believe that very generally there has hitherto existed among our people a disposition of good-will and Christian paternity toward the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This disposition and purpose we still hold and maintain. In whatever degree of success in preaching the Gospel, edifying believers, and saving souls God has given to that Church, we devoutly rejoice; and we will continue to pray for the prosperity and success of the labors of our brethren of that Church, and for its increase in all spiritual and temporal good; and in all our labors, in proximity to the local Churches and societies of that body, we desire to maintain with them relations of Christian good-will.

Respecting whatever intercourse there has been between us and them since the beginning of the separate existence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we do not propose to say any thing at this time. We are content to let past events go into history or be forgotten, as the case may be; and, recognizing that Church and its people as a portion of the great Christian and Methodist family, we wish them abundant success in their efforts to promote the cause of Christ and his Gospel.

Within the parts of the country in which the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has nearly all its membership and institutions, to wit, all the States formerly known as slave States, except Maryland and Delaware, over 300,000 of our members reside, with their houses of worship, institutions of learning, and other Church arrangements.

Our Church is as really settled in that region as in any part of the land; and every consideration of good faith to our own people, and of regard to the integrity of our Church, and especially of the

uumistakable evidences of the favor of God toward our efforts there, forbids the thought of relaxing our labors in that part of our work. We must therefore continue to occupy that part of the country in perpetuity; and we have need to strengthen and reinforce our work in it, as God shall give us the means and the opportunities. But in all this we desire to avoid all unfriendly rivalries with our brethren of the Church South. There is abundant room for both us and them, and God may use both of these Churches for the promotion of his cause in those parts.

To place ourselves in the truly fraternal relations toward our Southern brethren which the sentiments of our people demand, and to prepare the way for the opening of formal fraternity with them, be it hereby

Resolved, That this General Conference will appoint a delegation, consisting of two ministers and one layman, to convey our fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its next ensuing session.

D. Curry, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, asked and was granted leave to withdraw the remainder of the report.

Remainder of the Report withdrawn.

T. M. Eddy offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted :

Salaries of retiring General Conference officers to be paid for three months.

Resolved, That the Book Agents be directed to pay the salaries of the General Conference officers, who have been left without work by the action of this Conference, up to the time at which they shall enter upon other Church employment, provided that the same shall not exceed three months' salary, and also their moving expenses.

W. H. Olin presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted :

Certificate of Elections to be sent to the Secretary.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the several Annual Conferences and of the Lay Electoral Conferences be and are hereby instructed to forward to the Secretary of this General Conference certificates of the election of delegates to the General Conference of 1876, that the Secretary may have the rolls of members in readiness for the organization of the next General Conference.

Alex. Martin presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted :

Bishops to fill vacancy in Secretaryship of the Board of Education.

Resolved, That in case the office of Secretary of the Board of Education becomes vacant during the interim of the sessions of the General Conference, the Bishops shall have power to fill the same until the next General Conference meets.

J. M. Walden presented the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table :

Walden on Episcopal residences.

Resolved, That the following cities be added to the list of those already specified as the places for the residence of our Bishops, namely, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Odessa in Delaware, Buffalo or Syracuse, and Pittsburgh; and that after the Bishops are located, in pursuance of the order already made by this General Conference, should a necessity arise which the Board of Bishops

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shall regard as sufficient to require the change of a Bishop from one place to another named, such change may be made by order of the Board of Bishops, provided that not more than one Bishop shall reside at any place named.

The Report No. VI of the Committee on Church Extension was read and adopted, as follows:

CHURCH EXTENSION—REPORT NO. VI.

**Incorporation
of Board of
Church Ex-
tension.**

The Committee on Church Extension respectfully submit for adoption the following:

Resolved, That, in case the Board of Church Extension appointed by this General Conference shall fail to obtain an act of incorporation in the State of Pennsylvania, in conformity with the provisions of the chapter on Church Extension adopted by this General Conference, the Bishops shall appoint a Board of Church Extension in some other State or in the District of Columbia; and whenever the Board appointed by this General Conference, or by the Bishops as above provided, shall become incorporated, then all the property and business of the Church Extension Society heretofore organized by order of the General Conference shall be turned over to said Board of Church Extension.

**Special term of
ministerial
service in
Central New
York Confer-
ence.**

B. I. Ives offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, This General Conference has changed the boundaries of the Central New York Conference, and as a session of the said Conference is required within five or six months after the last session; therefore,

Resolved, That the time of ministerial service shall not be limited by this fractional year.

Resolved, That the Presiding Elders of said Conference be authorized to select the place for holding its session to be held in September or October next.

**Moving ex-
penses of the
Bishops to be
paid by the
Book Con-
cern.**

On motion of G. W. Woodruff, it was ordered that the Bishops be allowed to draw on the Book Concern for expenses incurred in moving.

**Itinerancy: Re-
port No. II.
Trial of ap-
peals of min-
isters or
preachers.**

Report No. II of the Committee on Itinerancy was read, and that portion relating to the trial of appeals of ministers or preachers was adopted.

**Trial of Bish-
ops.**

That part of the report relating to the trial of a Bishop was then read.

J. Miley offered a substitute for this part of the report, which substitute was accepted and adopted, and the report, as thus amended, was adopted, as follows:

ITINERANCY—REPORT NO. II.

**Judicial Confer-
ences.**

The Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred the paper on Judicial Conferences, beg leave to report that, having carefully considered the matter, they recommend that the Discipline, Part III, chap. ii, sec. 1, page 133, be changed so as to read as follows:

CHAPTER II.—TRIAL OF APPEALS.

SECTION I.—*Appeals of Traveling Ministers or Preachers.*

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DAY.
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**Trial of Appeals
of Ministers.**

1. In all cases of trial and conviction under the provisions of Part III, chap. i, sec. 2, an appeal shall be allowed to a judicial conference, constituted as hereinafter provided, if the condemned person signify his intention to appeal at the time of his conviction, or at any time thereafter when he is informed thereof.

2. The several annual conferences in the United States shall, at each session, select seven elders, men of experience and of sound judgment in the affairs of the Church, who shall be known as Triers of Appeals.

3. When notice of appeal is given to the President of an annual conference, he shall proceed, with due regard to the wishes and rights of the appellant, to designate three conferences, conveniently near that from which the appeal is taken, whose Triers of Appeals shall constitute a judicial conference, and to fix the time and place of its session, and to give notice thereof to all concerned.

The appellant shall have the right of peremptory challenge, yet so that the Triers present, and ready to proceed with the hearing, shall not fall below thirteen, which number shall be required for a quorum.

A Bishop shall preside in the judicial conference. The conference shall appoint a Secretary, who shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings, and shall at the close of the trial transmit the records made and the papers submitted in the case to the Secretary of the preceding General Conference, to be filed and preserved with the papers of that body.

4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the annual conference carefully to preserve the minutes of the trial, whether before a committee or before the conference, and all the documents relating to the case, together with the charge or charges and the specification or specifications, which minutes and documents only, in case of an appeal from the decision of an annual conference, shall be presented to the judicial conference in evidence on the case.

In all cases where an appeal is made and admitted by the judicial conference the appellant shall state, either personally or by his representative, (who shall be a member of an annual conference,) the grounds of his appeal, showing cause why he appeals, and he shall be allowed to make his appeal without interruption. After which the representatives of the annual conference from whose decision the appeal is made shall be permitted to respond in presence of the appellant, who shall have the privilege of replying to such representatives, which reply shall close the pleadings on both sides. This done, the parties shall withdraw, and the judicial conference shall decide the case.

5. The General Conference shall carefully review the decisions of questions of law contained in the records and documents transmitted to it from the judicial conferences, and in case of serious error therein shall take such action as justice may require.

6. Appeals from an annual conference in the United States not easily accessible may, at the discretion of the President thereof, be heard by a judicial conference selected from among the more central conferences; and appeals from a conference other than those in the United States may be heard by a judicial conference called to meet at or near New York by the Bishop in charge of said conference; or the appeal may be heard directly by the General Conference.

7. After a preacher shall have been regularly tried and expelled, he shall have no privilege of society or sacraments in our Church without confession, contrition, and satisfactory reformation.

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DAY.
Morning.

Trial of Bish-
ops.

Your Committee also recommend that the Discipline, Part III, chap. i, sec. 1, be changed so as to read:

Quest. 1. To whom is a Bishop answerable for his conduct?

Ans. To the General Conference, who shall have power to order the manner of his trial.

Quest. 2. How shall a Bishop be tried for immoral conduct?

Ans. When a Bishop is accused of immorality, the Presiding Elder within whose district said immorality is alleged to have been committed shall call to his aid four traveling elders, which five ministers shall carefully inquire into the case; and if, in their judgment, there is reasonable ground for such accusation, they, or a majority of them, shall prepare and sign the proper charge in the case, and shall send a copy thereof, so signed, to the accused, and shall give notice thereof to one of the Bishops. Said Bishop, so notified, shall convene a judicial conference, to be composed of the Triers of Appeals in the five neighboring conferences. And the said judicial conference shall have full power to try the accused Bishop, and to suspend him from the functions of his office, or expel him from the Church, as they may deem his offense requires. One of the Bishops shall preside at the trial.

The accused shall have the right of peremptory challenge, yet not so as to reduce the number of the judicial conference below twenty-one.

Quest. 3. What shall be the manner of proceeding against a Bishop chargeable with imprudent conduct?

Ans. A Presiding Elder shall take with him two traveling elders, and shall admonish the Bishop so offending. In case of a second offense, one of the Bishops, together with three traveling elders, shall call upon him and reprehend and admonish him. If he still persist in his imprudence, he shall then be tried in the manner ordered in the answer to question two of this section.

A Bishop shall have the right of appeal to the ensuing General Conference if he signify his intention to appeal at the time of his conviction, or when informed thereof.

Nominations
for various
Committees.

Book Concern:
Report No.
VI.

Two additional
Messenger
Boys to be
paid.

B. F. Crary moved that at the afternoon session the several districts be called in order, and the delegations be permitted to retire and make nominations for the various Committees. The motion prevailed.

Report No. VI of the Committee on the Book Concern was taken up.

The Committee on Expenses was authorized to pay two additional pages.

On motion, Conference adjourned. After the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced by Ephraim Joy, of Southern Illinois Conference.

Afternoon.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment in Hanson Place Church, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati Conference.

The Journal of the morning's session was read and approved.

The Bishops announced the special Committee to draft resolutions of thanks as follows: E. O. Haven, J. M. Reid, and J. P. Durbin.

N. L. Brakeman offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the General Conference request each of the Annual Conferences to arrange the times for taking the several disciplinary collections, and make it the duty of the pastor to preach a sermon at the appointed time in the interest of the cause for which the collection is taken, and to report each and all of said collections in his Conference.

Report No. X of the Committee on Appeals was presented as follows:

Appeals: Report No. X.

The case of W. M. Smith, appellant from the Colorado Conference, was called for hearing at a regular meeting of the Committee on Appeals, but neither the appellant nor his counsel being present, the case was laid over.

Appeal of W. M. Smith.

After having disposed of all the remaining cases brought before the Committee on Appeals, and no prosecutor in this case having presented himself, the papers in the case of W. M. Smith were deposited in the archives of the General Conference.

J. W. WILEY, *President*,
E. A. MANNING, *Secretary*.

BROOKLYN, June 3, 1872.

On motion of R. S. Rust, the following resolution was read and adopted:

E. Q. Fuller's Salary to be continued.

Resolved, That Dr. Fuller, late editor of the Atlanta Advocate, be authorized to draw upon the Western Book Concern for his salary up to the time of the next session of the Rock River Conference, and also for his traveling expenses back to the same Conference.

W. Hunter offered a preamble and resolutions relating to S. H. Nesbit.

S. H. Nesbit's Salary to be continued.

On motion of J. M. Trimble, the second resolution was amended by adding the words, "Provided he shall not sooner obtain work;" and the preamble and resolutions, as amended, were adopted as follows:

Amendment of J. M. Trimble.

Whereas, Our brother, Samuel H. Nesbit, in retiring from the editorship of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, is left without work near the beginning of his Conference year, and as his family is understood to be in deep affliction, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we hereby convey to our beloved brother an assurance of our hearty sympathy in his domestic griefs.

Resolved, 2. That the Publishing Committee of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate be and are hereby authorized to continue his

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DAY.

Afternoon.
Special Committee on Thanks.

N. L. Brakeman's resolution on times of taking Disciplinary Collections.

JUNE 3. TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Afternoon.
W. M'K. Hester's motion to reconsider the matter of E. Q. Fuller's salary laid on the table.

Revisals: Report No. XVIII taken up.

Rothweiler's Amendment

Laid on the table.

Motion of J. M. Buckley to insert in Conference Statistics a column for American Bible Society laid on the table.

salary for three months beyond the expiration of his term of service, provided he shall not sooner obtain work.

W. M'K. Hester moved that the action in case of E. Q. Fuller be reconsidered, in order to apply the same limitation as is provided for in other similar cases.

On motion of D. Curry, this motion was laid on the table.

Report No. XVIII of the Committee on Revisals was taken up and read.

J. Rothweiler moved to amend by inserting an additional column for other benevolent contributions of the Church.

On motion of W. Cooper, this amendment was laid on the table.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend by adding a column for contributions to the American Bible Society.

On motion of W. Cooper, this amendment was laid on the table by a count vote of 133 to 102, and the original report was adopted as follows:

REVISALS—REPORT NO. XVIII.

Questions for the Annual Conferences.

The Committee on Revisals recommend the following substitute for the answer on page 52, to quest. 5, Part II, sec. 2, namely:

Answer. To inquire,

1. Have any entered this Conference by transfer or readmission ?
2. Who are admitted on trial ?
3. Who remain on trial ?
4. Who are admitted into full connection ?
5. Who are the deacons of the first class ?
6. Who are the deacons of the second class ?
7. Who have been elected and ordained elders this year ?
8. Who are the supernumerary preachers ?
9. Who are the superannuated preachers ?
10. Was the character of each preacher examined ?
11. Have any located ?
12. Have any withdrawn ?
13. Have any been transferred, and to what Conference ?
14. Have any been expelled ?
15. Have any died ?
16. What is the statistical report ?

(1.) Membership.

Number of probationers.

Number of full members.

Number of local preachers.

Number of deaths.

(2.) Baptisms.

Children.

Adults.

(3.) Church property.

Number of churches.

Probable value.

Number of parsonages.

Probable value.
 * Amount raised for building and improving churches and parsonages.
 * Present indebtedness.
 (4.) Benevolent collections.
 For Conference claimants.
 For Missions.
 From Churches.
 From Sabbath-schools.
 For the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
 For the Board of Church Extension.
 For the Tract Society.
 For the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
 For the Freedmen's Aid Society.
 For Education.
 (5.) Sabbath-schools.
 Number of schools.
 Number of officers and teachers.
 Total number of scholars of all ages.
 Number of scholars fifteen years of age and over.
 Number of scholars under fifteen, except infant class.
 Number of scholars in infant class.
 Average attendance of teachers and scholars in whole school.
 Number of library books.
 Total expense of school this year.
 Number of Sunday-School Advocates taken.
 Number of Sunday-School Journals taken.
 Number of officers and teachers who are Church-members or probationers.
 Number of scholars who are Church-members or probationers.
 Number of conversions this year.
 * (6.) Ministerial support.
 Claims.
 Receipts.
 17. What are the claims upon the Conference fund ?
 18. What has been received on the foregoing claims, and how has it been applied ?
 * 19. Have any local preachers been ordained ?
 * 20. Are any of our literary or theological institutions under the control and patronage of this Conference, and what is their condition ?
 * 21. Who are the Conference Board of Church Extension ?
 22. Where are the preachers stationed ?
 23. Where and when shall the next Conference be held ?
 NOTE.—The items marked with a [*] are not to be included in the General Minutes.
 Your Committee recommend that the Book Agents be instructed to publish of the Sabbath-school returns, in the General Minutes, only the items relating to the number of schools, officers and teachers, and scholars.

The supplemental Report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund was presented and read, and, on motion of J. M. Reid, the nomination of Trustees therein contained was approved as follows, to wit:

John F. Keen, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Wilmer; James Long, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of T. K. Collins.

June 3.
**TWENTY-NINTH
 DAY.**
Afternoon.

Trustees elected to fill vacancies in the Chartered Fund Board.

JUNE 3.
TWENTY-NINTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Paragraphs in
Discipline to
be numbered.

State of the
Church: Re-
port No. VII.

Kiger's Amend-
ment laid on
the table.

L. C. Queal's
motion to lay
the whole
subject on the
table lost.

Report adopted.

E. H. Waring presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the editors of the Discipline be and they are hereby directed to number the several paragraphs of the Discipline consecutively throughout the entire book, by placing figures in the margin, in order to facilitate reference to the several items therein contained.

Report No. VII of the Committee on the State of the Church was taken up and read.

J. Kiger moved to strike out all that relates to District Conferences, but the motion was laid on the table.

L. C. Queal moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but the motion was lost by a count vote of 130 for to 142 against.

W. F. Cowles moved to take up the report section by section, but the motion was lost.

The report was then adopted by a count vote of 144 for to 136 against, as follows:

STATE OF THE CHURCH—REPORT NO. VII.

The Committee on the State of the Church having considered the memorial of the "National Local Preachers' Association" respecting District Conferences, and approving in their chief parts the suggestions therein contained, submit the following recommendations:

After sec. 2 of chap. i, Part II, following page 55 of the Discipline, insert a new section as follows:

SECTION III.—*The District Conferences.*

Quest. 1. Of whom shall the District Conferences be composed?

Ans. Of all the traveling and local preachers, the exhorters, the district stewards, and the Sunday-school superintendents in the district. But if there should be more than one Sunday-school superintendent in any circuit or station, then the Quarterly Conference shall designate one of them for this service.

Quest. 2. How often shall the District Conference meet?

Ans. Twice each year, at such time and place as the Presiding Elder shall designate for the first meeting after the adoption of this plan by any district, but the District Conference shall at each meeting fix the place for its next meeting, the time to be fixed by the Presiding Elder. The first District Conference for the year shall be held in the early part of it, the second near the close.

Quest. 3. Who shall preside in the District Conference?

Ans. The Presiding Elder. In his absence the District Conference shall choose its own President by ballot from among the traveling elders.

Quest. 4. How shall the minutes of the District Conference be kept?

Ans. By a Secretary chosen by the Conference. The minutes shall be carefully recorded in a book provided for the purpose, and kept by the Secretary for future use or reference.

Quest. 5. What shall be the regular business of the District Conference?

Ans. 1. To take the general oversight of all the temporal and spiritual affairs of the district, subject to the provisions of the Discipline.

2. To take cognizance of all the local preachers and exhorters in the district, and to inquire respecting the gifts, labors, and usefulness of each by name, and to arrange a plan of appointments for each for the ensuing half year.

3. To hear complaints against local preachers, to try, suspend, deprive of ministerial office and credentials, expel or acquit any local preacher against whom charges may be preferred.

4. To license local preachers, and to recommend to the Annual Conference local preachers as suitable candidates for deacon's or elder's orders, and for admission on trial in the traveling connection: *Provided*, that no person shall be licensed to preach, nor recommended for orders, nor for admission in the traveling connection, without the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference, or of the stewards' and leaders' meeting of the circuit or station of which he is a member; and in all cases the candidates shall first pass a satisfactory examination in doctrine and discipline.

5. To inquire whether all the collections for the benevolent institutions of the Church as recognized by the Discipline are properly attended to in all the circuits and stations, and to adopt suitable measures for promoting their success.

6. To inquire into the condition of the Sunday-schools in the district, and to adopt suitable measures for insuring their success.

7. To inquire respecting opportunities for missionary and Church extension enterprises within the district, and to take measures for the occupation of any neglected portions of its territory by mission Sunday-schools and appointments for public worship.

8. To provide for appropriate religious and literary exercises during its sessions for the mutual benefit of those attending upon them.

9. The District Stewards shall, at the place, and at or near the time, of the first District Conference for the year, make their estimate for the support of the Presiding Elder, as provided in Part VI, chap. i, sec. 2, of the Discipline.

NOTE.—The provisions of this section shall be of force and binding only in those districts in which the Quarterly Conferences of a majority of the circuits and stations shall have approved it, by asking the Presiding Elder to convene the District Conference, as herein provided. In those districts in which District Conferences shall be held, the powers by this section given to the District Conferences shall not be exercised by the Quarterly Conferences. In all other cases their powers shall remain as heretofore provided.

Report No. VII of the Committee on Education was taken up, and the vacancies in the Board of Education were filled as follows:

For four years—D. P. Kidder. For twelve years—Charles A. Holmes, N. E. Cobleigh, William Claflin, F. H. Root.

Education: Report No. VII.
Vacancies in
the Board of
Education
filled.

A motion was made, and lost, to the effect that when the Conference adjourns it should be to half past seven o'clock this evening.

The Committee on Union with other Methodist Bodies presented the following, which was adopted:

Union with other
Methodist
Bodies.

JUNE 3.
TWENTY-NINTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

JUNE 3.TWENTY-NINTH
DAY.

Afternoon.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHURCH UNION.

The Committee on Union with other Methodist Bodies beg leave respectfully to report:

We rejoice to discern so many signs of the growing tendency to the union of our common Methodism. Addresses and reports from various bodies assure us of this, and the labors of the Commission on Church Union appointed by order of the last General Conference are not without promise. The difficulties in the way of this result are steadily growing less, and we trust that ere the close of the first century from the death of our founder our whole Church on this continent will be in one communion. We submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That a Commission of nine persons be appointed to confer with any like Commission from any Methodist body in America in respect to union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and submit the terms of such union to the next General Conference.

Resolved, 2. That the Boards of Managers and General Committees of the Missionary, Church Extension, Sunday-School, Tract, Freedmen's Aid, and Education Societies, and the Book Committee and Book Agents, be and are hereby empowered to co-operate with any Methodist Church desiring to act with us through any of these forms, only so that no loss shall accrue to us through such arrangements.

Presiding Elders in heathen lands may serve more than four years on the same district.

H. Mansell presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted, the rule requiring a proposition to change the Discipline to lay over one day having been suspended:

Resolved, That after the answer to quest. 3, sec. 14, chap. ii, Part II, of the Discipline, we insert the following:

Presiding Elders in Missions and Mission Conferences in heathen lands may be appointed to the same district for more than four successive years.

Recent Book Agents not to be members of new Book Committee.

H. Slicer offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That it is not advisable that either of the recent Book Agents should be placed upon the Book Committee.

Freedmen: Report No. II.

Report No. II of the Committee on Freedmen was taken up, read, and adopted, as follows:

FREEDMEN—REPORT NO. II.

The Committee recommends that the following be inserted in the Discipline, namely:

SECTION —.

Question. What more can be done for the mental and moral elevation of the Freedmen and others in the South who have special claims upon the Christian people of America?

Answer, 1. Let all our people contribute liberally each year for the support of our Freedmen's Aid Society.

2. Let the Freedmen's Aid Society be careful to locate its schools where they will be of most advantage to our Churches and missions, and especially seek to educate those persons who are called to preach, or who propose to become preachers; and let only those persons be employed as teachers who will conscientiously work in our Sunday-schools, and cheerfully co-operate with our ministers.

3. The Board of Managers shall determine what amount shall be expended annually in this work, and apportion the same, according to their best judgment, among the several Annual Conferences, and each Annual Conference shall apportion, or cause to be apportioned, the amount assigned to it among the circuits and stations within its bounds; and each Presiding Elder, as early in the Conference year as possible, shall inform each Quarterly Conference in his district of the amount to be raised by the charge it represents.

4. It shall be the duty of each preacher in charge to present this subject to his congregation, or cause it to be presented, once each year, in a sermon or address; to aid in the diffusion of intelligence in regard to the work of the Society and the wants of the Freedmen, and to use due diligence to collect the amount apportioned to his charge. He shall report to the Annual Conference the sum collected, and the collections shall be published in a column in the General Minutes and in the Minutes of the Annual Conference.

5. The Corresponding Secretary, if a traveling preacher, shall be a member of such Annual Conference as he, with the approbation of the Bishop, may select.

The Report of the Committee on Boundaries was taken up, and the items referring to Alabama, California, Central Illinois, and Central Ohio Conferences were adopted. Boundaries.

When the item relating to Central Pennsylvania Conference was read, J. S. M'Murray moved to amend by adding the words, "including Harrisburgh;" so as to read, "Thence by the Susquehanna river to the place of beginning, including Harrisburgh." The representatives of the Conferences interested were heard, under the rule, and a motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost by a count vote of 68 to 117.

T. Carlton called for the previous question, and the call was sustained. Previous question called for and sustained.

The vote was then taken, and the amendment was adopted by a count vote of 124 to 72; and the whole item referring to Central Pennsylvania Conference was then adopted. Amendment adopted.

The delegations then nominated, and the Conference appointed, the members of the Book, Mission, Church Extension, and Freedmen's Aid Committees, as follows: Nominations for the several General Committees.

June 3.
TWENTY-NINTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

JUNE 3.
TWENTY-NINTH
DAY.
Afternoon,
 Book Commit-
 tee.

BOOK COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FROM DISTRICTS.

1st District,	M. J. Talbot.
2d " "	I. D. King.
3d " "	F. G. Hibbard.
4th " "	John Williams.
5th " "	Alex. Martin.
6th " "	O. V. Lemon.
7th " "	William R. Fayle.
8th " "	William H. Hunter.
9th " "	W. Brush.
10th " "	Benjamin R. Bonner.
11th " "	M. Prichard,
12th " "	C. W. Loeber.

MEMBERS FROM NEW YORK OR VICINITY.

James H. Taft.	Charles C. North.
	George J. Ferry.

MEMBERS FROM CINCINNATI OR VICINITY.

Amos Shinkle.	James P. Kilbreth.
	Rudolph A. W. Bruehl.

MISSIONS.

General Mis-
 sionary Com-
 mittee.

1st District,	Stephen Allen.
2d " "	Samuel Meredith.
3d " "	Benoni I. Ives.
4th " "	Wm. C. Pierce.
5th " "	Lyttleton F. Morgan.
6th " "	Joseph M. Trimble.
7th " "	Arad S. Lakin.
8th " "	Samuel Godfrey.
9th " "	J. B. Bachman.
10th " "	John Van Cleve.
11th " "	Otis Gibson.
12th " "	Jacob Rothweiler.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Church Exten-
 sion Commit-
 tee.

1st District,	C. S. Harrington.
2d " "	D. Campbell.
3d " "	E. Remington.
4th " "	J. M'Murray.
5th " "	R. H. Robinson.
6th " "	W. C. De Pauw.

7th District,	John Braden.
8th "	W. S. Harrington.
9th "	Joseph Knotts.
10th "	Nathan Shumate.
11th "	B. T. Vincent.
12th "	John Schlagenhauf.

June 3.
TWENTY-NINTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
Freedmen's Aid
Committee.

FREEDMEN'S AID.

1st District,	H. W. Worthen, Thomas Kniel.
2d "	J. M. Buckley, W. J. Groo.
3d "	W. G. Queal, David Decker.
4th "	W. F. Day, C. J. Albright.
5th "	G. W. Matton, C. Holloway.
6th "	W. L. Muir, J. H. V. Smith.
7th "	A. C. McDonald, J. Polk.
8th "	I. Coggshall, W. M. Newcomb.
9th "	G. W. Wright, H. A. Jones.
10th "	F. W. Evans, J. G. English.
11th "	N. Doane, G. Webber.
12th "	L. S. Jacoby, Theodore Bauer.

Pending the appointment of the Book Committee, L. C. Queal moved that it is the sense of this Conference that the members of the Book Committee to be appointed from New York and Cincinnati should be laymen; which motion was lost by a vote of 87 to 93.

L. C. Queal's motion that the Special Book Committee of three at New York and Cincinnati should be laymen, lost.

On motion, Conference adjourned. The doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by T. Carlton, of Genesee Conference.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4.

June 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.

The Conference met this morning, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The usual religious services were conducted by W. R. Fayle, of Texas Conference.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon's session was read and approved.

The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Boundaries was resumed.

John Braden moved that the word "colored" be stricken out, but the motion did not prevail.

Boundaries further considered.

Motion to strike out "colored" lost.

JUNE 4.THIRTIETH
DAY.S. Godfrey's
Amendment
to the Bound-
aries of Indi-
ana Confer-
ence.Previous ques-
tion called.
Amendment
lost, and Re-
port of Com-
mittee on In-
diana Confer-
ence adopted.Speeches lim-
ited to five
minutes.Amendment of
I. A. Ham-
mer as to
Boundaries
of Iowa Con-
ference.Amendment
lost, and Re-
port of Com-
mittee on
Iowa Bound-
aries adopted.Southern
Boundary of
Kansas Con-
ference fixed
at 36th paral-
lel of latitude.Gaylordsville
included in
New York
Conference.W. H. Goode's
Amendment
to Boundaries
of North Indi-
ana Confer-
ence.Previous ques-
tion called.
Amendment
lost, and Re-
port on Bound-
aries adopted.W. H. Black's
motion to re-
consider ac-
tion on Har-
risburgh.

Samuel Godfrey offered an amendment to the boundaries of the Indiana Conference, as follows, namely :

Along the line of the Saint Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis Railroad to White River; thence up said river to New York-street, Indianapolis; thence east on said street to Meridian-street; thence south.

I. A. Hammer called for the previous question; the call was sustained, and the substitute offered by Samuel Godfrey was lost, and the boundaries of the Indiana Conference, as reported by the Committee, were adopted.

A. J. Kynett moved that the time of debate be limited to five minutes for each speaker, and the motion prevailed.

I. A. Hammer moved an amendment to the boundaries of Iowa Conference, as follows, namely :

Thence north on the south line of Jasper County; thence west on line of said county; thence north to the north-west corner of Jasper County.

J. Knotts moved to lay the amendment on the table: pending which the previous question was ordered, on motion of J. O. Rich.

The amendment was lost on a count vote of 99 to 129, and the report as to the boundaries of Iowa Conference was then adopted.

It was moved that the southern boundary of the Kansas Conference be the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and the amendment prevailed.

The boundaries of New York Conference were changed by adding the words, "including Gaylordsville."

W. H. Goode moved the following amendment as to the boundaries of the North Indiana Conference:

Resolved, That this report be amended by restoring the boundaries of North Indiana Conference as they were prior to the changes of 1868, and that the boundaries of South-eastern Indiana Conference be conformed to this amendment.

W. H. Goode called for the previous question, and the call was sustained; but the amendment did not prevail, and the report as to the boundaries of this Conference was adopted.

W. H. Black moved to reconsider the action by which Harrisburgh was taken from the Philadelphia and placed in the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

A motion to lay this motion on the table prevailed, on a count vote of 157 for to 66 against.

S. W. Thomas moved to amend, by striking out the words "and" and "excepting" in the last part of the report.

S. Barnes moved the following substitute for S. W. Thomas's motion, namely :

Beginning after the phrase "on the north," strike out the following, "by the north lines of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, except Ashland and Beaver Meadow Circuit," and insert, "by the crest of the Broad Mountain from the Susquehanna River to the Lehigh River, thence by the Lehigh River and the northern boundary of Monroe County to the place of beginning, except Hickory Run Circuit."

J. Kiger moved to lay the substitute on the table, and the motion prevailed.

Pending a motion to lay the amendment on the table, a call for the previous question prevailed; the amendment was lost, and the report was adopted.

The items of the report relating to the Pittsburgh, Providence, Rock River, South Carolina, South-eastern Indiana, South-west German, Saint Louis, Tennessee, Texas, Troy, Upper Iowa, West Wisconsin, Washington, and Wisconsin Conferences were adopted.

E. Q. Fuller offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Joseph Middleton, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the members of the Georgia and Alabama Conferences be and hereby are authorized to organize a conference or conferences during the next four years, provided that a majority of them deem it important to the prosperity of the Church to do so, the Bishop presiding concurring.

The appended resolutions of Committee on Boundaries in reference to various Conferences were adopted, except the seventh item, which was laid on the table, and the report as a whole was adopted, as follows:

BOUNDARIES—REPORT NO. IV.

The Committee on Boundaries present the following final report on Conference lines:

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

1. Arkansas Conference shall include the State of Arkansas and **Arkansas**, the Indian country west of the State.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

2. Alabama Conference shall include the State of Alabama.

JUNE 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.

S. W. Thomas's
Amendment to
Boundaries of
Philadelphia
Conference.

Barnes's Sub-
stitute.

Substitute laid
on the table.

Amendment of
S. W. Thomas
lost, and Re-
port on
Boundaries of
Philadelphia
Conference.
adopted.

Other items of
Committee on
Boundaries
adopted.

Fuller's Resolu-
tion on Geor-
gia and Ala-
bama Confer-
ences laid on
the table.

Resolutions of
Committee on
Boundaries
adopted, and
Report as a
whole adopted.

June 4.

**THIRTIETH
DAY.
Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

3. Baltimore Conference shall embrace the District of Columbia, the Western Shore of Maryland, excepting so much of Alleghany County as lies west of the dividing ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and including so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies within the Hancock, Alleghany, and Frostburg Circuits, the County of Frederick, the city of Fredericksburg, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Pendleton, and Grant, in the State of West Virginia.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.**California.**

4. California Conference shall include the State of California lying west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Sandwich Islands.

CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE.

Central German.

5. Central German Conference shall comprise the German work within the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana, except those appointments belonging at present to the Chicago German Conference; also, the German work in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Western Pennsylvania, and also include Gollanda and Metropolis, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.**Central Illinois.**

6. Central Illinois Conference shall embrace that part of the State of Illinois north of the Illinois Conference and south of the following line, namely: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the Meredosia, thence down the Meredosia to its mouth; thence easterly to Center School-House, so as to include Center Society; thence to the mouth of Mud Creek; thence up Green River to Coal Creek; thence up said creek to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; thence along said railroad to Bureau Junction; thence to the Illinois River; thence up said river and the Kankakee to the Indiana State line, leaving the city of Ottawa in the Rock River Conference, and Aroma and Bureau Junction in the Central Illinois Conference.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Central New York.

7. Central New York Conference shall be bounded on the west by the Western New York Conference, extending into the State of Pennsylvania so as to include Troy District; on the east by the west line of Tioga County and the west line of the town of Danby to its junction with the town of Ithaca; thence by a line running easterly, north of Slaterville, Harford, Marathon, and Willett, to the west line of Chenango County; thence northerly to the north line of said county, excluding all of Chenango District in Chenango County; thence easterly on the northern line of said county to the Midland Railroad, and on the east and north by the Northern New York Conference.

CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE.**Central Ohio.**

8. Central Ohio Conference shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North Ohio Conference; on the south by the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad to the west line of the Ohio Conference, yet so as to exclude St. Paul's Charge in Delaware and Milford, and to include Marysville; thence to the west line of the State of Ohio, by the north line of the Cincinnati Conference; and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

9. Central Pennsylvania Conference shall be bounded as follows: On the south by the State line from the Susquehanna River to the west boundary of Bedford County, excepting so much of the State of Pennsylvania as is included in the Baltimore Conference; on the west by the west line of Bedford, Blair, and Clearfield Counties, except so much of Clearfield County as is embraced in the Erie Conference; thence to Saint Mary's; on the north by a line extending from Saint Mary's eastward to Emporium; thence by the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga Counties, including Wharton, or any part south of the mountain ridge in Potter County, except such portion of Tioga as is in Liberty Valley Circuit; thence through Sullivan County north of Laporte, to the west line of Wyoming County; on the east by Wyoming Conference to the north line of the Philadelphia Conference; thence on the northern line of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Dauphin Counties to the Susquehanna River, including Ashland, Beaver Meadow, and Whitehaven Circuits; thence by the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, including Harrisburg.

June 4.

THIRTIETH
DAY.

Central Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO GERMAN CONFERENCE.

10. Chicago German Conference shall include all the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River and that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing along the north line of the City of Bloomington, (also excepting the territory now in the South-west German Conference,) and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport, and that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the counties of St. Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski Counties. It shall also include Danville, Illinois

Chicago Ger-
man.

CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

11. Cincinnati Conference shall be bounded on the north by a line commencing at the south-west corner of Darke County in the State of Ohio; thence easterly to the north-west corner of the Ohio Conference, so as to leave Bellefontaine and Delaware Districts in the Central Ohio Conference; on the east by the Ohio Conference; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Indiana, except so much of a variation of that line as to attach Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio, to the South-eastern Indiana Conference.

Cincinnati.

COLORADO CONFERENCE.

12. Colorado Conference shall include Colorado Territory and Colorado. that part of the Territory of Wyoming lying north of Colorado.

DELAWARE CONFERENCE.

13. Delaware Conference shall include the territory north and west of the Washington Conference, and east of the summit of the Alleghany Mountains.

Delaware.

DES MOINES CONFERENCE.

14. Des Moines Conference shall include that part of the State of Iowa west and south of the following lines: Beginning at the south-east corner of Wayne County; thence north to the south line of

Des Moines.

JUNE 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.

Marshall County, (leaving Knoxville to the Iowa Conference, and Monroe to the Des Moines Conference;) thence west to the south-east corner of Story County; thence north to the north-east corner of Story County; thence west to the north-east corner of Crawford County; thence south to the north line of township eighty-three; thence west to the east line of Monona County; thence south and west on the line of Monona County to the Missouri River.

DETROIT CONFERENCE.

Detroit. 15. Detroit Conference shall include that part of the State of Michigan east of the principal meridian, and also the Upper Peninsula.

EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE.

East German. 16. East German Conference shall embrace the German work east of the Alleghany Mountains.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

East Maine. 17. East Maine Conference shall include that part of the State of Maine not included in the Maine Conference.

ERIE CONFERENCE.

Erie. 18. Erie Conference shall be bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by a line commencing at the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek; thence up said creek to the village of Gowanda, leaving said village in the Genesee Conference; thence to the Alleghany River at the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said Creek southward to the ridge dividing between the waters of Clarion and Sinnemahoning Creeks; thence southward to the head of Mahoning Creek; thence down said creek, exclusive of the Milton Society, but including Finley Society in the Punxutawney Circuit, and Putneyville in the Bethlehem Circuit, to the Alleghany River; thence across said river in a north-westerly direction to the Western Reserve Line, including the north part of Butler County and Newcastle, and also including Petersburgh; thence west to the Ohio Canal; thence along said canal to Lake Erie, including Akron and all of Cleveland lying east of the Cuyahoga River.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

Florida. 19. Florida Conference shall include the State of Florida.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

Georgia. 20. Georgia Conference shall include the State of Georgia.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE.

Germany and Switzerland. 21. Germany and Switzerland Conference shall include the work in Germany and those portions of France and Switzerland where the German language is spoken.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.

Holston. 22. Holston Conference shall be bounded on the east by Virginia; on the north by Virginia and Kentucky; on the west by the western summit of the Cumberland Mountains; on the south by Georgia and the Blue Ridge, including that portion of North Carolina not within the North Carolina Conference.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

June 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.
Illinois.

23. Illinois Conference shall include that part of the State of Illinois not within the Southern Illinois Conference, south of the following line, namely: Beginning at Warsaw on the Mississippi River; thence to Vermont; thence to the mouth of Spoon River; thence up the Illinois River to the north-west corner of Mason County; thence to the junction of the Central and the Alton and Chicago Railroads; thence to the south-west corner of Iroquois County; thence east to the State of Indiana, leaving Vermont, Mackinaw Circuit, and Normal in the Central Illinois, and Warsaw and Bloomington in the Illinois Conference.

INDIA CONFERENCE.

24. India Conference shall include the provinces of Oudh and Rohilkund and Cawnpore in the north-west provinces, and Kumaon and Gurhwal on the Himalaya Mountains. India.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

25. Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north and east Indiana. by a line beginning where the National Road intersects the west line of the State of Indiana; thence along said road to Terre Haute; thence along the St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis Railroad to the corporation line of Indianapolis; thence north and east by said corporation line to the Michigan Road; thence south by said road to the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad; thence south by said railroad to Third-street; thence east by Third-street to Meridian-street; thence south by Meridian-street, Madison Avenue, and Madison Pike to the southern limits of the city; thence west to White River; thence down said river to the west line of Johnson County; thence south on the west line of Johnson, Brown, Jackson, Scott, and Clark Counties to the Ohio River; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Illinois.

IOWA CONFERENCE.

26. Iowa Conference shall be bounded on the east by the Mississippi River; on the south by the Missouri State Line; on the west and north by a line commencing at the south-west corner of Appanoose County; thence north to Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference; thence on the south line of Marshall County due east to Iowa River; thence down said river to Iowa City; thence on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad to Davenport, leaving Davenport and Iowa City in Upper Iowa Conference, and all intermediate towns in Iowa Conference. Iowa.

KANSAS CONFERENCE.

27. Kansas Conference shall include the State of Kansas and so much of the Indian Territory south thereof as lies north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude. Kansas.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

28. Kentucky Conference shall include the State of Kentucky. Kentucky.

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Lexington.

LEXINGTON CONFERENCE.

29. Lexington Conference shall include the States of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE.

Liberia. 30. Liberia Conference shall embrace the western coast of Africa.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Louisiana. 31. Louisiana Conference shall include the State of Louisiana.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

Maine. 32. Maine Conference shall include that part of the State of Maine west of the Kennebec River from its mouth to the great bend below Skowhegan, and of a line running thence north to the State line, including Skowhegan and Augusta, and also that part of New Hampshire east of the White Hills, and north of the waters of Ossipee Lake and the town of Gorham.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

Michigan. 33. Michigan Conference shall include the State of Michigan west of the principal meridian in the Lower Peninsula.

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE.

Minnesota. 34. Minnesota Conference shall include the State of Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Mississippi. 35. Mississippi Conference shall include the State of Mississippi.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

Missouri. 36. Missouri Conference shall include so much of the State of Missouri as lies north of the Missouri River.

NEBRASKA CONFERENCE.

Nebraska. 37. Nebraska Conference shall embrace the State of Nebraska.

NEVADA CONFERENCE.

Nevada. 38. Nevada Conference shall include Nevada and so much of California as lies east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

NEWARK CONFERENCE.

Newark. 39. Newark Conference shall include that part of the State of New Jersey not included in the New Jersey Conference. Staten Island, and so much of New York and Pennsylvania as lies within the Jersey City and Newton Districts.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

New England. 40. New England Conference shall include all of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains not included in the New Hampshire and Providence Conferences.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

41. New Hampshire Conference shall include New Hampshire, except that part within the Maine Conference; also that part of Massachusetts north-east of the Merrimac River.

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DAY.
New Hamp-
shire.

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE.

42. New Jersey Conference shall include that part of New Jersey south of the following line, namely: Commencing at Raritan Bay; thence up said bay and river to New Brunswick; thence along the turnpike road to Lambertville on the Delaware, including the city of New Brunswick and Lambertville Station.

New Jersey.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

43. New York Conference shall consist of the territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie, (including Gaylordsville,) Newburgh, Prattsburg, Ellenville, and Rhinebeck Districts.

New York.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

44. New York East Conference shall include the New York, Bridgeport, New Haven, and the two Long Island Districts, including those charges in the city of New York east of a line running through Third Avenue, Bowery, Chatham-street, Park Row, and Broadway.

New York
East.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

45. North Carolina Conference shall include the State of North Carolina, excepting the ten counties west of Wautauga County and the Blue Ridge.

North Carolina.

NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

46. Northern New York Conference shall include so much of the county of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and all of the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phenix and Brewerton, and so much of the county of Madison as lies on and east of the New York and Midland Railroad, together with Cherry Valley and Springfield in Otsego County, Sharon Sprugs in Schoharie County, and Frey's Bush, Ames, and St. Johnsville in Montgomery County.

Northern New
York.

NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE.

47. North Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north by Michigan; on the east by Ohio, including Union City; on the south by the National Road, from the State line west to Marion County, thence north to the north-east corner of said county, thence west to the Michigan Road; on the west by said Michigan Road to South Bend, and thence by the St. Joseph River to the Michigan State line, including Logansport and all towns on the National Road east of Indianapolis.

North Indiana.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE.

48. North Ohio Conference shall be bounded on the north by the Ohio State line; on the east by Erie Conference, and Tuscarawas and Muskingum Rivers, to Dresden; on the south by Ohio Conference, including Utica, Homer, and Galena Circuits, and excluding

North Ohio.

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Stratford; on the west by the main road passing through Delaware and Marion to Upper Sandusky, and the Sandusky River, excluding so much of the town of Delaware as lies west of the Olentangy River, and also excluding the towns of Marion, Fremont, and Upper Sandusky, and including Tiffin.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN CONFERENCE.

North-west German.

49. North-west German Conference shall include the State of Minnesota and that part of the State of Iowa north of an east and west line passing along the south line of the city of Clinton, and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the bounds of the Chicago German Conference.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA CONFERENCE.

North-west Indiana.

50. North-west Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State line; on the east by the St. Joseph River and the Michigan Road; on the south by the Indiana Conference; and on the west by Illinois, including all the towns on the Michigan Road except Logansport, and all the towns on the southern boundary.

NORTH-WEST IOWA CONFERENCE.

North-west Iowa.

51. North-west Iowa Conference shall include that part of the State of Iowa west of the Upper Iowa and north of the Des Moines Conferences, and shall also include Dakota Territory.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

Ohio.

52. Ohio Conference shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Muskingum River south of Dresden; thence down said river to the Ohio River, including Zanesville and Marietta; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek; thence north to the south-east corner of Fayette County; thence north-west to the west line of Fayette County; thence north on the west line of the Fayette and Madison Counties to the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, leaving Vienna, Dunbarton, and Sinking Springs Circuits west of said line; thence east on the southern boundaries of Central Ohio and North Ohio Conferences to the place of beginning, including Milford, Stratford, and St. Paul's Charge in Delaware.

OREGON CONFERENCE.

Oregon.

53. Oregon Conference shall include the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, and so much of what is known as Goose Lake Valley as lies within the State of Oregon.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia.

54. Philadelphia Conference shall be bounded on the east by the Delaware River; on the south by the Pennsylvania State line; on the west by the Susquehanna River, excluding Harrisburgh; on the north by the north lines of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, excepting Ashland and Beaver Meadows Circuit.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Pittsburgh.

55. Pittsburgh Conference shall be bounded on the north by Erie Conference; on the east by the summit of the Alleghany Mountains to the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, excluding New Wash-

ington Circuit; thence west along the line of the West Virginia Conference to the Ohio River; thence down said river to Muskingum River, excluding Marietta and Zanesville; thence up said river to the line of Erie Conference, including Massillon, and excluding the towns of Fulton and Clinton.

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DAY.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.

56. Providence Conference shall include that part of Connecticut east of Connecticut River; the State of Rhode Island, with Millville and Blackstone in Massachusetts; and also that part of Massachusetts south-east of a line drawn from the north-east corner of Rhode Island to the mouth of Neponset River, leaving Walpole Station, Foxborough, and Quincy Point in New England Conference.

Providence.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

57. Rock River Conference shall include that part of Illinois Rock River, north of Central Illinois Conference.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE.

58. Rocky Mountain Conference shall include the Territories of Utah, Idaho, and Montana, and that portion of Wyoming Territory not included in the Colorado Conference.

Rocky Mount-
ain.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

59. South Carolina Conference shall include the State of South Carolina.

SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA CONFERENCE.

60. South-eastern Indiana Conference shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the crossing of Meridian and Third streets, in the city of Indianapolis; thence west by said Third-street to the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad; thence north on said railroad to the Michigan Road; thence on said road to the north line of Marion County; thence east on said county line to the north-east corner of said county; thence south on the east line of said county to the National Road; thence east on said road to the State line; on the east by Ohio, so as to include Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the Indiana Conference.

South-eastern
Indiana.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

61. Southern Illinois Conference shall include that part of the State of Illinois south of the following line, namely: Beginning at the mouth of Illinois River; thence up said river to the north-west corner of Jersey County, including Kane and Woodbury; thence to Honey Point; thence to Hillsborough, leaving it in the Illinois Conference; thence east through Fayette and Effingham Counties to the north-east corner of Jasper County; thence on the north line of Jasper and Crawford Counties to the Wabash River.

Southern
Illinois.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN CONFERENCE.

62. South-west German Conference shall comprise the German work formerly connected with Illinois, Southern Illinois, and Kansas Conferences, and the German District of Upper Iowa Conference.

South-west
German.

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DAY.
St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

63. St. Louis Conference shall include the State of Missouri lying south of Missouri River.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Tennessee.

64. Tennessee Conference shall include that portion of Tennessee not included in the Holston Conference.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Texas.

65. Texas Conference shall include the State of Texas.

TROY CONFERENCE.

Troy.

66. Troy Conference shall include Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Plattsburgh, and Cambridge Districts, and Burlington District in Vermont.

UPPER IOWA CONFERENCE.

Upper Iowa.

67. Upper Iowa Conference shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Iowa; thence down the Mississippi River to Davenport; thence west on the north line of Iowa Conference to the south-east corner of Story County; thence north to the State line so as to include Iowa Falls; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.

Vermont.

68. Vermont Conference shall include the State of Vermont, excepting that part within the Troy Conference.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Virginia.

69. Virginia Conference shall include all the State of Virginia not embraced in the Baltimore and Wilmington Conferences, and also the counties of Pocahontas, Green Brier, and Monroe in the State of West Virginia.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Washington.

70. Washington Conference shall include Western Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia.

WESTERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Western New York.

71. Western New York Conference shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and Palmyra in Wayne County, of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua in Ontario County, of Yates and Schuyler Counties, and of the towns of Hornby, Corning, and Caton in Steuben County, excepting the village of Painted Post, and excepting also that part of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties now included in the Erie Conference, together with so much of Potter County, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and also the Brookfield Charge; and so much of McKean County as is embraced in the Olean District.

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

72. West Virginia Conference shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of the State of Pennsylvania; thence along said line to the north-east corner of Ohio County, West Virginia, so as to include Wheeling Creek Mission and Triadelphia Circuit; thence the most direct way to Short Creek, so as to include Short Creek and Liberty Circuit; thence down said creek to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; on the west by the State line; on the south and east by Virginia and Baltimore Conferences, to the Pennsylvania State line; thence westward along said line to the place of beginning.

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DAY.
West Virginia.

WEST WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

73. West Wisconsin Conference shall include that part of the West Wisconsin State of Wisconsin not embraced in the Wisconsin Conference.

WILMINGTON CONFERENCE.

74. Wilmington Conference shall include the State of Delaware Wilmington, and the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

75. Wisconsin Conference shall include all that part of the State Wisconsin of Wisconsin lying east and north of a line beginning at the south-east corner of Greene County, on the south line of the State; thence north on the range line between ranges nine (9) and ten (10) east, to the north line of town twenty (20); thence west on the said line to the east line of Range one (1) east; thence north on said line to the north line of town forty (40); thence west on said line to the State line on the west.

WYOMING CONFERENCE.

76. The Wyoming Conference shall include the southern part of Wyoming. the State of New York not included in the New York, Central New York, and Western New York Conferences, and that part of Pennsylvania bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna, and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Narrowsburgh, and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

The Committee on Boundaries also offer the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, 1. That the Missouri and St. Louis Conferences be permitted to organize, during the next four years, a Conference to include the States of Missouri and Kansas: *Provided* a majority of the colored ministers of these Conferences desire it and the Bishop presiding concur.

Missouri and
St. Louis
Conferences
may organize
new Confer-
ence.

Resolved, 2. That a majority of the members of the Oregon Conference, with the consent of the presiding Bishop, may divide their territory into two Conferences, by such line as they shall agree upon, at any time between this and the ensuing General Conference.

Oregon Confer-
ence may di-
vide.

Resolved, 3. That the California Conference be and is hereby authorized to divide its territory, during the coming four years, should a majority of the Conference vote for division and the Bishop presiding concur in said action.

California Con-
ference may
divide.

June 4.**THIRTEENTH
DAY.****Kansas Conference may divide.****Minnesota Conference may divide.****Method of determining Conference Boundaries.****Trustees of John-Street Church, N.Y.**

Resolved, 4. That in the event of the division of the California Conference, the Bishop who may preside at said Conference when such action is had be and hereby is empowered to unite the northern part of the State of California with the Nevada Conference, the said Nevada Conference concurring.

Resolved, 5. That the Kansas Conference be and hereby is empowered to divide its territory during the next four years if it judge best and the presiding Bishop concur.

Resolved, 6. That the Minnesota Conference be and hereby is empowered to divide its territory at any time between the General Conferences of 1872 and 1876, upon such lines as may be agreed upon by said Conference, the Bishop presiding concurring.

On the subject of adjudicating Conference boundaries by the Committee on Boundaries, referred to this Committee, your Committee would report for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following clause be inserted in the Discipline:

The General Conference shall appoint a Committee on Boundaries, to consist of three members from each Mission District, to be nominated by the delegates of that district, over which one of the Bishops shall preside, and of which twenty-four shall constitute a quorum. All matters pertaining to Conference boundaries shall be referred to this Committee, and its decision shall be final.

The following persons were elected Trustees of John-Street Church, New York city, to wit:

TRUSTEES OF JOHN-STREET CHURCH.

Benjamin F. Weymouth,	Charles H. Applegate,
Edward Allen,	John Bentley,
William Collins,	George Sperling,
F. G. Smith,	Royal G. Millard,
H. D. Rolph.	

Publishing Committee Pittsburgh Advocate.

The following Publishing Committee for the Pittsburgh Advocate was nominated and appointed:

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE PITTSBURGH ADVOCATE.

Pittsburgh—Andrew J. Endsley, John W. Baker, James S. Bracken.

Erie—Alva Burgess, John Graham.

West Virginia—Samuel Steele, J. W. Webb.

Resolution authorizing the division of Texas Conference.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Texas Conference be and is hereby authorized to divide into two or more Conferences during the coming four years, two-thirds of the members of said Conference voting in favor thereof, and the Bishop presiding concurring.

**Revisals: Re-
port XVII. No.**

Report No. XVII of the Committee on Revisals was read and adopted, as follows:

REVISALS—REPORT NO. XVII

June 4.
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Resolved, That the answer to quest. 5, Part II, chap. i, sec. 3, page 59, be changed to read as follows:

Quest. 5. What is the business of the Quarterly Conference?

[Questions marked thus [1] [2] [3] [4] are to be asked only at the Quarterly Conference thus indicated.]

Ans. To inquire:

[1] 1. Who are approved as Sunday-school Superintendents or Trustees?

2. What members of the Quarterly Conference are present?

3. What committees shall be appointed?

4. Are there any complaints?

5. Are there any appeals?

6. Are there any reports?

(1.) From the Pastor.

(2.) From Committees.

[4] (3.) From the Trustees.

7. What has been done for missions this quarter?

[3] 8. What has been done for Church extension this year?

[1] 9. What amounts have been apportioned to this charge this year for the support of the ministry?

(1.) For the preacher in charge.

(2.) For the assistant preacher.

[1 or 2] (3.) For the Presiding Elder.

(4.) For the Bishops.

(5.) For rent.

(6.) For traveling and moving expenses.

(7.) For Conference claimants.

10. What amounts have been received on account of the foregoing this quarter, and how are they applied?

Received.

(1.) For the Preachers and Presiding Elders;

[4] (2.) For the Bishops;

[4] (3.) For Conference claimants;

(4.) For rent;

[2] (5.) For traveling and moving expenses.

Applied.

(1.) To preacher in charge;

(2.) To assistant preacher;

(3.) To Presiding Elder;

[4] (4.) To the Bishops;

[4] (5.) To Conference claimants;

(6.) On rent;

[2] (7.) On traveling and moving expenses.

[2] 11. What amounts have been apportioned to be raised by this charge this year for benevolent purposes?

(1.) For Missions.

(2.) For Church Extension.

(3.) For Education.

(4.) Miscellaneous.

[4] 12. What amounts have been raised for benevolent objects this year?

(1.) For Missions.

Churches.

Sabbath-schools.

(2.) For Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

(3.) For Church Extension.

(4.) For the Tract Society.

Questions for
the Quarterly
Conferences.

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- (5.) For the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church.
- (6.) For the Freedmen's Aid Society.
- (7.) For Education.

- 13. Is any change desired in the Board of Stewards?
- [4] 14. Who shall be the Stewards for the ensuing Conference year?
- [4] 15. Who shall be Recording Steward?
- [4] 16. Who shall be District Steward?
- [4] 17. Who are Trustees of the Church and parsonage property?
- 18. Are there any recommendations for license to preach?
- [4] 19. Are there any recommendations of local preachers for ordination?
- [4] 20. Are there any recommendations for admission into the traveling connection?
- [4] 21. Are there any recommendations for the recognition of orders?
- [4] 22. Has the character of the local preachers and exhorters been examined, and have their licenses been renewed?
- 23. Have the General Rules been read this quarter?
- 24. Is there any other business?
- 25. Where and when shall the next Quarterly Meeting be held?

The Committees ordered to be appointed by the Quarterly Conference are: (1) On Missions; (2) on Sunday-schools; (3) on Tracts; (4) on Church Extension; (5) on Church Records; (6) on Parsonages and Furniture; (7) on Church Music; (8) on Estimating the Preachers' Salaries; (9) on Estimating the Amount Necessary for Conference Claimants.

Your Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Book Agents be directed to prepare and publish uniform blanks, with the prescribed questions arranged by the quarters in which they are to be used, for the use of the Quarterly Conferences.

Book Concern:
Report No.
VI.

Report No. VI of the Committee on the Book Concern was taken up, and the items referring to the publishing interests at San Francisco were adopted, as follows:

BOOK CONCERN—REPORT NO. VI.

Publishing Interests in California.

Concerning our publishing interests in California, we recommend that paragraph 2, sec. 6, Part V, of the Discipline be so changed that the allusion to the third Book Agent at San Francisco be omitted, so that it shall read, "There shall be an Agent and an Assistant Agent, who shall conduct the business of the Book Concern at New York. There shall be chosen," etc., to the end of the paragraph as it now reads.

We further recommend the General Conference to appoint a Committee of five, three of which shall be ministers and two laymen, whose powers in regard to the Depository and the publication of the paper at San Francisco be the same as those of the General Book Committee; and that an Agent may be nominated by said Committee at San Francisco, subject to the approval of the Book Agents at New York.

To complete the change thus contemplated, we propose that the

Discipline, Part V. sec. 6, paragraph 13, be amended by inserting the words "San Francisco, California," after the words "Buffalo, New York." And further, that to paragraph 7, sec. 6, Part V, be added these words: "There shall be a Publishing Committee at San Francisco, to consist of three ministers and two laymen, appointed by the General Conference, whose powers with respect to the Depository and the paper at San Francisco shall be the same as those of the General Book Committee. Said Committee may nominate an Agent for the Depository, subject to the approval of the Book Agents at New York."

The following persons were appointed a Publishing Committee for the California Christian Advocate:

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE CALIFORNIA ADVOCATE.

Ministers—J. W. Ross, C. V. Anthony, George Clifford. *Laymen*—Edward Moore, S. Mosgrove.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented its final report, which was adopted, as follows:

Publishing Committee
California Christian Advocate.

State of the Church : Final Report.

REPORT ON STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Having reached the close of another quadrennium in the history of the Church, it is proper that we should review the past, and note her conflicts, labors, and triumphs. Taking a general view of her progress and present condition, your Committee find abundant reason for rejoicing and devout thanksgiving to God for what he has done for us, for our families, and for the world, through the instrumentality of our beloved Zion. Yet it is with no feeling of ostentation that we record the great blessings which he has so wondrously bestowed.

During the past four years great advancement has been made in all the material elements of prosperity. The total membership of the Church is at the present time one million four hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-seven, an increase in the last four years of four hundred and four thousand two hundred and thirteen. Total value of churches and parsonages, \$64,698,704, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. Great success, also, has attended the Church in her Missionary, Sunday-school, Educational, and Publishing enterprises. No language is adequate to express the gratitude due to God for his wondrous grace.

Methodism, with her conferences and mission stations, now encircles the globe. We have but to look over this General Conference, containing representatives from every section of the earth, in order to comprehend how vast the area over which she has raised the standard of the Cross. And still new doors are opening, and new fields white for the harvests are inviting the laborers. Truly her field is the world, and our Church is now realizing, in a measure at least, the great commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

The thousands of our Zion rejoiced and gave thanks to God when the sainted Bishop Kingsley started on a missionary tour around the world, and deeply mourned when, after having nearly completed his mission of love, he fell by the hand of death on the borders of the Holy Land.

Since the last General Conference great changes have taken

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place, furnishing increased facilities for extending the conquests of the Redeemer's kingdom.

The great Pacific Railroad has been completed, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, affording a speedy passage across our continent, and thence, by the aid of steam, around the world. By war and revolution the barriers hitherto existing to the spread of pure Christianity in Europe have been thrown down, and religious toleration is now proclaimed. Millions there are now waiting for the bread of life.

Great success has attended our missionary enterprises at home and in foreign fields. On the latter God has bountifully smiled, giving victory to the Cross through the faithful labors of our noble men and women in the distant regions of idolatry and moral night. The day now seems dawning on the darkness which has so long rested, like the shadow of death, on Eastern and Southern Asia and Africa. May God hasten the time when his truth, like a sea of glory, shall spread from pole to pole!

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized in March, 1869, by the ladies of our Church in Boston. This Society originated in the fact that in some of the mission fields women only can obtain access to the women of those countries, and that the condition of the latter is such as to appeal in the strongest possible form for the benign and elevating influence of Christianity.

To the special and infinitely wise providence of God we believe the Church is indebted for the origin of this institution, which we regard as destined to be an agency of great power in spreading the Gospel throughout India and China. Although its origin is so recent, it already has five hundred auxiliaries and nine missionaries in the field. Its funds and resources are rapidly increasing. It eminently deserves the fostering care of the whole Church.

We have as a Church abundant reason to rejoice in the prosperity which God has vouchsafed to our Southern work. It has succeeded in the last four years beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. There are now ten Conferences and more than three hundred thousand members in those States of the Union from which, until the close of the war, our Church was excluded. And still the shout of victory comes welling up from every section of that extensive and fruitful field as the hosts of God's Israel push forward the battle. Yet greater triumphs there await our Church, for the watchword is still *Outward!*

In the Sunday-school work there has been, also, great advancement. Its organization has been greatly improved, and its methods of instruction have been systematized and rendered more effective. The future of this important department of our work is full of the most cheering hope.

Our educational institutions, both theological and literary, are prosperous, and are gathering around them more liberal financial support, and eliciting the deeper sympathies and more earnest prayers of our people.

All the other benevolent institutions of our Church are well organized and well managed, and are accomplishing the noble purposes for which they were designed.

We would congratulate the Church upon the successful introduction of laymen as members of the General Conference, thus giving them a voice in the supreme and only legislative council of the Church. The hearty sympathy with which they co-operate with the clerical members portends more intimate union between ministers and laity, a greater development of the resources, and a vast increase of her strength, and consequently of her success in spreading scriptural holiness over the land.

Another significant fact should not pass without notice, that in

addition to the usual fraternal greetings and salutations presented to this body from the different members of the Methodist family in Europe and America, three large and influential religious denominations—the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist Churches in the United States—have sent delegations, for the first time in the history of our Church, to the General Conference, bearing fraternal greetings and expressions of cordial sympathy in the great work of saving sinners and evangelizing the world. We hail these tokens of friendship and brotherly love as proofs of the real unity of God's general Church, and an indication of the near approach of the latter-day glory, and of the universal reign of the Son of God!

But our rejoicing in the general prosperity of the Church is mingled with grief, for she has been stricken and sadly bereaved. Four of our beloved and honored chief pastors have been called from labor to reward. Other distinguished ministers and laymen, great and good men whose praise is in all the Churches, have been taken from us, and their loss we deeply deplore. Here we have tears mingled with our smiles, sunshine with cloud. Great calamities also, by fire and flood, have visited some sections of our land, causing immense suffering, and loss of property public and private.

In view of these mournful providences, should we not, as a Church and as individuals, humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God, praying for divine grace to enable us to be more diligent and earnest workers in God's vineyard, and that still greater success may crown our efforts?

We record with pleasure the fact that the same self-sacrificing spirit, earnest labor, and loving zeal which has characterized the Methodist Church from its origin still pervades her ministers, and the same baptism of the Holy Spirit attends their ministrations. We rejoice in view of past triumphs, but we are beset with dangers of various kinds. The great foe of God and man is on the alert, and we should take heed lest while we think we stand we should fall.

Let us remember that the crowning excellence of all is, that "God is with us."

The following amendment to the Discipline, offered by the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts, was read and adopted, as follows:

Sunday-Schools and
Tracts: Report No. V.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS—REPORT NO. V.

Your Committee would respectfully request that the Discipline be amended by adding as answers 4 and 5 to quest. 7, sec. 2, chap. i, Part II, the following:

Actual cash re-
ceipts only to
be reported.

4. Each Annual Conference shall cause the collections as reported by the preachers for the statistical tables to be compared with the receipts of the Conference Treasurers of the several benevolent societies, that discrepancies, if any, may be corrected before the publication of the Minutes.

5. Preachers in charge shall report to their Annual Conferences as collections *actual cash receipts only*, and shall hand the money, or a satisfactory voucher for the amount, to the Conference Treasurers; otherwise no credit shall be given a contributing charge in the Annual Minutes.

Report No. XIX of the Committee on Revisals was read and adopted, as follows:

Revisals:
Report No.
XIX.

JUNE 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.

Estimating
Committee.

Exhorter's
License.

Boards of Trus-
tees.

Charters.

Reports of
Trustees.

REVISALS—REPORT NO. XIX.

The Committee on Revisals recommend the following changes of the Discipline:

1. On page 269, Part VI, chap. i, sec. 3, ninth line from the foot of the page, after the words "Quarterly Conferences," add the words, "and to which shall be added the amount apportioned for the support of the Bishops and Presiding Elder," so that as amended it shall read: "It shall be the duty of the Quarterly Conference of each circuit and station . . . to appoint an Estimating Committee, . . . who shall make an estimate of the amount necessary to furnish a comfortable support to the preachers, . . . which estimate shall be subject to the action of the Quarterly Conference, and to which shall be added the amount apportioned for the support of the Bishops and Presiding Elder; and the statement," etc. The answer remains unchanged, except as above stated.

2. On page 57, lines 8 and 9 from the top, change so that it shall read, "and renew their license annually, and to recommend the renewal of the license of exhorters annually," etc.

The amended answer will then read: "To take cognizance of all the local preachers and exhorters in the circuit or station, and to inquire into the gifts, labors, and usefulness of each by name; to license proper persons to preach and renew their license annually, and to recommend the renewal of the license of exhorters annually, when in the judgment of said Conference," etc.

3. In answer 4, page 281, omit all down to the word "provisions," and insert "all the foregoing." It will then read: "Ans.

4. All the foregoing provisions shall apply both to the creation of new boards," etc., the remainder being unchanged.

4. After answer 5, same section, insert a new answer, as follows: "Ans. 6. Charters obtained for our Church property shall conform in the manner of creating and filling Boards of Trustees to the provisions of this chapter."

5. Change the present answer 6, same section, to read as follows: "Ans. 7. The Board or Boards of Trustees in any circuits or stations shall hold all our Church property, using so much of the proceeds as may be needful to pay debts or to make repairs; and shall be amenable to the Quarterly Conference, to which they shall make an annual report at the fourth Quarterly Conference, embracing the following items:

- "1. Number of churches and parsonages.
- "2. Their probable value.
- "3. Title by which held.
- "4. Income.
- "5. Expenditures.
- "6. Debts, and how contracted.
- "7. Insurance.

"8. Amount raised during the year for building or improving churches or parsonages."

6. Page 58, change ans. 5 to quest. 1, Part II, chap. i, sec. 3, so as to read: "To have supervision of all the Sunday-schools and Sunday-school societies within the bounds of the circuit or station, and to inquire into the condition of each; to approve the superintendents and trustees not elected by the Quarterly Conference, and to remove any superintendents who may prove unworthy or inefficient."

7. On page 278, change ans. 1 to quest. 1, Part VI, chap. iii, sec. 1, by striking out all after the word "unavoidable." It will then read: "Let all our churches be built plain and decent, and with free seats wherever practicable; but not more expensive than is absolutely unavoidable."

On motion, it was ordered that the word "colored" be stricken from the names of all Annual Conferences in which it occurs.

The consideration of Report No. VI of the Committee on Book Concern was resumed, and the following additional items were adopted, namely:

BOOK CONCERN—REPORT NO. VI.

Concerning our weekly publications, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: Weekly Papers.

Resolved, 1. That it is expedient to continue the publication of all of the several weekly papers now published, namely: The Christian Advocate, at New York; the Northern Christian Advocate, at Syracuse, N. Y.; the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Western Christian Adyocate, at Cincinnati, Ohio; the Christian Apologist, at Cincinnati, Ohio; the North-western Christian Advocate, at Chicago, Ill.; the Central Christian Advocate, at Saint Louis, Mo.; the California Christian Advocate, at San Francisco, Cal.; the Pacific Christian Advocate, at Portland, Oregon; and the Methodist Advocate, at Atlanta, Ga.

Resolved, 2. That the size, the subscription price, and the amounts to be allowed to be expended by the editors in each case shall be left to the discretion of the publishers severally, subject to the discretion or concurrence of the Book Committee or Publishing Committees, so that each paper shall be made as nearly as practicable self-supporting, and also so as to afford all needed facilities for improvement to those papers whose incomes will justify larger expenses.

Resolved, 3. That it is deemed not expedient to originate any new papers at this time, nor to authorize the Book Agents to do so hereafter, unless they can be guaranteed against loss by any papers they may originate.

Resolved, 4. That in our opinion editors should be held responsible for all matter that goes into the papers, including advertisements.

Respecting our publishing interests in the South, we recommend that the Discipline be changed as follows, namely:

Part V, sec. 6, paragraph 6, page 257, line 5, the word "and" be stricken out, and in line 6 the word "Christian" be stricken out, and the words "and the Methodist" be inserted in its place, so as to read, "An editor of the Western, of the North-western, of the Central, and of the Methodist Advocates, who, if chosen from among," etc.

Also, Part V, sec. 6, paragraph 18, page 262, line 6, the word "and" be stricken out and the words "and Atlanta" be inserted after the words "Saint Louis," so as to read, "The salaries of the agents and editors at Cincinnati, and the editors at Chicago, Saint Louis, and Atlanta, shall be fixed by the Book Committee."

Also Part V, sec. 6, page 261, paragraph 13, third line from the bottom of the paragraph, the word "and" be stricken out, and in the second line from the bottom of the paragraph, after the word "Missouri," the words "and one at Atlanta, Georgia," be inserted, so as to read, "There shall be a depository at Chicago, Ill., one at Saint Louis, Mo., and one at Atlanta, Ga., to be supplied by the Agents at Cincinnati."

We also recommend that the Methodist Advocate be so enlarged and otherwise improved as to meet the necessities of the Church in

June 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.

The word "colored" to be stricken out.

Book Concern:
Report No.
VI adopted.

Publishing Interests in the South.

JUNE 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.

Depository at
New Orleans
and at other
places.

Depositories.

Real Estate and
Finances.

Connectional
Buildings.

Value of Real
Estate.

Real Estate in
Cincinnati
and Chicago.

Credits.

Protest of Dele-
gates of N.W.
Indiana Con-
ference.

Episcopacy:
Report No. VII.

the South, without materially increasing the loss to the Book Concern.

Your Committee has had before it various memorials from Council Bluffs, Milwaukee, New Orleans, St. Paul, and Kansas City, asking for the establishment of Book Depositories in these cities, and recommends for adoption the following action:

Resolved, 1. That we recommend favorably to the Agents at New York the establishment of a Depository at an early day in the city of New Orleans.

Resolved, 2. That the Book Agents at Cincinnati be and are hereby authorized to establish Depositories at Council Bluffs, Milwaukee, Saint Paul, and Kansas City, when in their judgment it can be done without loss to the Concern, or to make such other arrangements as they may judge necessary and safe for keeping our books on sale at these and other places at Book Room prices.

In examining the Reports of the Book Agents at New York, this Committee could only consider such portions as were not referred to the Special Committee. It was not our province to go into questions of controversy and dispute, and we have confined our revision solely to other parts of the report. The Committee report:

1. That in the report of the Commission to purchase real estate or erect suitable buildings in New York city we most heartily concur, and that they are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the Church for the financial skill and ability displayed in the discharge of the important trust confided to them, and which has resulted in securing to the Church so eligible and valuable a property.

2. That after a careful examination of so much of the Report of the Book Agents in New York city as was referred to us, we most fully concur in all the statements therein made except that portion of the report estimating the value of the real estate in San Francisco, which in our judgment should have been reported at its original cost rather than, as in the report, at an estimated value, a policy which we recommend to be uniformly followed by the Agents hereafter.

In our judgment the financial interests of the Church are in a safe and prosperous condition.

3. That we concur in the report of the Agents of the Western Book Concern both as to their financial statements and their recommendations in regard to the real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and Saint Louis, and also in their recommendation to sell the property now owned in Chicago and at the corner of Eighth and Main-streets in Cincinnati, and purchase a larger lot in Chicago in a more desirable location, with a view of erecting buildings thereon when it may be thought expedient to do so.

4. That we recommend that the Book Agents be instructed to limit the credit on sales of books and periodical subscriptions to the term of one year, and require all unpaid accounts at the expiration of that time to be closed by approved notes, and in case of failure to comply with these terms no further credit shall be extended.

The following protest was received and ordered on the Journal :

We, the delegates of North-west Indiana Conference, respectfully enter our protest against the action of this General Conference refusing to give to the said Conference a portion of the city of Indianapolis.

Report No. VII of the Committee on Episcopacy was read and adopted, as follows:

EPISCOPACY—REPORT NO. VII.

Whereas. The General Conferences of 1864 and 1868 did release our venerable senior Bishop, T. A. Morris, from all episcopal supervision and duty; and,

Whereas, This General Conference by its action directs that the Episcopacy be denominated effective and non-effective; therefore, be it

Resolved. That the venerable senior Bishop, T. A. Morris, be placed on the non-effective list.

The Committee on Revisals offered the following amendment to the Discipline, which was read and adopted :

The Committee on Revisals recommend the following amendment to the Discipline: Insert on page 84, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 10, at the end of the second paragraph, after the words "a Bishop or Presiding Elder," the following words: "But while he is on trial the Annual Conference alone has jurisdiction over the question of his authority to preach, and his continuance on trial shall be equivalent to the renewal of his license to preach."

The same Committee offered the following, which was adopted :

The Committee on Revisals recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution numbered 46 in the Appendix to the Discipline, relating to "withdrawals," be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The Committee on Revisals presented the following, which was adopted :

Also Part II, chap. ii, sec. 13, ans. 3, page 90, sixteenth line from the top of the page, the word "and" be stricken out, and the words "and Atlanta" be inserted after the words "San Francisco," so as to read, "The editors and assistant editors at Auburn, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, San Francisco, and Atlanta," etc.

The Committee on Fraternal Relations presented the following nominations of delegates to Fraternal Bodies, which were read and adopted :

DELEGATES TO FRATERNAL BODIES.

The Committee on Fraternal Correspondence beg leave to report the following nominations of delegates to attend the sessions of the various Christian bodies who have sent delegates to this General Conference :

To attend the Session of the English Wesleyan Conference: The Bishop who shall visit the Conference in Germany and Switzerland and J. A. M'Cauley; alternate, F. G. Hibbard.

The Irish Wesleyan Conference: The same as above.

The Canada Wesleyan Conference: Miner Raymond and A. C. George.

June 4.

THIRTIETH
DAY.Bishop Morris
placed on the
non-effective
list.Revisals: Au-
thority of the
Annual Con-
ferences over
a Preacher on
trial.Exceptions as to
limitations of
appointments.Appointments
of Delegates
to Fraternal
Bodies.

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The Conference of Wesleyan Methodists in Eastern British America
William R. Clark and William H. Elliott.
Canada Methodist Episcopal Church: M. Hill and H. Eaton.
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: L. C. Matlack and James Lynch.
Methodist Church in the United States: William Hunter and Gideon Martin.
Methodist Protestant Church: W. Kenney and J. M. Trimble.
Evangelical Association: J. Rothweiler and J. F. Chalfant.
National Council of Congregational Churches: S. Allen, J. C. Watson Coxe, and O. H. Tiffany.
General Assembly of Presbyterian Church: S. H. Nesbit and J. B. Graw.
Baptist Churches, through their Missionary Societies: C. D. Foss and D. Stevenson.

Revisals: Report No. XV.

On motion of E. O. Haven, Report No. XV of the Committee on Revisals was adopted, as follows:

REVISALS—REPORT NO. XV.

Certain matters to be transferred from the Appendix to the body of the Discipline.

The Committee on Revisals having considered the subject of transferring to the body of the Discipline the matter found in the Appendix, beg leave to report as follows:

Item 1, page 309.—At the end of sec. 1, Part III, page 119, add the following: "Complaints against the administration of a Bishop may be forwarded to the General Conference and entertained there: Provided that in its judgment due notice has been given."

Item 2, page 309.—On page 92, Part II, sec. 13, in ans. 8, insert after the words "all questions of law," the words "involved in proceedings pending."

Item 3, page 311.—Add as a foot-note to ans. 1, sec. 1, Part II, the words, "A transferred preacher shall not be counted twice in the same year as the basis of the election of delegates to the General Conference, nor vote for delegates to the General Conference in any Annual Conference where he is not counted as a part of the basis of representation, nor vote twice the same year on any constitutional question."

Item 4, page 311.—Add on page 132, sec. 5, chap. i, Part III, the words, "In all cases of trial and appeal it is improper for the presiding officer to deliver a charge to the Committee explaining the evidence and setting forth the merits of the case."

Item 5, page 312, to be stricken out.

Item 6, page 312, to be stricken out.

Item 7, page 314.—On page 55, Part II, chap. i, sec. 2, add to ans. 2 to quest. 7 the words, "Also let the minutes and documents of the trial of any member of the Conference who may have been condemned or censured be forwarded with the record."

Item 8, page 314.—On page 94, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 14, in ans. to quest. 4, after the words "try appeals," insert the words, "to renew all licenses approved by the Quarterly Conference."

Item 9, page 314.—On page 95, same section, add to ans. 7 the words, "And to furnish the member of the General Missionary Committee, for his mission district, a written statement of the condition of the missions under his care, and their pecuniary wants prior to the annual meeting of the Committee."

Item 10, page 315, to be retained in the Appendix.

Item 11, page 316, ditto.

Item 12, page 316, ditto.

Item 13, page 317, on page 123, middle of page, after the ans. to quest. 5, add the following question and answer:

Quest. 6. What shall be done when a traveling preacher, in the interim of an Annual Conference, refuses to attend to the work assigned him?

Ans. Let the Presiding Elder proceed as directed in ans. to quest. 1 of this section.

Item 14, page 317.—After the last word of sec. 2, Part III, chap. i, page 124, add the following: "Or the Annual Conference may, when a case cannot be tried during the session for want of testimony, refer it to the Presiding Elder having charge of the preacher complained of, who shall proceed as directed in ans. 1 to quest. 1 of this section."

Item 15, page 318, to be inserted as quest. 7 to sec. 2, Part III, chap. i, page 124, as follows:

"*Quest.* 7. To whom is a preacher answerable on a complaint of maladministration?

"*Ans.* To the Annual Conference of which he is a member."

Item 16, page 318.—The first section to be added to ans. 5, quest. 2, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 17, page 106. The item as inserted to read: "Provided that when a member wishes to remove," etc.

Item 17, page 319.—On page 106, Part II, chap. ii, sec. 17, at the end of ans. 5 to quest. 2, add the following sentence: "A preacher may give a note of recommendation to any member who wishes to unite with any other evangelical denomination."

Item 18, page 319.—Insert as item 3, sec. 7, page 132, the following:

"3. When the Quarterly Conference, sitting as a Court of Appeals, remands a case for a new trial, the preacher in charge shall proceed to try the accused member again, unless the charges are withdrawn."

Item 19, page 320, to be retained in the Appendix; also items 20, 21, 22, 24, 25.

Item 23, page 321, to be stricken out.

Item 26, page 323.—On page 55, Part II, chap. i, sec. 2, after ans. 3, add as ans. 4, the following:

"4. Each Annual Conference shall report through its Secretary, annually, to the Secretaries of the Missionary Society at New York, the name of each district, circuit, or station within its bounds sustained in whole or in part by said Conference as a mission, together with the amount of missionary money appropriated to such yearly."

Item 27, page 323, to be retained in the Appendix.

Item 28, page 324, to be stricken out.

Item 29, page 325.—Add to ans. 3 to quest. 3, page 94: "And the law of limitation applies to superannuated and local preachers who are employed in the pastoral work."

Item 30, page 325, to be retained in the Appendix.

Item 31, page 326, to be stricken out.

Items 32, 33, 34, and 35 to be retained in the Appendix.

Item 36, page 328, to be inserted in the place of ans. 5 to quest. 1, Part I, chap. iii, sec. 1, page 44.

Item 37, page 328.—Add to the foot-note on page 38 these words: "The re-baptism of persons known to have been previously baptized is inconsistent with the nature and design of baptism as set forth in the New Testament."

Item 38, page 328, to remain in the Appendix.

Item 39, page 329.—Add as a foot-note to ans. 1 to quest. 1, Part II, chap. i, sec. 1, page 47, the following: "The Secretaries of the several Annual and Electoral Conferences shall send to the Secretary of the last General Conference a certified copy of the election of delegates and reserves to the next General Conference,

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in the order of their election, as soon after the election as practicable, so that a roll of members and reserves may be prepared for the opening of the next General Conference."

Items 42, 43, 45, 47, to be retained in the Appendix.

Items 40, 41, and 44, already acted upon by the General Conference.

Items 48, 49, 50, to be inserted as changed by the General Conference.

They recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference be and he hereby is instructed to insert in the Appendix to the Discipline any acts and resolutions of the General Conference the publication of which is not otherwise provided for, and as may be of general interest to our pastors and people.

**Delegates to
Church South.**

The Bishops were authorized to appoint the three delegates to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; a motion of E. H. Waring, to make the number five instead of three, having been laid on the table.

On motion, this proposition was laid on the table.

**Education: Re-
port No. X.**

The Report No. X of the Committee on Education was read and adopted as follows:

EDUCATION—REPORT NO. X.

**German Theo-
logical School.**

In the judgment of this Committee it is highly important that additional facilities be provided for the training of ministers for our German work in this country. The grounds of this conviction are many and weighty. It is proper to state a few of them in this place.

1. The sons of our German brethren in this country cannot obtain in the public schools such an education as will enable them to speak their mother tongue correctly. If they are to preach to Germans in German—and only thus can we reach this great and growing mass of our population—they must have some opportunity to acquire a grammatical use of the language.

2. Our denominational academies, colleges, and theological schools do not afford the kind of instruction needed. Even if they did, experience has shown that when American-born Germans are educated exclusively in our ordinary American institutions they lose their identity with the German population to such an extent as to become unfitted for the service to which our German preachers are called.

3. So long as it shall be necessary to keep up a ministration of the word in the German language in this country, so long every argument in favor of schools for the training of any ministers will hold equally good in favor of a school for the training of German ministers.

4. There is no prospect that our need of German preachers in this country will soon cease. On the contrary, despite the continual Americanizing of the children of our German membership, the general German population of the country is constantly increasing. The tide of German immigration rises higher and higher, amounting at the present time to more than a hundred thousand per annum. The political, social, and religious power of this immense foreign element in our national life is on the increase year by year. To abandon this great population would be treason at once to God, to our country, and to our Church's history.

5. Without a steady supply of adequately trained ministers even what we have gained will soon be lost. Not only are the reawakened Churches of Germany sending over pastors and missionaries of the most thorough education, but even Anglo-American Presbyterians and Baptists are founding German theological seminaries and establishing German Churches. Young men of German parentage are frequently offered a complete classical and theological education without cost on condition that they devote themselves to the German ministry in connection with these Churches. Others are already reaping where we have sown. Can the Church which God has blessed more than any other to the salvation of the Germans in America quietly suffer her work to be disintegrated and her agencies superseded?

In view of these and other considerations we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, 1. That we recommend to our German candidates the facilities afforded in the Theological Department of the German Wallace College at Berea, Ohio.

Resolved, 2. That we recommend that the Theological Department of the German Wallace College be placed upon the footing of a regular theological school of the Methodist Episcopal Church whenever the Trustees of the same shall incorporate into their organic law a provision to the effect that no election of a professor or adjunct professor for service in the theological department of Wallace College shall be valid until ratified by at least two of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of L. D. White, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Book Agents at New York be and they are hereby instructed to furnish, by mail, a copy of the Journal of this General Conference to each of the delegates of the Conference, and to each of the Bishops.

Report No. I of the Committee on Education was read and adopted, as follows:

Copies of the
Journal to be
sent to the
Bishops and
Delegates.

Education: Re-
port No. I

The Committee on Education, having carefully considered that portion of the Bishops' address that relates to the Common Schools, would report as follows, namely:

Whereas, We have always, as a Church, accepted the work of education as a duty enjoined by our commission "to teach all nations;" and

Whereas, The system of Common Schools is an indispensable safeguard to republican institutions; and,

Whereas, The combined and persistent assaults of the Romanists and others endanger the very existence of our Common Schools; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we will co-operate in every effort which is fitted to make our Common Schools more efficient and permanent.

Resolved, 2. That it is our firm conviction that to divide the common school funds among religious denominations for educational purposes is wrong in principle, and hostile to our free institutions and the cause of education.

Resolved, 3. That we will resist all means which may be employed to exclude from the Common Schools the Bible, which is the charter of our liberties and the inspiration of our civilization.

Common
Schools.

JUNE 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.

June 4.THIRTIETH
DAY.Day of Prayer
for Colleges.Transfer of
Kansas Con-
ference from
the Eleventh
to the Tenth
District.

A resolution from the Committee on Education was presented and adopted, recommending that the day observed as a day of prayer for colleges be changed from the last Thursday of February to the last Thursday of January.

The following resolution was read and adopted :

Resolved, That, in view of the unnatural relation of the prairie States with the Pacific coast, naturally, commercially, and otherwise, and the difficulty of securing an intelligent and proper representation of the Church interests of the one by the other, we ask a reconsideration of the vote constituting the Eleventh District so far as the Kansas Conference is concerned, with a view of its annexation with the Tenth District.

Wherenpon the matter was reconsidered, and Kansas Conference was transferred accordingly.

Report No. IV of the Committee on the State of the Church was read and adopted, as follows :

STATE OF THE CHURCH—REPORT NO. IV.

The word
“Laymen”
means all the
members of
the Church
who are not
members of
the Annual
Conferences.

A resolution submitted to the General Conference by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, was duly considered, and the following resolution was recommended for adoption by the General Conference :

Resolved, That in all matters connected with the election of lay delegates, the word “laymen” must be understood to include all the members of the Church who are not members of the Annual Conferences.

Church Exten-
sion: Report
No. IV.

Report No. IV of the Committee on Church Extension was read and adopted, as follows :

CHURCH EXTENSION—REPORT NO. IV.

Donations and
Loan Fund.

The Committee on Church Extension has considered the matters referred to in the report of the Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society, and respectfully recommends for adoption the following :

Resolved, 1. That in granting donations to Churches, the Board of Church Extension be instructed to take, if practicable, from the Trustees of each Church an obligation, which shall be a lien upon the property involved, for the return of the amount donated, with lawful interest thereon, in the event that the property shall ever be alienated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, unless the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be invested in other Church property of equal value.

Resolved, 2. That the plans of the Church Extension Society for a Loan Fnnd for Church extension purposes, as set forth in the several annual reports, have our cordial approval, and we hereby earnestly commend them to the favorable consideration of all our people.

Resolved, 3. That the Board of Church Extension be instructed to administer the Loan Fund with strict regard to the plans upon which it is founded, and especially to require all parties to whom

loans may be granted to meet promptly and fully the obligations assumed at the time such loans are obtained.

The following resolutions, reported by the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts, were read and adopted, to wit:

Resolved, 1. We recommend a more special and thorough supervision of our Tract Department, both in the preparation, publication, and systematic distribution of our tract literature.

Resolved, 2. That it is the duty of both pastors and people, and especially of the Tract Committee in all our Churches, to put forth renewed efforts in a systematic distribution of our own tracts, and also in the annual collection of funds for the Society.

Resolved, 3. That the Book Agents and the Editor of the Sunday-School Department be requested to publish a weekly paper for our larger Sunday-school scholars so soon as they can feel assured that they can make it a success.

Resolved, 4. That the Book Agents be requested to make special efforts to improve the quality of the Golden Hours, making it more attractive to the youth both in regard to the reading matter and the illustrations.

Resolved, 5. That the Agents of the Book Concern at New York be requested to open a special department for the exhibition and sale of Sunday-school books and requisites and tract publications in some place easy of access to the public.

Resolved, 6. That in order to train our children to reverence and love the Church and all its services; to encourage the attendance of our larger children and youth upon the Sunday-school, and to promote the knowledge of the word of God among all our people, we do most earnestly exhort parents to take their children regularly to the public services of the sanctuary, and themselves, as far as practicable, to attend the sessions of the Sunday-school with their children.

The Report of the Committee on Pastoral Address was read and adopted, as follows:

JUNE 4.
THIRTIETH
DAY.

Sunday-School
and Tract
Publications.

Weekly Sun-
day-School
Paper.

Golden Hours
to be im-
proved.

Sunday-School
Books.

Children to be
taken to
Church.

Pastoral Ad-
dress.

REPORT ON PASTORAL ADDRESS.

TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: Your representatives, assembled in General Conference, desire, in conformity with long usage, to send you a few words of fraternal greeting and exhortation.

First of all, we unite with you in devout thanksgiving to Almighty God our heavenly Father for the continued prosperity which has attended the ministry and polity of our beloved Zion. An increase of 275,242 members in four years shows a degree of success which may well prompt our gratitude. If the amount contributed for the purposes of public worship and the cause of religious education be any indication that the love of the world has given place to an enlarged Christian benevolence, then the increase of \$23,451,970 in the reported value of churches and parsonages over that reported four years ago, and the liberal benefactions to our seats of learning, call also for our grateful acknowledgments, remembering the inspired Psalmist's prediction concerning our Saviour, that "to him shall be given of the gold of Sheba; prayer also shall be made for him continually, and daily shall he be praised."

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DAY.

We are not unmindful of the peculiar composition of our present assemblage. For the first time in the history of our Church the representatives of the ministers and the laity sit together in legislative council, uniting the business experience of laymen with that of the regular pastors. We are glad to be able to say to you that we believe that the presence of the great Head of the Church is with us, and that the union of ministers and laymen in our councils gives great promise for the future. We claim no exemption from human frailties, but trust that an earnest purpose to consecrate our time and talents to God will appear from the record of our proceedings. With sincere humility we pray for the forgiveness of sin, and for restraining grace to overrule all erroneous action, that God may be glorified and the Gospel of Christ promoted in all things.

Suffer us to remind you, dear brethren, that the increase of our sphere of labor and opportunity imposes upon us increased responsibilities. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Alaska to Texas, an open door is set before us, as a denomination, to proclaim a present, free, and full salvation all over our land, and to lay strong foundations for Christian civilization. In addition, the States lately in rebellion, now happily freed from the curse of human bondage, have welcomed our ministrations, and afford us the opportunity to elevate many thousands to the glorious liberty of the children of God, while our foreign missionary fields are beginning to exhibit the fruits of faithful labor, and are whitening rapidly for the harvest. May God inspire us with the will and the ability to continue winning souls every-where to Christ! With the world as our parish, may we never be content until the world is saved!

For the realization of such aims, the most essential prerequisite is personal piety—a piety based on a personal experience of the Divine grace promised in and implied by all the doctrines and teachings of the sacred Scriptures. That you may "grow in grace," therefore, "search the Scriptures." Allow no low opinions of the value of the written Word, and no rationalistic interpretations, to rob you of your heritage. You may avail yourselves of all that is valuable in the present age of progress without departing from the old landmarks, for Methodism is not only "Christianity in earnest," but it is Christianity availing itself of modern appliances—Christianity conquering the world for Christ. Our aim is personal holiness—internal and external holiness—for every child of man. Let us never forget this. Let "Holiness to the Lord" still be our motto. May it be inscribed not only on our Churches, but on our business and on our pleasures, even to "the bells on the horses." Nothing but an intelligent, earnest, entire consecration will answer the demands of Him who gave himself for us.

To promote personal religion, all the means of grace are needed. Some of these are of Divine appointment, and cannot therefore be neglected without sin. Prayer, religious meditation, reading the Scriptures, attendance upon the ministry of the Word and the sacraments, are obvious duties of all who call themselves by the Christian name. As Methodists, we have also prudential means of grace, which have been owned of God in the personal experience of thousands. We allude particularly to our class-meetings. We fear these are too much neglected among us. Perhaps we have allowed them to become too formal and stereotyped.

Let us retrace our steps, and strive together for a revival of the spirit of Christian communion and earnestness which characterized our fathers. The memories of primitive Methodism are a precious legacy to the Church, and afford us a model of Christian and ministerial effort which we do well to preserve. Our early ministers

were not content with uttering religious essays, but sought, with fervid exhortation, to induce immediate action. To this design all that is peculiar in Methodism tended. Our public services were hearty, warm, and personal. The singing was congregational and earnest, and the expression of personal experience was a powerful auxiliary to the exposition and proclamation of the word of God. While our sister Churches find hortatory preaching, congregational singing, and meetings for Christian experience needful to quicken their zeal and increase their usefulness, allow us to urge you not to loosen your hold upon such effective agencies.

As to family religion, the presence of 1,221,393 of our children in Sunday-schools shows that we are conscious of the obligation to teach our children in the fear of the Lord. We exhort you to continue in this good work. That you may attain to the highest results therein, we suggest that the greatest unity be kept up between the school, the family, and the Church. Gather your children around your family altars. Visit the schools yourselves. Suffer not your children to neglect the ministry of the Word because they go to Sunday-school. Let all these appliances lead to one design—the conversion of your children. If personal and family religion combine in the education of a correct taste, our young people will have little relish for worldly and irrational amusements, and we may reasonably hope that they will become partakers of saving grace.

In this connection we cannot refrain from warning you against the efforts of a corrupt and decaying hierarchy to regain its power by obtaining control of, or destroying, the public-school system of our country. The bond between intelligence and public virtue is so evident that it is only necessary to remind you of this in order to secure your earnest support of that system of universal primary education which we must regard as the great conservator of Protestant liberty.

The perils attending a large increase in the number of our Church-members should not be overlooked. We must not relax Discipline and sacrifice spirituality for mere worldly influence and numerical strength. To avoid these dangers we suggest that special instruction be given to our probationers in the doctrines and economy of our Church. A wise pastoral oversight in this direction will be of great advantage. Let us cultivate the largest catholicity of spirit toward all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, while at the same time we strengthen our own individuality as a distinct denomination.

As all the members of the body have not the same form nor the same office, yet are all permeated by the same vital influence, so may every branch of the Christian Church fulfill its own mission while keeping "the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace."

Finally, brethren, farewell. May the God of peace give us all consolation in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and when the next session of the General Conference occurs, in the hundredth year of American independence, may still greater triumphs be recorded for the cause of Christianity through the instrumentality of our Church. Amen.

The following Board of Managers of the Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union was read and adopted :

William Cooper,
T. C. Murphy,
Henry W. Warren,
S. W. Thomas,
W. C. Robinson,
J. S. M'Murray,

Mrs. Ellen H. Simpson.
" C. Kingsley,
" Annie Wittenmeyer,
" S. R. Boyle,
" James Long,
" David Mullen,

Managers of the
Ladies and
Pastors' Christian
Union.

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F. Hodgson,	Mrs. Jennie F. Willing,
J. B. Quigg,	" S. M. D. Fry,
George M. Steele,	" Mary E. Crook,
A. C. George,	" D. D. Lore,
J. B. Wakeley,	" Harriet B. Skidmore,
William Nast,	" M. H. Crane.
Jacob Todd,	

**Resolutions of
Thanks.**

The Special Committee appointed to draft Resolutions of Thanks, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion of H. Slicer, were adopted by a rising vote:

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the obligations of the General Conference to various parties respectfully report:

Whereas, This session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing May 1 and closing June 4, 1872, has been pre-eminently pleasant and gratifying in all the provisions made for its accommodation and the personal comfort of its members; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the faithfulness and skill of the Committee of Arrangements are hereby acknowledged, whereby all the members of the Conference have found timely and ample preparation made for their accommodation and comfort, and we would particularly mention our obligation to Messrs. J. T. Martin, John French, and Rev. J. E. Searles.

Resolved, 2. That with all the sincerity and earnestness that language can express, we would tender our Christian gratitude to the families who have entertained us, and we do most devoutly pray that the divine blessing may rest upon them. Our friends in Brooklyn may rest assured that their beautiful city will always be clothed in our memories with delightful associations on account of the kindness and generosity of those whose hospitality we have enjoyed.

Resolved, 3. That we are under obligations for the admirable arrangements made for our special convenience by the postmaster of this city, Samuel Booth, Esq., which arrangements have been carried out so faithfully by Mrs. John F. Booth; and also to J. T. Fenn, Esq., Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Resolved, 4. That we highly appreciate the promptitude and correctness with which the Editor and Publishers of the Daily Christian Advocate have presented to us every morning a report of the previous day's proceedings, and also of the documents and reports which we have desired to be printed.

Resolved, 5. That the reporters of the various daily papers, who have furnished to the press such full and faithful accounts of our proceedings, deserve and receive our hearty acknowledgments.

Resolved, 6. That the officers of the various railways and steam-boat companies that have granted to us special accommodations or abatements of the usual rates of travel, deserve and hereby receive our thanks.

Resolved, 7. That though we do not deem it called for to commend our own officers, yet we cannot forbear to express our gratitude to Almighty God that the health of our older effective Bishops has been restored and maintained so as to enable them faithfully to perform their arduous duties, and we congratulate them that

their responsibility is to be shared by the able men who have been elected to be their associates.

Also that the Conference deems itself fortunate to have been so well served by the Secretaries, both chief and assistants, and that when Dr. Harris was made Bishop, Dr. Woodruff was chosen to take the place which he has filled so skillfully and well.

Report No. VII of the Committee on Missions was
read and adopted, as follows:

Missions: Re-
port No. VII.

Whereas, The practice is said to prevail in some parts of the Church that moneys raised in the name of the Missionary Society are devoted to other benevolent purposes: therefore,

Collections for
Missionary
Society.

Resolved, That all moneys collected for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church should be remitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society.

Report No. V. of the Committee on Itinerancy was
read and adopted, as follows:

Itinerancy: Re-
port No. V.

ITINERANCY—REPORT NO. V.

Your Committee have carefully examined the journals of the Annual Conferences, except those of Germany, Liberia, and Kentucky Conferences, which have not been laid before us. Most of them have been kept with great care, and in conformity to the directions contained in the Appendix to the Discipline. A few show lack of accuracy, and, at times, inexcusable carelessness in penmanship, orthography, verbal omissions, unauthorized abbreviations, and insufficient marginal references.

Conference
Journals.

More serious defects sometimes exist.

1. The roll of the Conference is not incorporated with the Journal.

2. Reports and resolutions adopted by the Conference, and constituting oftentimes an important part of its action, are not found either in the Journal, or in an appendix properly connected with the Journal by references.

3. In not a few cases both the appointments of the preachers and the statistics of the Conference are omitted.

4. The record in case of trial is sometimes painfully incomplete. At one time record of charges and specifications is made without record of action of the Conference thereupon. At other times the charges and specifications do not appear, though judicial decisions are spread upon the Journal.

5. What fullness of detail should characterize the Journal of an Annual Conference it is impossible accurately to define. It seems desirable, however, that the immediate antecedents of important Conference action should be briefly noted. For example, the names of Quarterly Conferences on whose application permission is given to sell Church property, or on whose recommendation persons are admitted to the Annual Conference, or elected to orders, should appear. Some of the journals omit them and other equivalent items.

In the action of the Annual Conferences, as presented in the Journals, the Committee have marked but few deviations from the law of the Church.

We recommend that a printed copy of this report on the Journals

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Missions: Re-
port No. XIII.

of the Annual Conferences be transmitted to the several Secretaries thereof.

Report No. XIII of the Committee on Missions was read and adopted, as follows:

MISSIONS—REPORT NO. XIII.

Foreign Mis-
sions.

Your Committee, to which were referred various papers in regard to our foreign missionary work, after carefully examining the same, respectfully report that, so far as we are able to learn, the administration has been wise and energetic; but the demands of the heathen world are greater than the resources of our treasury, and we earnestly appeal to the Church for increased liberality. All the interests that have been referred to us in the above-named papers will be subserved by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, 1. That our Foreign Missions in heathen lands should have that prominence in the collection and disbursement of funds which their relative importance demands.

Resolved, 2. That our Bishops be requested to give to our Foreign Missions such episcopal supervision during the ensuing four years as will promote the best interests of the work, including personal visitation, if, in their judgment, that be necessary.

Resolved, 3. That the application for aid from Norway be referred to the General Missionary Committee for favorable consideration.

Itinerancy: Re-
port No. III.

Report No. III of the Committee on Itinerancy was read and adopted, as follows:

ITINERANCY—REPORT NO. III.

Changes in the
Discipline.

The Committee on Itinerancy having had under consideration various matters referred to them, respectfully report:

They recommend that the word "consecutive" be inserted before the word "years" on page 112 of the Discipline. "A local preacher must hold a license four consecutive years before he can be ordained."

Also on page 113 add to paragraph 3 as follows, namely:

3. A local preacher who has been licensed three consecutive years before his admission on trial in an Annual Conference shall be eligible to the office of deacon after he has preached one year in the traveling connection, and has obtained a recommendation from the Quarterly Conference of which he is a member, and his character and qualifications have been examined and approved by the Annual Conference.

Book Concern:
Report No.
VIII.

Report No. VIII of the Committee on Book Concern was read and adopted, as follows:

BOOK CONCERN—REPORT NO. VIII.

Salaries to be
reported.

Resolved, That the Book Agents are hereby instructed to publish in the quadrennial report to the General Conference the amounts paid on account of salaries of Bishops and other General Conference officers, including salaries paid assistant editors, the amount paid on account of families of deceased Bishops, and the amount paid on account of any General Conference appropriations.

We have considered the memorial of the directors of the Baltimore Conference Depository. We are gratified that it is started on so firm a basis and with so promising a future. We have considered the reasons assigned in the memorial for making it the office of a Committee on Grants, empowered to make donations of Sunday-school books and tracts; and, in view of the important relation of Baltimore city to a large country not convenient to other centers of supply, we commend the application to the favorable consideration of the Sunday-School Board.

Report No. XI of the Committee on Missions was presented relating to a more adequate provision for the dissemination of missionary intelligence by enlarging the *Missionary Advocate*, and issuing it semi-monthly.

A motion to lay the report on the table was lost, when, on motion of L. C. Queal, the whole matter was referred to the Secretaries of the Missionary Society.

On motion of Daniel Curry, a call of the house was ordered with a view to a final adjournment, whereupon it appeared that the following ministerial delegates were present, to wit:

Akers, Allen of Maine, Anderson, Bachman, Baker, Baldwin, Ballard, Barnes, Bennett, Bingham, Birch, Black, Bowman of Upper Iowa, Bracken, Braden, Brakeman, Brice, Brooks (C.), Brooks (D.), Brown of New York, Brunson, Brush, Bryan, Buck, Buckley, Burdick, Burr, Butler, Carlton, Carnthers, Chaffee, Chalfant, Chambers, Clark of New England, Clarke of Erie, Clements, Cobleigh, Coggshall, Cooper, Cowles, Coxe, Crane, Crary, Crawford, Cumming, Curry, Curtis, Davis, Day, Deale, Dearborn, Dinsmore, Dobbins, Durbin, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, Elliott, Endsley, Evans, Fanning, Fayle, Ferguson, Fisk, Foss, Fowler, Fuller, Fullerton, Gee, George, Gibson, Gillain, Godfrey, Golliday, Goode, Goss, Gossard, Graham, Graw, Gregg, Grimm, Harford, Harmount, Harrington of New Hampshire, Harrington of Rock River, Haven of Detroit, Hester of South-eastern Indiana, Hibbard, Hight, Hilliard, Hill of Erie, Hill of New Jersey, Hill of Wilmington, Hitchcock, Hodgson, Holmes, Horner, Hoyt, Hunt, Hunter of Central Illinois, Hunter of Pittsburgh, Hurlburt, Ives, Jacoby, Jaques, Jervis, Jewell, Jewett, Jocelyn, Johnson, Joy,

Missions : Re-
port No. XI
referred to
Missionary
Secretaries.

Call of the
house or-
dered.

Ministers pres-
ent.

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Baltimore De-
pository.

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Keeler, Keller, Kenney, Kiger, King of New Jersey, King of New York, Klein, Knotts, Kynett, Lakin, Lanahan, Lemon of Nebraska, Lemon of North Indiana, Leslie, Lindsay, Lore, Lyon, Lynch, M'Allister, M'Cauley, McDonald, M'Elfresh, M'Grath, M'Murray, Maclay, Mann, Manning, Mansell, Marley, Marshall, Martin (A.), Martin (G.), Matlack, Matton, Maxfield, Mead of Troy, Mendenhall, Meredith, Merwin, Middleton, Miley, Miller, Mitchell of Central Pennsylvania, Mitchell of Des Moines, More, Morgan, Mudge, Muir, Munsell, Nast, Nelson, Nutt, Olds, Olin, Osbon, Osborne, Palmer, Pease, Peck of Washington, Peck of Wyoming, Peirce of North Ohio, Pierce of Southern Illinois, Perrine, Pershing, Phelps of Central New York, Phelps of Virginia, Phillips of North Indiana, Phillips of Ohio, Pike, Pillsbury, Pitman, Porter, Potter, Prentice, Prettyman, Prince, Queal of Central New York, Queal of Wyoming, Quigg, Raymond, Reed of North-west Indiana, Reid of Michigan, Rice, Rich, Ritchie, Roberts, Robinson of Philadelphia, Robinson of Washington, Rothweiler, Rust, Rutledge, Sapp, See, Sherburne, Sherman, Simmons, Skinner, Slicer, Smart, Spalr, Steele of West Virginia, Steele of Wisconsin, Stevenson, Stratton, Stubbs, Swearengin, Talbot, Tansey, Thayer, Thomas, Thompson, Tincher, Tousey, Trimble, Upham, Van Cleve, Vincent, Waite, Wakeley, Walden, Waring, Warner, Warren, Watson, Weakley, Webster, Wetherbee, Whedon, White, Wilbor, Williams, Witherspoon, Wood of Illinois, Wood of South-eastern Indiana, Woodruff, Wright, Wykes, Young—249.

The following ministerial delegates were absent, to wit:

Ministers
absent.

Allen of Southern Illinois, Bannister, Bresee, Brown of Washington, Dashiell, Devore, Dunn, Ela, Eldred, Gere, Hamlin, Harlow, Harroun, Hester of Indiana, Hogoboom, Hopkins, Huffman, Hughey, Huntington, Koeneke, Kopp, Kuhl, Latimer, Loeber, M'Ann, M'Cullough, Mallalieu, Marvin, Mead of Erie, Munger, Nesbit, Olinstead, Reynolds, Schlagenhauf, Shumate, Sorin, Wardwell, Washburn, Webb, Wentworth, Wilson, Worthen, Wythe—43.

And the following lay delegates were present, to wit:

Abernethy, Albright of Pittsburgh, Awl, Baldwin, Beadle, Beale, Benton, Bonner, Brown of Michigan, Bruehl, Campbell, Coldwell, Cooley, Cordozo, Decker, De Pauw, Dickhart, Ebbert, Elmore, Ellington, English, Evans, Fairchild, Fish, Funk, Groo, Hammer, Hill, Holloway, Hoyt, Hiett, Hypes, Jones of Delaware, Jones of Wisconsin, Klippe, Lewis of Minnesota, Logan of Central Illinois, M'Gee, M'Williams, Miller, Owen, Phillips, Pettibone, Petrie, Reynolds, Shinkle, Shoveler, Sigler, Taylor of Holston, Taylor of Lexington, Thomas, Wells of Troy, Wilson, Woodward—54.

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Laymen present.

The following lay delegates were absent, to wit:

Bates, Bennett, Berkley, Berry, Bishop, Blaisdell, Bradley, Brown of Genesee, Brownfield, Bundy, Carter, Comstock, Cornell, Corwin, Critchfield, Davisson, Deering, Dillingham, Dobbins, Faber, Garrett, Gavitt, Gilman, Goodrich, Hackedorn, Harlan, Harris, Hosford, Hubbard of East Genesee, Hubbard of West Virginia, Ives, Keller, Kniel, Landry, Lane, Lewis of Missouri, Logan of West Virginia, Mallalieu, M'Calmont, M'Intosh, Majors, Moore, Moses, Muzzy, Nicols, Patton, Paxton, Plaisted, Price, Quinn, Ramsey, Rich, Rogers, Root, Rountree, Sanford, Saxe, Schurmeier, Shaw, Slavens, Smith of Liberia, Smith of Oregon, Smith of North-west German, Stewart, Stillman, Stoker, Strong, Tasker, Thompson of Georgia, Thompson of Indiana, Tourgee, Wardwell, Wells of Mississippi, West, Wright—75.

Laymen absent.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved.

Bishop Janes then said:

In behalf of my colleagues and myself, I desire to say a few words before the final adjournment.

We are of the opinion that your action has been both conservative and progressive; that it will tend to the peace of the Church, and augment both its organic and spiritual power. Considering the number who have composed the Conference, and the many local interests that must be felt in such an extended and connectional Church as ours, we regard your harmony, both of feeling and of judgment, which has led to such unity of action, very remarkable. We also regard the devotion of the members of the Conference, both ministerial and lay, which has induced so many to remain

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until this hour of final adjournment, as worthy of the highest approbation of the general Church.

Those of us who have been in the Superintendency previous to your convening, desire to say that we have received the colleagues you have given us to our hearts as well as to our Board, and we appreciate the consideration of the Conference, which has given us such a number of colleagues as will relieve us from the severe services of the past few years. We have strong confidence that the future of the Church will be as the past, only much more glorious because of the more abundant dispensation of the Divine Spirit given to us.

We, all of us, desire to express to you the hope and wish, and unite with you in the prayer, that Providence may protect and preserve you in your journey to your respective homes, and that you may find the blessing of God upon your families and upon all your interests.

At the conclusion of this address Bishop Simpson read the Scriptures, and the Conference united in singing the hymn commencing :

Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love.

Daniel Curry, at the invitation of the Bishop, then offered prayer, and the General Conference of 1872 adjourned *sine die*.

THOMAS A. MORRIS,
EDMUND S. JANES,
LEVI SCOTT,
MATTHEW SIMPSON,
EDWARD R. AMES,
THOMAS BOWMAN,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,
ISAAC W. WILEY,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
GILBERT HAVEN,
JESSE T. PECK,

Bishops.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, *Secretary.*

OLIVER S. MUNSELL,	}	<i>Assistant Secretaries.</i>
JOHN M. PHILLIPS,		
DENNIS N. COOLEY,		
EDWARD A. MANNING,		

A P P E N D I X.

1.—Journal, page 107.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

DEAR BRETHREN: We offer sincere thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift that we are permitted to meet under such favorable circumstances at the time and place appointed, and we earnestly invoke the divine blessing to rest upon our deliberations and labors during our session, and pray that we may be led to such conclusions as shall be in entire harmony with the gracious designs of our Lord Jesus Christ touching the purity, peace, and prosperity of his Church. From our wonderful history as a people we cannot doubt but that hitherto we have been under the divine guidance. Methodism is one of the grandest facts in the history of the Christian Church. One hundred and fifty years ago it had no separate organized existence. To-day it probably enrolls throughout the world a larger number of communicants than any Church in Christendom, except such as have had support from the State; and there is, apparently, no abatement in the energy of its labors or the grandeur of its triumphs. It has literally girded the globe with its far-reaching and beneficent agencies, while its evangelical and earnest ministers are crying in many languages to the inhabitants of many lands, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world."

In saying these things of Methodism in the aggregate we do not glory in ourselves, for to us of the present generation Methodism is an inheritance. We received it in its doctrines, and in all the fundamental principles of its polity, from our fathers, and, with the exception of some slight modifications—made to accommodate it to the country in which we live—it remains intact.

The spiritual condition of the Church, so far as we can judge, is as prosperous as at any former period. The visible fruits of an earnest faith among the membership have never been more abundant than at the present time; and in our opinion the ministers, to say the least, are as earnest, laborious, and intelligent as ever before. We find cause for thanksgiving in the steady and rapid increase

of members in our communion. In 1867 there were 1,146,081 members, in 1871 there were 1,421,323, showing an increase of 275,242; being a gain of 52,535 over the additions of the four years preceding.

The corporate wealth of the Church is being largely augmented by the Christian zeal and liberality of our members, acting under the wise guidance and earnest labors of their pastors. Four years ago we reported 11,121 churches, an increase of 1,691 for the four years preceding, valued at \$35,885,439. We then had 3,570 parsonages, valued at \$5,361,295, showing an aggregate value of churches and parsonages, in 1867, of \$41,246,734. We now report 13,440 churches, an increase of 2,319, valued at \$56,911,900, an increase of \$21,026,461; exhibiting an average increase during the quadrennium just past of \$5,256,615. We now have 4,309 parsonages, an increase of 739, valued at \$7,786,804, an increase of \$2,425,509; showing an addition to the number of our churches and parsonages, from November, 1867, to November, 1871, of 3,058, and an increase in their value, during the same period, of \$23,451,970. Eight years ago we reported the aggregate value of churches and parsonages at \$26,883,076, showing an increase in value, from November, 1863, up to November, 1871, of \$37,815,628. Such facts furnish a crushing logic in favor of a free Church, which the advocates of the union of Church and State, either in Europe or America, are not able to gainsay or refute.

Each succeeding session of the General Conference increases the gravity and importance of its responsibilities in proportion as the numbers increase who are to be affected by its action. When the Church was organized it mattered but little what rules and regulations were adopted, only so they were not repugnant to the teachings of the New Testament; but now, since we have become accustomed to our polity, and since the number of our members have increased from a few thousands to hundreds of thousands, it is a question of grave moment as to the propriety of making changes even in what may be considered by some as minor matters. Power cannot be safely intrusted to those who will not let it lie dormant in their hands, until the promotion of the general welfare requires its exercise. Thus far, with scarcely an exception, the General Conference has been governed by a wise conservatism in the exercise of the authority with which it is clothed. And there is good reason to believe that similar wisdom and moderation will still guide its counsels. Our Articles of Religion, and the fundamental principles on which our Church organization rests, being firmly settled and heartily approved by the vast majority of our ministers and members, it is only required that we build with care on the foundations already laid. There is one feature in our economy of most touching interest to every Christian heart. We allude to the annual collections made for the relief of aged and needy ministers, and for the widows and orphans of such ministers. Although the contributions for these most meritorious claimants fall short of what

the Church is well able to give, and of what the just demands of the case require, still it is highly gratifying to witness the steady increase of this fund from year to year. The collections for this purpose for the quadrennium ending in 1867 amounted to \$398,080 06; while for the past quadrennium they have been \$525,207 30, showing an increase of \$127,127 24. Such a statement affords good ground for believing that if the Annual Conferences continue to give careful attention to this important part of their work, it will not be long until all just and reasonable claims on this fund will be fully met.

The following resolutions were adopted by the last General Conference, namely:

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops be requested to make arrangements for one of their Board to visit our missions in India, in China, and in Bulgaria once in the next four years, and carefully and patiently review them, and report to the Church at home in such way and time as said Bishops may judge proper.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be requested to make similar arrangements for at least one episcopal visitation during the next four years to our missions in Germany, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, and report to the Church at home as provided in the preceding resolution.

Resolved, 3. That the Bishop who may have charge of our missions in South America be requested to inquire carefully, through the office of the Corresponding Secretaries in New York, into the necessity of an episcopal visit to our missions in South America during the next four years; and, if he shall find that their condition and wants require the presence and office of a Bishop, that then, in that case, the Bishops be requested to arrange for the same as provided in the preceding resolutions.

In compliance with the request contained in the first and second of these resolutions, Bishop Kingsley, having expressed his willingness to undertake it, was assigned to this work; and inasmuch as these duties would call him to China, and thence to India, and thence through Turkey to North-western Europe, Bishop Ames, who had been elected a delegate to the British and Irish Conferences, resigned, and the Bishops, in pursuance of authority given them by the last General Conference, appointed Bishop Kingsley to visit these Conferences in his stead. After visiting and presiding in the Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and California Conferences, Bishop Kingsley sailed from San Francisco for China in September, 1869. From the two volumes which have been published since his death, and which contain his admirable and instructive letters, the Church and the public have learned with what excellent judgment, patient industry, and unwearied kindness he performed his work in China and India. But before reaching Europe he rested from his labors, leaving to the Church, which he loved so well and served so faithfully, a rich inheritance in the pure example of his noble and well-spent life.

It then became necessary to provide for the performance of the remainder of the service contemplated by the General Conference, and Bishop Simpson having expressed his willingness, was accordingly assigned the duty of attending the Conference of Germany and Switzerland, and of visiting our missions in North-western Europe; and was also appointed as Delegate to the British and Irish Conferences, and the duties thus assigned were performed by him accordingly.

In the distribution of Episcopal labor, Bishop Clark was charged with the supervision of the missions in South America; and so long as he lived, he gave to the work the wise and careful attention which was always given to any work that devolved upon him. Since his death, Bishop Janes has had the oversight of these missions, but up to the present time their condition has not been such as to require or justify the time and expense attending a visit of personal episcopal inspection.

We desire respectfully to invite your attention to the subject of District Conferences. We deem this a matter of considerable practical importance, and think if such Conferences were carefully constituted, and their duties and prerogatives strictly defined, they might be rendered highly useful. In our opinion there should be two sessions, held annually: the first near the commencement, and the second near the close, of the conference year.

For special information respecting the present condition and prospects of the Book Concern, and of the Missionary, Church Extension, Tract, and Sunday-school work of the Church, we refer you to reports of the various officers appointed by the General Conference, to take the special management and oversight of these great Church interests, trusting that each will be found to be in a prosperous and promising condition.

We are happy to state that, so far as our information extends, the literary and theological institutions under the patronage of the Church are steadily increasing in the value of their endowments, in the number of students in attendance, and in the extent of their influence. And we would make grateful mention of the fact that a number of our wealthy laymen have made most munificent gifts in aid of the cause of academic and collegiate education.

The combined and persistent efforts making by the Bishops and priests of the Romish Church to destroy our system of common schools, attract much public attention. The general diffusion of virtue and intelligence among the people furnish the only sure basis on which civil and religious liberty can rest. It becomes us, therefore, cordially to unite with all intelligent Christians and all true patriots to cherish the free institutions bequeathed to us by our Protestant forefathers, in giving an intelligent, firm, and earnest support to the civil authorities in maintaining, extending, and rendering more perfect and efficient our system of primary education, until all the people throughout the land shall share in its benefits and participate in its blessings.

The fourth day of July, 1876, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, from which event we date our national existence. The dictates of both patriotism and piety render it proper for Christians to celebrate such an occasion in some way that will appropriately express their gratitude to Almighty God for the mercy and truth which he hath shown to our nation, for surely he hath not dealt so with any people. If we as a Church are to celebrate the centennial birthday of our beloved country it will require some action by the present General Conference, because the next General Conference, which will probably close in June, 1876, comes too late to afford sufficient time to make such arrangements as will be appropriate and necessary to a becoming celebration of so grand an event. We take the liberty, therefore, of inviting your attention to the subject.

Honored brethren, bearing kindly and fraternal greetings from corresponding bodies, will be in attendance upon this General Conference. They will undoubtedly be received with all due courtesy, and treated with becoming respect.

Since the close of the last General Conference the Church has been called to mourn the loss of nine of its elected members, namely. Emor Elliott of the Illinois Conference, John McClintock of the New York Conference, Isaac Winner of the New Jersey Conference, James Davis of the Delaware Conference, William R. Brown and Bennett Eaton of the Troy Conference, Willard T. Lewis of the South Carolina Conference, and Samuel V. Blake and N. J. B. Morgan of the Baltimore Conference. These were all able and faithful ministers of the New Testament, and some of them were very eminent in their theological and literary attainments.

One of the members elected to a seat in this body, Byron B. Camburn, of the Michigan Conference, died suddenly when on his way from the session of his Conference. This mournful record gives startling emphasis to the declaration that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Bishops Thomson, Kingsley, Clark, and Baker have also entered into rest. Doubtless it does not become us to speak in terms of extravagant laudation of our departed colleagues, or describe in detail their many excellent characteristics. The fragrant memory of their blameless lives and earnest labors is as ointment poured forth, which will long linger like a rich perfume within the Church and around its altars. The death of these chief pastors, the steady growth of the Church, and the constantly enlarging territory which it occupies, in our own and in foreign lands, will devolve on the General Conference the necessity and responsibility of electing from five to eight additional bishops.

We are truly thankful that of the seventy-two annual Conferences which in the aggregate have held two hundred and eighty-seven sessions, but two of them have been disappointed by the failure of a Bishop where one was expected to preside. The official records of our administration in the management of the weighty affairs committed to our oversight by the Church are

before the General Conference, and to the examination of which we invite your careful attention.

And now we devoutly pray for ourselves, for the General Conference, and for the entire Church, that the Lord our God may be with us, as he was with our fathers, that he may not leave us, neither forsake us.

T. A. MORRIS,
E. S. JAMES,
L. SCOTT,
M. SIMPSON,
E. R. AMES.

ADDRESS AND REPLIES.

BRITISH CONFERENCE.

2.—*Journal, page 107.*

LETTER ACCREDITING REV. LUKE H. WISEMAN, A.M., AND REV. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON, A.M., AS DELEGATES FROM THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

REVEREND AND VERY DEAR BRETHREN: The last Wesleyan Conference, at its session in Manchester, appointed the Rev. William Arthur, A.M., and the Rev. George T. Perks, A.M., as its representatives to you. Mr. Arthur's health being delicate, it was directed that "should the state of his health at the time prevent his undertaking the duties of the deputation, the President is authorized, after due consultation, to appoint a minister in his place."

I deeply regret that the necessity has arisen of acting upon this direction. Mr. Arthur is still in a state of health which awakens much anxiety, and it would be extremely imprudent and wrong to impose the duty upon him. I am happy to say, however, that in compliance with the request of the ex-Presidents and myself, our beloved and honored brother, the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, A.M., the Secretary of our Conference, has kindly undertaken to supply Mr. Arthur's lack of service. I commend him to you with unusual affection and earnestness, feeling assured that he will worthily represent British Methodism in your assembly, and that, by the blessing of God, he will delight and edify all who may have the privilege of hearing his addresses.

The case of Mr. Perks is very distressing, and one that calls for the deepest sympathy. Up to a few days ago he was fully expecting to come to you, and had engaged his berth on shipboard for that purpose. But his eldest daughter, who has been for some months in declining health, became suddenly and alarmingly

worse, and it was evident that Mr. Perks also must be excused from the duty assigned him by the Conference. In these circumstances, I have, with the advice of my predecessors in the chair, requested your and our beloved friend, the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, A.M., to co-operate with Mr. Wiseman in representing our Conference among you; and, God willing, he will appear as the colleague of Mr. Wiseman.

These honored brethren, who occupy a foremost rank among the ministers of our body, will show you of our affairs, and bear to you the expression of our warmest regard and sympathy. Commanding them "to God and to the word of his grace," and at the same time to your fraternal esteem and love as fellow-laborers in "the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ," and as the "messengers" of our "Churches," and praying that God may eminently bless your assembling together, and lead you to right conclusions in all things,

I remain, reverend and very dear brethren, yours, in the love of our common Lord,

JOHN H. JAMES,

President of the British Wesleyan Conference.

LONDON, April 18, 1872.

3.—Journal, page 107.

ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE OF 1871.

REVEREND AND VERY DEAR BRETHREN: The fraternal and affectionate address dated from your last General Conference in Chicago was received by us at Burslem with much respect and with much gratification.

It gave us great joy to learn from your letter, confirmed as it was by the comprehensive statements of your representatives, that the Head of the Church continues to bless you in your labors and to encourage you in your hopes. We have warmly sympathized with you in the trials through which you have passed, and we not less sincerely rejoice with you in the day of your consolation.

We thank our common Lord that in the great work which has been equally committed to you and to us—that of advancing the Redeemer's kingdom throughout the world, of upholding the purity, simplicity, and inviolate authority of his word, of proclaiming prominently certain Christian doctrines which have been too much neglected, of lifting up a protest against some errors which have hindered the truth, and of bearing testimony to the full meaning of the communion of saints—you have grace to be faithful, and can use such language of humble confidence as we marked in your communication.

It is our prayer, as it is yours, that our great family of Churches in both hemispheres and throughout the world may never forget their peculiar vocation.

We also thank God, on your behalf, that you prosper in the discharge of those special functions which have been assigned to your Episcopal Methodism in the new world; the difficulties which beset and troubled you seem for the most part to have been overcome. Every part of your summary, and of the statistics which illustrate it, has been matter to us of lively interest. We rejoice, with you, that you increase in territory, in conferences, in numbers, and, above all, in spiritual power; that your generous toils for the Freedmen have been, and still are, crowned with success; that your centenary thank-offerings have surpassed your hopes, and are producing worthy results; that your institutions for the spread of education generally, and of theological education in particular, are keeping pace with the necessities of the times; and, finally, that your missionary operations, which keep in view the original design of Christianity to be a light for the whole world, are, on the whole, every-where successful. Your account of your wide-spread operations up to the date of your letter has cheered us much, for we feel that your labors and your experiences in relation to them are in some sense our own; we are glad still to have intelligence—not being dependent upon your communications for our knowledge of you and your affairs—that you are gradually finding the fulfillment of your desires and the fruition of your hopes. We pray that wisdom and grace may be abundantly granted, that you may be able to adapt your system so firm at once, and so flexible, to all the necessities of your wide population; and that every experiment, cautiously made and jealously watched, may prove that in all things you are “taught of God.” May future reports be as cheerful as your last, and more abundantly!

Of ourselves we can, through the faithfulness of God, give, on the whole, a good account. Our missions to the colonies and to the heathen have been fairly prosperous; our people are nobly responding to the older claims of the East, and also to those of Italy as a new center of missions within Christendom. At home we are watching the tendencies of the times with a jealous anxiety, but without fear. Since our last communication to you, we also have had our trials. We are not insensible to the fact that we have no standard by which our public influence can be fully estimated; but, tested by the old method, the increase of numbers in our societies, our work has not advanced as we could wish; but there is a very marked increase in the number and size of our congregations and in our schools and scholars. Our old and invaluable class-meeting has been openly and furtively assailed, but only with the effect, as we think, of calling out a very strong feeling in its favor. We purpose, by the grace of God, to preserve the essential integrity of that institution whatever changes may occur. We feel sure, however, that we have entered on a year which will make us amends. There is strong expectation and hope, and there is earnest labor among our societies; and as the year rolls on—for we keep our letter open as long as possible—we see indications

of that revival of religion which is the cure, generally speaking, of all our embarrassments. Meanwhile our institutions as a whole flourish; our theological schools are doing their work well, and we are encouraged by the almost total absence of any assault upon the unity and integrity of our Christian doctrine. We are in the midst of educational difficulties which, in another form, trouble you also. But we are gradually seeing with more and more precision what is our own peremptory duty as a people, and we shall not fail, by the blessing of God, to do it.

Your address affectingly alludes to venerable names which are now doubly venerable, having ceased to be pronounced as among the living. We note especially the name of Bishop Kingsley, who had been appointed one of your representatives to us, and whose unexpected removal you so feelingly deplore. We sympathize with you—so far, that is, as you need sympathy. The departure of such laborers is not matter of unmixed sorrow; rather, it is one of the crowns of our rejoicing. We also have our obituary every year enriched. Our beloved John Hannah, to whom you by your two receptions, and otherwise, greatly endeared yourselves, has gone to his rest. And, while our letter is yet unsealed, we have to insert another of our most honored names, that of one who was, beyond most men, the common property of the two Methodist worlds, James Dixon.

You will, however, receive all that you desire to know of us from the lips of our representative, Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, M.A., Secretary of the Conference, whom we send as one whose intimate knowledge of our affairs, and interest in yourselves, specially recommend him for this service, and whose official position bears witness to the estimation in which he is held among us. The Conference appointed as its representatives Rev. William Arthur, M.A., equally trusted and equally beloved by you and by us, and Rev. George T. Perks, M.A., one of our Missionary Secretaries, a brother beloved and esteemed in no ordinary degree. We deeply regret that personal affliction in the case of Mr. Arthur, and severe domestic affliction in the case of Mr. Perks, render it quite impossible for these brethren to fulfill the appointment; but we have been enabled to meet the emergency by conjoining with Mr. Wiseman one concerning whose acceptableness on your part we have no more doubt than we have of his fitness to represent Methodism to you in every respect—Rev. William Morley Punshon, M.A. These brethren will supply the lack of our communications in any particular which may be necessary.

We need hardly add, at the present conjuncture, that they will represent our present desire that complications which have seemed to threaten the good understanding between our two countries may be speedily and peacefully adjusted. Of course we, like yourselves, think of this matter in its religious aspect, and we feel sure that the prayers and sympathies and efforts of the one Methodism of America and England must be an important element toward the preservation of peaceful and friendly relations.

While we commend our representatives once more to the same affection which has never yet failed to greet them, we have to thank you for the mission of those whom, from you, we have had the happiness of receiving, at Burslem, the Rev. Dr. Simpson and Dr. Foster. The remembrance of their ministrations is still warmly and gratefully cherished, and will long be cherished by the multitudes who then gathered around the Conference. The sermon which Bishop Simpson preached before our Conference was one for the power, unction, and reasonableness of which we were very grateful to God. Nor can we say less of the masterly theological discourse of his colleague, Dr. Foster. The Conference which these excellent brethren attended expressed and recorded in its Minutes, its sense of the respect due to their character, and of the value of their services; but it is a pleasure to repeat our thanks.

If our interchange of deputations produced only such fruit as this, it would be a usage greatly to be prized.

Finally, Brethren, we greet you in the name of our common Lord. We do not say farewell, for we shall continue to speak to you through the brethren who bear with them this document. May your General Conference have the presence of the Master more signally and sensibly proved than ever before. And in due time may we once more "hear of your affairs, that you stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together, for the faith of the Gospel."

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference.

JOHN H. JAMES, *President.*

LONDON April 13, 1872.



4.—*Journal, page 107.*

ADDRESS OF REV. LUKE H. WISEMAN, M.A.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORED BRETHREN: The very kind reception which you have been pleased to accord this morning to my colleague and myself will be accepted by our friends on the other side of the Atlantic as another evidence most gratifying to them, as it is to us, of the thorough cordial feeling which still continues—we record it with thankfulness—to unite the Methodist Churches of the two countries.

At our Conference of 1870 we were favored with the presence of two honored brethren representing yourselves—Bishop Simpson and Rev. Dr. Foster. The language of the address which has been read does no more than justice—I might almost say scarcely does full justice—to the feeling entertained by the brethren both of the clergy and laity of the value of their services. The sermons they preached are talked of to this day among all our people, and their personal intercourse and addresses produced an impression so pleasant and so cordial that it would be difficult to speak of them

in fitting terms without being supposed to be chargeable with exaggeration. I can rejoice—personally incompetent as I feel myself to do justice to the subject—I can rejoice that there is in this representation a gentleman, Rev. W. Morley Punshon, who is perfectly able to do full justice to the subject; and to him I shall with pleasure refer in regard to several matters which time will not permit me to mention.

Time being precious, it will not be expected that I should repeat at any length the expressions which occur in the address of our Conference in whatever relates to the fidelity, the usefulness, and the prosperity of the Methodist Church in the United States. We regard your record as ours, and you as belonging to ourselves. In many home circles in England your great Church and your great achievements are talked over, and by our firesides referred to with pride and gratitude. You are placed in circumstances unlike our own. When Methodism rose in England the ground was pre-occupied by other Christian bodies: it was not so to the same extent here. You have a wider field, a great and glorious country. You have free institutions, and while I as a British-born subject am not desirous of changing my personal relations to any government on the face of the earth, it gives me pleasure to say that you have in this country a field which the Lord has enabled you to cultivate with great success, and my prayer is that you may continue to increase from year to year until by the blessing of God you have covered this land with the triumphs of the Gospel as the waters cover the sea.

Now, sir, and honored brethren, with regard to our own affairs, I am permitted to state that the past four years, since we had the honor of appearing before you, by our representatives, at your previous General Conference, have been years which, taken on the whole—allowing for one single exception—have been of remarkable prosperity. The Lord has greatly blessed us; he has extended our borders, he has multiplied our children, and our people have put forth efforts and manifested a generosity unequaled in any previous period in the history of Methodism. Take as an example the item of church building. Our figures must appear small in comparison with yours, because our body is so much smaller than yours; but we have, however, done well, as we think, for during the past four years we have erected five hundred churches and chapels in Great Britain alone. I do not speak of Ireland, as that country has a representative upon this floor.

We have expended during the four years six millions of dollars upon church building and enlargement, and of the same amount, more than three fourths has been actually raised by the contributions of our people, leaving less than one fourth to be raised, so that during this period our Church has raised more than a million of dollars per annum. We have at this time one hundred and forty thousand more sittings in our churches and chapels than we had four years ago, and we are thankful to state that the new chapels and churches are exceedingly well attended. There has been an

increase in all our congregations; I cannot state with accuracy how great an increase, but I think now there are one hundred thousand more in attendance upon these Church services than there were four years ago.

Then there is one part of Great Britain which we have specially considered, and that is the great metropolis of the country. From various causes Methodism in London has not had the place it should have occupied. Very considerable effort has been made to remedy this, and but recently a scheme has been projected, and is already very considerably advanced, from which we hope for good results; that is, through the liberality of our people it is proposed to build fifty new churches in London.

In that metropolis there are three and a half millions of people, and there is nothing like church accommodation for that number. We propose for our share to build fifty new churches, the smallest of which shall have a seating capacity of one thousand. A generous layman, Sir Francis Lycett, has contributed a quarter of a million dollars for this purpose, on condition that the same amount shall be raised by the friends of this project outside of London; and I am happy to state that they have responded to that appeal, and the subscription has already been raised, and these churches are intended to be large, spacious, and contain each one thousand sittings in the audience-room. Also, we are to have school-rooms and vestries to correspond. Several of them are already either completed, or in a state of progress; and we have very little doubt that this movement will soon have arrived at its completion for the accommodation of these masses in the great metropolis of England.

Then with regard to schools: these do not take the same place with us that yours do. In this country your Sunday-schools *embrace all* classes, whereas with us the more opulent seldom attend, and regard them more in the light of missionary undertakings. However, I am glad to say that your idea is fast becoming more prevalent among us; we have increased our attendance in the Sunday-schools very materially of late, and the attendance is now six hundred and forty thousand, being higher than ever before, and of late years the attendance among the wealthier classes has largely increased; and the Conference has appointed a minister well qualified for the work, who has special charge of the work of visiting the Sunday-schools and giving such advice as may be found necessary.

Then, with regard to day-schools, our address mentions that the subject of education occupies a large share of attention, but to explain this would occupy too much time. Until the passing of the recent Elementary Education Act the whole elementary education of the young was in the hands of voluntary bodies. There was no State provision for the education of the children, except in the form of grants in aid of these voluntary schools. These were carried on chiefly by religious bodies—the Church of England having about three fourths of all; the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics

did something, while the Congregationalists and Baptists did but very little.

The new legislation has provided another class of elementary schools unconnected with Churches, managed by boards, elected by the taxpayers generally, and the expenses defrayed out of the public rates. From this new arrangement much has been expected; but the whole enterprise is yet an experiment, and is too much in its infancy, and too much encompassed with initial difficulties, to enable me to speak with confidence of its probable results. At the next General Conference we expect when our representatives shall stand before you that they will be able to give a satisfactory account of the results of this first attempt to render elementary education really national.

One matter may deserve notice in regard to the higher education of the country. Until quite recently the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were closed to all applicants except those who conformed to the Church of England; now we are happy to say that this restriction has been repealed, and that unjust and oppressive state of things has passed away. The great question of religious equality has been advanced by this one step, and now persons of all denominations can go to our national Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and be eligible to the emoluments and honors in them. Already a goodly band of Methodist young men have taken advantage of the change, and I am happy to say that any of our Methodist youth who conduct themselves with propriety seem to labor under no disadvantage whatever because not connected with the Church of England. While I am speaking upon the subject of education, I may be permitted to mention that our three theological colleges, containing about two hundred students, continue as in former years. We are careful, indeed, in the selection of our candidates, assigning several examinations to each applicant before admission, and we cherish the belief that, under the blessing of God, a more efficient ministry is being raised up in England.

I pass from these matters to say a word with reference to our home mission work. The total amount raised for this fund is about \$100,000 a year. We have of late years assigned ministers to districts in London where there is absolutely no Methodism, many of which there are containing from twenty thousand to fifty thousand people. Four of these ministers were appointed at our last Conference, without circuit, charge, or Church. They are sent to preach, and, by the blessing of God, to raise up a circuit. We find our mission in London, with its three millions and a quarter of population, where religious provision is lamentably insufficient for the wants of the people, to be increasingly important and urgent. In connection with this movement we have just established a special fund for hiring halls and theaters, and for employing lay agents and Bible women, to reach the lowest and most neglected classes of our population.

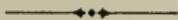
Then with regard to foreign missions: on the whole they have

been fairly prosperous. We have a hope that before long we shall have two new affiliated Conferences, one in the West Indies and one in South Africa; and preliminary financial measures have already been taken with a view to that end. In Europe, we have fourteen circuits in South Germany, your work being chiefly in the North. By the blessing of God our little commencement in Italy has resulted in the establishment of twenty circuits. In that country we have never had more than two Englishmen as laborers. But the Lord has raised up a goodly band of Italians. Four or five of these were formerly priests, one was a friar, two or three were university tutors or professors, while others have been drawn from the humbler walks of life. We have completed the purchase of a block in a central situation in the city of Rome. The price was \$50,000, which money has been raised and paid, so that in the heart of the Eternal City we have now a good position. Part of this property will be altered so as to be fit for a church, schools, and parsonage, while the remaining part will be let as shops and dwellings; and, owing to the very reasonable terms on which the property was obtained, we shall derive from this part a fair interest on the total outlay. What is more important, the great Head of the Church has raised up a brother who seems eminently qualified to work in the city of Rome—Signor Sciarelli, who is an eloquent preacher. I may just mention that a short time ago there was a public discussion, between the Catholics on the one hand and the Protestants on the other, on the question, Whether St. Peter was ever in Rome? The discussion was held for three days, the ablest disputants on the Romish side being engaged. The whole was conducted with great order, and our Methodist evangelist was chosen as the first speaker to lead off the argument on the Protestant side of the question. The discussion caused immense interest; and the effect may be judged of from the fact that the Pope has prohibited all further discussion of the question.

Now, honored brethren, before closing these remarks I must, in fidelity to the trust reposed in me, express our regret that with all these external evidences of prosperity our Church membership does not increase at a more rapid rate. It does not decline. We are ten thousand members more than we were four years ago. But the rate of increase in our membership is not commensurate with the increase in our churches, congregations, and schools. We are resolved, by the grace of God, to be more humble, holy, devoted, and faithful. We have lost some noble men since the last General Conference: James Dixon, who was known here many years ago; and Thomas Vasey, who, if he had lived, would doubtless have been President of our Conference, and the narrative of whose glorious triumph over death has exercised over thousands in our country a most blessed influence. We desire to remember that our great work is, after all, not so much the advocacy of sect or party, as to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land. We are thankful to believe, brethren, that the great Head of the Church continues to bless us in the spread of the great truth of

the Gospel, and we are resolved never to abate or weaken our testimony to the true divinity of our blessed Lord; the atonement made for sin by his precious blood and perfect sacrifice; the necessity of the inspiration and indwelling of the Holy Spirit, in order to repentance, conversion, sanctification, and walk with God; and the necessity for inculcating upon all our people the precepts of the divine law, and the duty and blessedness of practical religion, so that the world may see that their profession is not an empty name. We have had gracious revivals in several parts of the country in the last few months, some of them very large, I cannot tell how large; but, whatever may be the statistics, at all events the Lord has watered his heritage, and sinners have been heard crying for mercy, and the Churches are receiving accessions. We are thankful to tell you of a spirit of union and brotherly love prevailing through Great Britain. We have, of course, differences of opinion in detail; this is to be expected; but I believe we have the spirit of love and charity. I have no doubt if I should be in your country awhile, and learn more of your Churches, I should find the same here; but nothing is more marked, nor more beautiful, than the spirit of love and mutual confidence which pervades the hearts of our Methodist preachers in England; they never loved the truth more, and were never more brave in declaring that truth than at the present time.

There is also a tendency toward closer union among the different Methodist bodies. In our country the junior Methodist societies, taken all together, have a membership fully three fourths as large as our own. Although we do not at the present see the way clear for a complete fusion, we do see our way for a better mutual understanding than formerly prevailed. If any asperity or acerbity existed in former years, we are thankful to report that this has greatly died away, on which account we thank God and take courage. For the very marked manner in which you have received our address, and for these expressions of interest toward our work in England, again permit me to return you our sincerest thanks.



5.—Journal, page 107.

ADDRESS OF REV. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A.

BISHOP SIMPSON, HONOURED AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: There are three very sufficient reasons why I should not detain you at length with any remarks of mine: first, because your time is precious; weighty matters await your attention and decision, and there are delegates present from other bodies who have a right to be heard. Second, because I hardly consider myself a representative, my presence here being but the accident of an acci-

dent, but only as a sort of *Fidus Achates* to my friend and brother, Mr. Wiseman, to whose address you have just listened with so much pleasure. And, third, because four years ago, when I had a legitimate chance, I exhausted myself, and, I am afraid, exhausted you. Since then no material change has been brought within the range of a telescopic observation.

Although I disclaim the character of a representative, I am grateful to the British Conference, to which I still swear fealty, that it has honored me in its appointment of Fraternal Delegate on this interesting occasion. I yield to no man on earth in sincere admiration of the work which you are doing; a work which always attracted me, but of which I never thought so highly as since I have looked upon it with a nearer vision. I have not yet had the opportunity of witnessing your operations in the South, though, if God spares me, I hope to add that to my experience before long. As I have gone in and out through your borders, from Maine to California, and from where the Father of Waters laves the fair city of St. Louis, to where, in the far North, the forests wave on the shores of Puget's Sound—and as I have seen you abreast of the newest settlements every-where, engaged in the same holy toil, planting the same blessed civilization, uplifting the same consecrated cross, many a time has my heart throbbed with thankfulness to the God who has raised up this power in your country. I have chronicled your marches and successes with true brotherly pride, and have noted that you have not only leavened your own country, but in the munificence of your zeal you have crossed the continent, have made the world a neighborhood, and it is hardly too much to say you have girdled the world with a zone of labor and an atmosphere of prayer.

In the work which you are doing you are providing for the permanent national life, for those are healthiest nations of which the Holy Seed is the substance, and the strongest rampart of defense is a rampart of sanctified mind. With all my heart I reiterate the prayer, May the Lord God of your fathers make you a thousand-fold more than you are, and bless you as he hath promised!

I deem it fortunate that circumstances enabled me to witness the inauguration in your Church history at the last General Conference, the first introduction of colored delegates. At this Conference I am permitted to witness the admission of the laymen upon your floor to share equally in its deliberations. I am watching, the whole Methodist Church is watching, the result of your experiment with some solicitude, but with hardly any misgivings. But so far as enlisting on the part of the laymen the greatest possible co-operation, the most entire accord with the pastorate in the spreading of the work of God, so far, I am sure, there is no Methodist heart but that beats in unison with your own. In this great Amalekite battle we need a Moses to pray, a Joshua to fight, and an Aaron and Hur to hold up Moses's hands.

You will not expect me, after the exhaustive address of my col-

league, to say much upon the state and prospects of British Methodism ; and it is, moreover, known to many of you that since the last General Conference I have only looked at its enterprises, as it were, through the loop-holes of retreat. But it is a law in mental optics that far sight is often clear sight ; and there are two or three aspects which have presented themselves to me, and which perhaps escaped my friend and colleague because he was too near to see them. It is my province to remind you of these.

I have observed, I think, a gradual growth in the estimation and honor in which the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England is held by all the English people ; but this has been obtained not by the ostentatious pushing of itself into public, but, by its consistent and earnest doing of its proper work, it has won an almost national recognition and esteem. Time was, and not remotely, when it was otherwise ; when, so formidable was the reproach of Methodism, and so overshadowing the influence beneath which it wrought and suffered, that it could scarcely get sufficiently into the light to let its pure religion and undefiled come under the observation of men. It was the custom sometimes to ignore it, sometimes with an air of patronage to tolerate it, sometimes kindly to apologize for it, and at best to associate its fervor with fanaticism, and to regard it as an irregular and very humble helper which might be suffered, though with some misgiving, to do a little guerrilla fighting in the service of Christ. For long years English Methodism bore all this very patiently, courting no antagonisms, like Nehemiah hardly deigning to come down from its great work even to defend its character, but always planting Churches and always saving souls. Now it is having its reward. Of course there are yet those who scorn, and those who hinder; bigotry and prejudice are not by any means dead; but the Methodism of to-day occupies a very different position from the Methodism even of twenty years ago. It is now recognized as a spiritual power. It is hailed as an energetic ally. Scholarship and culture are not denied to it. It is even escaping from the charge of being a vulgar thing. Its representatives are in the great council of the nation. It sends its men, aye, and its women, on the school boards by which the education of the rising generation is directed. It has penetrated even into Westminister Abbey. Its sons sit among the learned, as learned as any, on the Committee of Biblical Revision ; and while thousands and tens of thousands listen to its clear teaching of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, its influences are felt like an atmosphere breathed unconsciously, like air-waves breaking upon society at every point with unseen but resistless pressure.

I know that this change in the public opinion may fluctuate, and that the altered circumstances are not free from danger—just as Capua was more disastrous than Cannæ to the old Roman army—and yet, believing, as I do, that while Methodism remains simple in purpose and strong in faith it can leave nothing but blessings behind it, I rejoice in the ample opportunities which are thus afforded for doing good, and I take it that God is thus indicating

his purpose that Methodism shall become more aggressive against evil than ever. Times of persecution and strife, however they may brace individual piety, are not favorable to associate endeavor. Days of obscurity and reproach are the days of the Church's testimony, when she endures hardness, and nurses heroes, and cultivates that faith which is the stuff of which martyrs are made. When God means her to become missionary he stills the noise of the waves and the tumult of the people, and gives rest from the enemy on all sides, and she worships not in catacombs but in temples, and she has no baptism of fire except that of the Holy Ghost, which is a lambent and cleansing flame. Her growing influence, therefore, points out her solemn duty. I trust in God she will be faithful to do it.

I have discovered what I think to be a very hopeful sign in British Methodism, and that is that, while it retains with unbending firmness all its former principles, it has become more flexible in its modes of action. It adapts itself to new necessities with an easier grace; it looks with more indulgence upon bold efforts to do the Master's work, although they may not run quite in the respectable groove of the former times. Hence have sprung the princely efforts which are announced as being made on so large a scale for the erection of fifty churches in London within the next few years, for the appointment of lay-agents, specially fitted and furnished, to make a raid on its darkness and sin, and otherwise for the moral conquest of that vast mass of human life—that ocean with its millions of billows, so many of which are “raging waves, foaming out their own shame.”

In this connection I may fitly speak of another work of Christ-like charity. In the great heart of the founder of Methodism there were many pulses which beat for the fatherless, and the first house of worship which he built in Newcastle-upon-Tyne was known as the Orphan House, because provision was made above it for the shelter and training of outcast children. The houses of worship originally provided for a parsonage above, which gave rise to the saying that “Wesley's ministers were above their work.” Gradually the idea was lost in what was considered more pressing and needy work which the Church was called to do. But about three years ago the heart of a young minister was inspired to revive this tradition of the elders on a small scale, but with large hopes, and found again a children's home, whose object was to rescue from the maelstrom of vice and danger, and from finally becoming criminals, these waifs who have been thrown out upon society by the death of their parents, or by having been forsaken. These children have been gathered, placed under the superintendence of a pastor, and divided into families, maintaining their own home relations, but linked to each other by the common school. Of these families there are now four, consisting of forty-three boys and seventeen girls, rescued from the heart of the vast seething sea of iniquity in the city of London. From the first it has been undertaken and carried on by faith and in dependence upon Him who

can so open the heart of the churl that he becomes benevolent, and pours forth his benefactions even as the smitten rock in the wilderness poured forth the living water. These schools are flourishing and giving increasing promise of usefulness. My friend, Mr. Stevenson, into whose heart God put this seed, is now in this house, on his way to Canada, where we hope, by the blessing of God, to establish a like institution.

When I look at this—at all these great efforts and sacrifices, this girding of the Church's energy, this Samaritanism of charity, so to speak, this earnest work and prayer—it seems to me an augury that is very hopeful for the Church's future in her world-mission. Mr. Wiseman has already informed you of the one drawback to the progress of Methodism in England during the last four years—there does not seem to be a proportionate increase in the membership of the Church. I have thought that the whole mass of the ministry in England has been lately stirred to a deeper appreciation of the simple Gospel, and to a closer clinging to the story of the cross, to a directer aiming at the fifth rib, to a manlier tone in the proclamation of the everlasting Gospel. To me this is hopeful.

There has been at our late Conferences much personal humbling in the sight of God, and the results of this humiliation and of the resulting divine baptism upon our ministers have been marked and blessed. They are becoming better and purer, and are endeavoring to keep nearer to and under the cross. They have learned to say with Luther, "Better not flutter too high," better to keep somewhere in the neighborhood of Christ. There is less striving to be more original than Isaiah or Paul, less desire to supplement the Gospel, or, as one has said, to "cut the rainbow in pieces instead of presenting it as the one undivided arch of hope and purity to the sinner's gaze."

And the world is still the same, and this is still what the world wants. Its needs have not changed. Its sinners wait hopelessly for mercy. Humanity still sends out its passion cry for the original Gospel. It may robe itself in the gay garments of civilization, but there is the old sorry self underneath—discontent gnawing at the vitals; a hunger of heart which nothing but the divine can satisfy. Physical science, infidelity, formalism, superstition, all are as the husks to the wanderer from the desert, and in the dust his heart crieth out for the living God.

Bishop Ames, I am a great relic hunter. This is well understood by my friends who know me. I have here a relic. I hold in my hand a letter which cannot be much out of place, as it is dated New York city, March 31, 1808. The salutation of this truly apostolic letter is, "Accept me in great love to you all in the Lord Jesus Christ," and it is signed, Francis Asbury. I will give you the letter—no! I will not *give* it you, but I will read it. The letter is addressed to "Rev. Charles Atmore, Methodist Church, Todmorden, near Halifax, England, per packet Lord Hobart."

"NEW YORK, March 31, 1808.

"MY VERY DEAR YET UNKNOWN BROTHER: Great grace, great peace, great success attend you. I thank you for your remembrance of me by Mr. Harden. It is but once in a year that preachers upon the Continent expect to hear of or to see me. I may be in the extremities, east, west, north, or south, when a letter is landed upon the Continent. I have marked with pleasure some of the Minutes of your last Conferences; I am pleased to keep them with me, like our own, that we may learn. I applaud the respect for the old Methodist doctrines, that concern to keep the ministry in good circulation. O let us keep the ancient landmarks, and look well to the foundation; let not that be destroyed.

"My letters are in manuscript, so are all my journals, and likely to continue so till my death, and possibly [be] buried with me. I have written my journals by riding about five thousand miles in about eight months. If I had time, taste, and talents I should have written more; but I have thought possibly it was well. I might have prejudiced men and things improperly, and have said what I should have had to unsay; further, I might have given my opposers more field room for opposition.

"As to you, I think your memorial is your province and forte. It gives me great pleasure to find it seven hundred miles to the west from this city. I take it up and read it in a day and a half. As to the memoirs of all that die in the work, we shall record them upon our Minutes.

"As to matters with us, we have had great peace and prosperity in our land, and, what is remarkable, a great work of God, and we are looking for great days of divine power. We feel that God is with us, come what may. We are but poor as a ministry. I suppose the insolvency of the seven Conferences in the whole (formerly near six hundred preachers) \$6,000 or \$7,000; notwithstanding our funds and voluntary collections may rise to near that sum. We uniformly only allow eighty dollars to a single, and double to a married preacher, making no provision for extra expenses or children. Our New England Conference alone last year was about three thousand dollars deficient; but the way we do is to make an equal dividend, and we have very little difficulty. Money with us is no article of faith or term of union or spring for traveling. Our preachers are very generally poor; we have but one properly rich man in all the Connection, that can be called rich. The preachers, many of them, marry, and that to good industrious women, who dress and live in great plainness, and help their husbands. We have taken many of the local line into the traveling connection, with their families. In some parts our preachers begin to appear a little in garb like priests, but it is not a general case.

"As to number, I need say nothing, as you will see our Minutes. In some seasons we have more than ordinary darkness and mortality when we have our greatest numbers. We have in the last year followed the example of our elder brethren in Europe. We have sent out the last and present year our missionaries among

the German and English settlements, and have found our account in it both in the interior and exterior. We find that energy is needful both in discipline and preaching. It is fire, fire we want, and liberty to carry on the work of God. We have our rubbers, but the people generally know we are Methodists, and it is our way. They may fine us, beat us, or set the dogs on us, we shall have our way of stopping sinners in the way to hell.

"Please to give my Christian salutations to any and all my fathers and brethren in the ministry and membership you please. Accept me in great love to you all in Jesus. F. ASBURY."

Asbury says: "We have our rubbers." Yes, and Methodism has always had her rubbers. "But," says Asbury, "the people generally know we are Methodists." Do they? I am glad to hear it.

Yes, the sixty years have gone over us, and this is still the old Methodist way: we are still stopping sinners in the way to hell. This is the old Methodist way, and we are not tired of walking in it, and may God help us to walk in it more faithfully!

My heart would reproach me were I to sit down without one other reference. I hardly know how to enter upon it, for as I look back to the last General Conference, and think of those four eventful years, and of the changes those years have wrought, I am as one in a dream—a dream which is bright, O so bright! on its heavenward side, but which on its earthward has a rude and strange awakening; a dream which the destruction of the place in which you then met, and in which I was honored to greet you, has crystallized as by fire into an indelible memory. I seem to see the standard-bearers you have lost, as they have fainted and fallen on the field—standard-bearers to whom God had given a banner that it might be displayed because of the truth, and who were worthy of the trust confided to them. I can speak only of those whom I was privileged somewhat to know, whose friendship I had hoped to cultivate—by whose example I had hoped to be inspired—but in reference to whom there is but the hopeless longing,

"O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

Bishop Simpson, I think of your colleagues in office who have been smitten from your side: *Baker*, the distinguished jurist, even then falling into the beauty of the tomb; and *Clark*, the acute and accomplished, the able administrator, and the preacher of commanding power; and *Thomson*, the Chrysostom of your Church, of golden speech and golden value, whose large, child-like spirit could not harbor a thought of guile, and who seemed ever as if detained on earth only by slight and trembling tendrils; and *Kingsley*, the brave and brotherly, snatched away from you in the fullness of his ripe manhood, and before he had drawn upon his reserve of power, dying with the consecration upon him of his apostolic travels, and as if the sight of the Holy

Land had but whetted his desire to go upward to the Holy Place, that from the track of the Man of Sorrows he might go to see the King in his beauty.

And then I think of others lower in office, but equal in esteem : of Mattison, who first welcomed me in Jersey City, a doughty champion against the Man of Sin ; of Sewall, a burning and a shining light, quenched perhaps by its own brightness, all too soon ; of John M'Clintock, *anax andron*, almost an Admirable Crichton in versatility of attainment, Melanchthon in tenderness, and Luther in courage, but all whose wise rare gifts were blent into one tribute to be cast at the feet of Him who was the Man of Sorrows, but upon whose head are many crowns ; of Nadal, who drooped so soon after his friend that it seemed as if in preparing his memoir he had got to long so much for nearer communion that he must needs ascend to join him in the presence of the Master whom they both loved.

And then I think of a later loss than these—a blameless and beautiful character, whose name had an hereditary charm for me, whose saintly spirit exhaled so sweet a fragrance that the perfume lingers with me yet, and who went home like a plumed warrior, for whom the everlasting doors were lifted, as he was stricken into victory in his prime, and who had nothing to do at the last but mount into the chariot of Israel, and go “sweeping through the gates washed in the blood of the Lamb.”

Sirs, these are no common losses. I weep with *you* on account of them, and I am qualified to weep with you, for “a sword hath pierced into my own soul also,” and I have borne my own burden of loss and sorrow ; but these your comrades fell in hallowed work, on hallowed ground. Bravely they bore the banners while they lived, but the nerveless hand relaxed its hold, and they have passed them on to others. We too must pass them on. The fight is not over. We receive unfinished labors from our fathers and transmit them still to our children. Watchers in the night, it may not be given to us to tarry until the morning. We can but wave the battle-flag gallantly for awhile, but our hands will stiffen, and our comrades will bury us before the fight is done. O to be kept and to be found faithful until death ! From their elevation in heaven they seem to whisper down to us, “Be followers of us as we have been followers of Christ.”

In 1780 a strange darkness came suddenly at mid-day upon the State of Connecticut, and many thought the end of the world was come. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, then in session, was in his place, and when many desired to adjourn he calmed the rising fears of the members with these words, “If this be the day of judgment, I desire that the Judge may find me at my post of duty. Let the candles be brought in, and the business proceed.” May God help us to be at our posts always, and to the end.”

6.—*Journal, pages 387, 401.*

REPLY TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: "Grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ."

Your letter, dated London, April 13, 1872, and conveyed to us by your delegates, afforded us great satisfaction. We thank God "always on your behalf, for the grace of God which is given you by Jesus Christ; that in every thing ye are enriched by him, in all utterance, and in all knowledge; even as the testimony of Christ was confirmed in you; so that ye come behind in no gift; waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Sustaining, as you do, peculiar historic relations to Mr. Wesley, the founder, under God, of our common Methodism, it is not unreasonable that the various divisions of the great Methodistic household should look to you for a continual example of that missionary zeal which can be satisfied with nothing less than the subjugation of the world to Christ; a devotion to the pure doctrines of the Gospel which will maintain them at all times and in all circumstances, allowing no departure from the form of sound words; and a compassion for sinners which will not consent that any results shall be regarded as prosperity which do not include their conversion to God, their sanctification, and their final "entrance into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" and we rejoice in the assurance, from time to time, that our confidence is fully justified.

Your mission stations encircle the globe. Steadily pursuing the course you have pursued, it will soon be said of your missions: "There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words unto the end of the world." It is an eminent attestation of the divine origin of Methodism, and of its intense spirituality, that among its earliest ministers were found men so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their great commission that no ties of kindred or of nationality could restrict them to their native land, and who could not be satisfied without preaching the Gospel on the distant continents of the earth and islands of the sea, notwithstanding that in their own country there were wide and inviting fields of Christian labor white unto the harvest, while the laborers were few. We rejoice in the prosperity of your missions, and pray that you may have yet more abundant success. "Thanks be to God which always causeth" you "to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savor of his knowledge by you in every place."

It is a source of hallowed joy to us that, while the vision of your faith sweeps the earth, and the feet of your messengers are swift to carry the messages of grace afar, without abating your liberal contributions to the foreign work, you have addressed yourselves with exemplary earnestness to the establishment and support of home missions. The information given to us by your delegates respecting your wisdom, zeal, and liberality in building churches was received with admiration and with gratitude to God for the grace he hath bestowed upon you. We cannot doubt that you will receive a rich reward in the conversion to God of multitudes, who will increase your numbers and augment greatly your resources for further progress. Our prayers will ascend to God continually for his blessing upon this part of your work.

The interest with which we listened to the statements of your delegates respecting your mission in Italy was intense. For this extension of your mission field we are especially grateful to God.

Nor do we fail to thank him for the blessed harmony which prevails in your ministry and membership.

It was not without a painful sense of disappointment that we heard of the indisposition of the Rev. William Arthur, A.M., which prevented him from coming to us as your representative. His former visit to our country is remembered with unmingled pleasure. We longed to see him here again, to hear his voice, and to have the opportunity of expressing to him our high esteem and warm affection. Then came another disappointment in the domestic affliction of the Rev. George T. Perks, A.M., who, though an entire stranger to us, was commended to our confidence and love by his selection as a delegate from your honored body. We accept this opportunity of sending to him an assurance of our sympathy. But we were, nevertheless, highly favored by the presence, and addresses, and preaching, of those most excellent brethren who, by your appointment and the will of God, appeared in their stead—the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, A.M., whose marked intelligence, manifest piety, chaste eloquence, and refined and noble bearing deeply impressed us, and secured for him at once a place in our hearts, and the Rev. William Morley Punshon, A.M., who had, by his previous intercourse and ministrations, secured our affections and our admiration. We were made glad by the coming of these brethren. They have greatly refreshed our spirits.

Through the abundant grace of God the Father and our Lord Jesus Christ we continue to prosper. Our increase of members during the last four years has been two hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and forty-two. We have added to the number of our churches two thousand three hundred and nineteen, and seven hundred and thirty-nine to the number of our parsonages. Our educational facilities have been greatly enlarged. God has put it into the hearts of some of our wealthy and honored laymen to appropriate large portions of their wealth to this object. Meanwhile, though exposed to the special dangers which attend prosperity, we hold fast the doctrines so effectively taught by our

fathers. And although some of these may not be made as much the subjects of argument as they once were, not being so frequently called in question, they are not less dear to us. The great doctrines of the divinity of Christ, of atonement for the sins of the whole world by the shedding of his precious blood, of justification by faith, of entire sanctification in this life, of the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures and their sufficiency as a rule of faith and practice, are still written in the hearts of our ministry and membership. The enemy threatens us, at times, with a flood of worldliness, but the spirit of the Lord enables us to lift high above the waves the standard of scriptural holiness. Our ministers and members generally live righteously and die gloriously.

Our immense national domain, and rapidly increasing population, call upon us for the most energetic efforts of evangelization; and we are girding ourselves for another century of arduous toil and glorious recompense. "Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified" in every part of our land.

We are now in the midst of those changes in our ecclesiastical polity to which reference was made in our last address to you. They were not unanimously approved, but the minority, large as it is, have concluded, with remarkable unanimity, that the law which enjoins peace, and that we be of one heart and of one mind, is of equal obligation with any law, or precedent, relating to forms of Church government. They do not regard these as unimportant, and are not insensible to the responsibilities which they create; but, having entire confidence in the integrity of their brethren from whose views they dissent, they think it best to "put away all strife," except in the form of "striving together for the hope of the Gospel," leaving to honest experiment to settle questions which much argument has failed to settle. And "the very God of peace" has enabled us, in a notable manner, thus far to "bear one another," to "put on charity," and to "let the peace of God rule in our hearts." We trust that the spirit of truth will lead us into all truth on all important questions.

Since our last General Conference an unusual number of our eminent ministers have died. We mourn our loss: but exult in their gain. The heart of the Church has been deeply stirred by their rapid and comparatively sudden departure, and the question has been upon many lips—Has God a controversy with us? We have reason to think that this startling dispensation has prepared the hearts of both ministers and members to receive spiritual blessings which might otherwise have been withheld. It has certainly prepared us to sympathize with you in similar bereavements.

We greatly desire that the brotherly love which now unites us may continue and increase; and, also, and especially, that whatever questions may arise between our national Governments may be settled by honorable diplomacy, so that the sad spectacle may never be seen of these two kindred powers engaged in bloody conflict.

"Now the God of peace, which brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

We have appointed and commend to you as bearers of our Christian and brotherly salutations, the Bishop visiting our European Missions at the time, and Rev. James A. M'Cauley, D.D.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

7.—*Journal, page 107.*

CREDENTIALS OF REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., AND REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D.D., DELEGATES FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIS may certify that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, convened in this place, have this day appointed the Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., of the Presbytery of New York, and the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, to represent them at the next meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, of their diligence herein, to render a full report to the next General Assembly. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, *Stated Clerk.*

CHICAGO, ILL., May 30th, 1871.

8.—*Journal, page 107.*

ADDRESS OF REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D.

I FEEL under great embarrassment as I appear before your august and venerable Conference to-day, because not only am I to appear as the representative of the body that has sent me hither, but I follow so immediately after the stirring words of the two delegates from abroad, whose words will remain with us as the prominent thoughts of this morning's meeting. And I also appear under this embarrassment, that it is impossible for me to come so near you as to touch those chords which have vibrated this morning, under the mention of the names of your allies and comrades who have gone before you to glory. Because we have been fighting in the battle of the Lord in another part of the field, I cannot speak to you of such intimate relations as are calculated to stir your souls.

But, Fathers and Brethren, I can bring you the cordial and earnest affection of another body of believers; and while I may make my address a short one, I trust you will not measure by its

brevity the deep affection, the sincere regard, and the profound respect which the Presbyterian Church of the United States bears toward the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. I say I will be short. I know you have a great deal of business, and important business, before you, and I have often, when sitting in bodies like this, wished that the delegates that came from foreign bodies might be a little more brief, and yet I correct my own judgment in the case. I do wish from my heart the business hours of our large religious assemblages might be less, and the hours for social and divine services be increased. I do believe, brethren, that what the Church of Jesus Christ wants is, not so much business, as the outpouring of the Holy Ghost; not so much the exact routine of executive work as it does fervor of soul in the service of the Master. I take especial pleasure in thinking this, and in making these remarks, and that with regard to the various departments of the Church of Christ.

Whenever I read ecclesiastical history I find that these cordial relations which now exist between various Christian bodies have not always existed. I find in the history of this very vicinity of New York, my native city, that other relations have existed in the past; but now, glory be to God! the times are changed, and the spirit of unity in the Church of Christ is wide spread and increasing all around us. From fifty to seventy years ago the Church of Christ had some of its cannon turned, not against the world, the flesh and the devil, but against other parts of the host led by the Captain of our Salvation. But I rejoice that that day is passed, and that we are now able to forget our differences at the foot of the cross.

Fathers and Brethren: Instead of pausing to blame one another, as has too often been the case, we are now found praising and imitating one another. I rejoice to believe that when God sent the Methodist Episcopal Church into America that Church was *called* and *elected*—called and elected to conquer this country, in order to put fervor and activity into the Presbyterian Church; and it has made its calling and election sure. And I believe further, brethren, that you have in many details of Christian activity taught us very many lessons which, though we may have been slow to receive, we have been sure to accept in the end. I remember that twenty years ago, while I was yet a layman, and before I was ordained to the ministry, and yet when I sometimes preached to others—I remember that I was again and again rebuked, because, as a layman, I dared to tell the story of Christ. But we have now learned that laymen, as well as ministers, can effectually preach the word. And, brethren, may I be pardoned if I say I think that you have learned something from us? Have we not been told to-day that this is the first General Conference in which the laymen have been directly represented? We were ahead of you in this. I rejoice that you have come up to our standard in this at last. We have always looked upon it as important that our laymen should be represented in our Church judicatories.

We have heard, too, this morning, of your love of a learned clergy, and I rejoice in it. You have shown most fully by your acts in late years that you see and appreciate the power which a learned clergy will add to the great work of saving souls. Those honored names, like M'Clintock, with their history, prove that God means that our minds should be cultivated, and all our learning and culture should be brought and laid at the foot of Jesus for his use.

But, brethren, I did not intend to consume so much time. One word more now before I take my seat. I do not think myself chimerical when I believe that greater unity still will more and more characterize the Church of Christ in the future. We shall find that obstacles that have stood in our way will disappear from before our faith and our prayer.

Reference has been made, by the brother who introduced me, to the late reunion of the two large branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. You all know of this history. I have the honor to be the first representative of that United Church before your dignified body. Brethren, what caused that union? Has the Old School laid aside any of its special views of truth? Has the New School buried its particular ideas in the bottom of the sea? Has Princeton given up its own views of theology, or has Union surrendered any thing peculiar to it? Not at all! The old School and New School of ten years ago are so to-day. Princeton remains Princeton still, and Union is Union still. Why, then, this united body? Why have we come together? I answer, because we have come to recognize the truth that as long as human bodies differ, so long will various minds differ in the apprehension of truth, and at the cross of Christ we can agree to disagree.

I was pleased a few days since, when I was permitted to be present at the semi-centennial anniversary of Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, to notice that there was not one word of Presbyterianism, but all was of Christ and the cross from the first to the last. And so, as the Church in apostolic days was one, and as the heavenly Church will be one, will the millennial Church be one inwardly. May God speed the day!



IRISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

9.—*Journal, page 107.*

CREDENTIALS OF REV. JOSEPH W. M'KAY, DELEGATE FROM THE IRISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Resolved, That Joseph W. M'Kay be appointed our representative to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. JOSEPH W. M'KAY, *Secretary.*

10.—Journal, page 107.**ADDRESS OF THE IRISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.**

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: The opportunity of occasionally interchanging fraternal greetings, as well as views and sentiments affecting the interests of our common Methodism, is to us a grateful and cherished privilege. Genuine Methodism is one all the world over, and it is only true to itself when every member of the body is performing its own functions in harmony with every other member; no one saying to the other, "I have no need of thee." This unity of action, we conceive, is greatly promoted by the system of fraternizing deputations and addresses between the various Conferences that govern the whole body.

We therefore congratulate ourselves that providential circumstances have of late years favored a more direct intercourse between our Conference and your venerable body. This intercourse has been greatly to our advantage, and, we trust, not to your disadvantage. Your history and ours reflect luster each upon the other. The names of Philip Embury, Robert Strawbridge, Barbara Heck, and of hosts of our children who have followed in their steps, can never be blotted from the pages of your history; and your practical sympathy with us in the hour of our need can now never be blotted from ours. Between us and you there are affinities that constitute a special bond of unity—a bond which, we trust, will ever strengthen the ties of amity and love between all the members of the body, and especially between your great Connection and that in England, which is the "mother of us all."

Your fraternal and encouraging letter of 1868 was received by us with deep respect and thankfulness. You kindly express your sympathy with us in the losses which we annually sustain by emigration, chiefly to your own land; but while we painfully feel the disability under which these losses place us as an aggressive body, we nevertheless rejoice that they contribute so much to the gain both of your Church and country, and gladly would we submit to still greater sacrifices could we thereby increasingly extend the kingdom of Christ in a land from which the world has so much to hope. If for the present we are called on to part with our sons, it cannot be but that ultimately we shall be more than compensated by a return of sympathy and co-operation in the evangelization of our own land.

The "tendency toward union between the different sections of Methodism" in your country we hail with special pleasure. We long to see the day when all the breaches in the family through-

out the world shall be healed by the spirit of unity and concord. Toward that "portion of the family in Ireland," of which you speak, we have not failed to evince this spirit. We wish we could say that it has been reciprocated. On our part, however, we trust it will prove to be the charity that "never faileth."

The disestablishment of the State Church, to which you referred as "probable," is now an accomplished fact. The legislative measure by which it was effected included the nominal disendowment not only of that Church, but also of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. We say the *nominal* disendowment, inasmuch as the liberal views taken of all vested rights gave to the College of Maynooth about £400,000; to the Presbyterian Church nearly £600,000; and to the late Established Church what, with the great personal wealth of its members, has placed it in a position of affluence. The disendowment act has thus furnished these communities with rich endowments, greatly enhanced in value by their perfect freedom from all State control. The spirit which animates the Protestant Episcopal and the Presbyterian Churches under their new circumstances must be regarded as praiseworthy; and we are persuaded that there are few men in either Church who do not look to the future with brightening hopes.

The change will throw additional responsibility upon us, and, with you, we do "earnestly pray that we may be strengthened to meet and sustain it." Our increased responsibility will arise from two sources. First, where we cannot give our people regular Sunday preaching, efforts are being made to get them to unite with other bodies, that, by their aid, a stated ministry may be secured in the locality; and, second, from scattered Protestant populations that will be unable to organize themselves into self-sustaining Churches, and whose wants can be met only by an Itinerancy. To meet the claims of our scattered societies for Sunday preaching, and to enter numerous openings in new fields of labor, we have already increased the number of our preachers to the full extent of our resources. At our present session we have been obliged to adopt a resolution against any further increase until adequate means are available. The question, therefore, how we are to meet our increased responsibility, is one yet to be solved.

For the appropriation of \$5,000 by your Mission Board, in 1867, we felt deeply thankful, and much regretted the circumstances which led to its discontinuance after one year. Especially at this critical juncture in the ecclesiastical affairs of our country it would have proved of more than ordinary value, and could not but have redounded as much to the honor and advantage of Methodism in America as in Ireland. The amount was employed in purely aggressive work, and especially in open-air preaching to the masses. By the voluntary contributions of kind friends in New York and elsewhere, we have been enabled to keep the additional men in the field until now; and for this annual contri-

bution of those generous donors we desire to express our grateful acknowledgments. In the more vigorous prosecution of our work generally our own people are taxing themselves to the highest point, and that in such a spirit as to give us the assurance that nothing shall be wanting on their part. This spirit of liberality is accompanied by very general spiritual prosperity. Our ministry continues to be owned of God in the awakening and conversion of sinners as well as in the building up of believers. We, however, greatly long and constantly pray for a still more glorious effusion of the Spirit of God on all our land.

Notwithstanding the continuous emigration of our people, our numbers continue slightly to increase. For a time, the emigration of young men about to enter the ministry was so great that the supply left for our own work was scarcely sufficient, but at present the supply is greater than we have the means of employing. However, we have now the means of keeping the young men in course of training in our College until we can assign them to suitable appointments, and we have no doubt that He who gave the men will also find the money.

The College, as a whole, is a great success. In this institution our youth can commence and continue their education without interruption until they obtain their University degree.

The cost of the building, outfit, and incidental expenses, amounts to about £32,000. This sum has been raised almost exclusively by our own people in Ireland. By your original contribution of nearly \$50,000, and a sum of £13,000 raised in Ireland for the extension of our agency, about fifty schools for primary education were established; ministers' houses were erected or purchased that cost about £12,000; our connectional school in Dublin was placed on a safe financial basis, and about fifteen itinerant preachers were added to our permanent staff. This being done, we had but £2,000 left for our College. This sum, however, has been increased by £30,000 in Ireland alone. The effort of our people has been great, and accomplished only by repeated subscriptions given in the spirit of sacrifice; but they have brought their offerings willingly, as unto the Lord.

For the Endowment Fund we looked to America and England, and not in vain. In connection with your Centenary celebration about \$50,000 were subscribed to this fund. Of this more than \$35,000 have been paid, and there is a reasonable hope that the balance will be realized, probably before your next session. Our Canadian brethren have added a centenary contribution of \$6,000; and, under the sanction of the English Conference, £10,000 are being raised in England. It is expected that the contemplated sum of £20,000 will ultimately be realized. When the proceeds of this amount shall be fully reaped, the efficiency of the collegiate department, and especially that for the training of the candidates for our ministry, will be greatly increased.

The primary aim of the institution is to increase the power of Methodism as an evangelistic agency in the country; and, in this

respect, its influence is already recognized not only by Methodists but by the public generally.

With much regret we must now part with the Rev. William Arthur, A.M., its first President. He was lent by the English Conference for three years, and by a formal resolution of that body at its last session he returns, at the expiration of his term, to his position in England. The Providence, however, which gave us the Institution, and that used his name and influence in raising it to its present position, will still watch over it, and will, we believe, mark the future not less than the past with its fostering care.

The unavoidable absence from our last session of the Rev. Bishop M. Simpson, D.D., as the substitute for the Rev. Bishop E. R. Ames, D.D., your appointed representative, was to us cause of much regret. Either would have been received by us with much respect and love, not only for your sake but for his own, and especially for his works' sake. The able and impressive discourses of Bishop Simpson in Belfast, Coleraine, and Cork, after our session, were greatly appreciated by large and deeply interested congregations.

In our Conference all the duties of your delegation devolved upon the Rev. R. S. Foster, D.D., and the manner in which he discharged them fully justified your choice in selecting him for the position. His able ministry, his lucid and comprehensive statements respecting the remarkable progress of your Church, including the great success of your Centenary celebration, together with his genial and Christian spirit, greatly commended him to us as a worthy representative of your venerable body.

The presence in our midst of the Rev. A. M. Osbon, D.D., though not in an official capacity, afforded us real pleasure. He was the first to receive our deputation, some years ago, to his house, and his attentions and hospitalities are held in grateful remembrance.

The great mortality among the Bishops and leading men of your Church of late has awakened our deepest sympathy. The names of all have been familiar to us, and some have been known to us personally. Among the latter the name of the Rev. John M'Clintock, D.D., LL.D., will long be remembered as that of one of the truest friends of Irish Methodism, and one of the brightest ornaments of your Church.

This year we are called to record the death of seven of our beloved and honored fellow-laborers; among them the Rev. Robert Masaroon, D.D., one of the fathers of the Conference; also H. E. Henry, a young minister of promise, who sought and obtained an appointment in your Church in Tennessee, hoping that change of climate would restore his failing health. God willed it otherwise. His remains now lie beside those of his late father-in-law, the Rev. Robert Wallace, in Cummensville Cemetery, Cincinnati. The honor paid to our sainted dead, and the sympathy evinced with the bereaved by our American brethren, have deeply

touched our hearts and strengthened the bonds of love between us.

Desiring that these bonds may be increasingly strengthened, we send to you our beloved brother, the Rev. Joseph W. M'Kay, in whom we have the fullest confidence, to convey to you our fraternal greetings and the expression of our esteem and love.

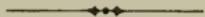
We do earnestly pray that the great Head of the Church may signally crown your assembly with his presence and blessing, and increasingly prosper the labors of your Church both at home and abroad.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference.

JOHN FARRAR, *President.*

JOSEPH W. M'KAY, *Secretary.*

BELFAST, June 26, 1871.



11.—Journal, page 107.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. JOSEPH W. M'KAY.

MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: I deem it a distinguished honor to stand in this General Conference as a representative of the Methodist Church in Ireland, and to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the Conference of that Church. Their address, which you have just heard, expresses their sentiments and feelings, and I can do little more than echo its language. They thought, however, that a mere letter would not be an adequate representation. The presence and voice of your delegates in our assembly, and the opportunities we have had, however brief, for intercourse with them, gave us to feel how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren even thus to dwell together in unity. We desire to perpetuate this intercourse. It is therefore my privilege to breathe among you to-day the living warmth of fraternal love.

I am glad to enjoy this privilege in companionship with the distinguished brethren who represent the British Conference. Between us and that Conference there are intimate relations, and it surely must be for our respective interests, for the advantage of the world, and for the glory of Christ our common Head, that between them and us and you should be maintained the bond of mutual affection—

“A band of love, a threefold cord
That never can be broke.”

You, no doubt, see the difficulty, and I feel it, under which I attempt to give you any view of our position. Carried in the flight of a rapt and soaring eloquence, we have been following the bright ones of the Church on earth up to the very brightness of heaven, and others must have felt, as I did, like Peter on the mount of transfiguration, when he said, “It is good for us to be here.”

It is not pleasant to come down again to the level of statistics and details, and when we do come down from such an elevation it is not easy to get up. But I will be as brief as I can in reference to these.

I need not remind you that the Methodist Church in Ireland is little among the thousands of our Judah. Hitherto our returns have not included, and I cannot give, the money value of our Church property. We have three hundred and two chapels, as they are usually called, affording sittings for fifty-eight thousand hearers; sixty-six school buildings, and eighty-two parsonages. The debt on the entire of this property is about \$40,000, and steps are now being taken by some of our liberal members for extinguishing this debt, so that our chapel fund may in future be employed solely to encourage legitimate Church extension. Through the movement initiated some sixteen years ago for the increase of Methodist agency in Ireland, and to which the Methodist Episcopal Church so generously contributed, our parsonage property was materially increased, and this assisted us materially to increase the number of our ministers.

As to schools. Every year we see more and more the importance of Church care for the young. We have two hundred and sixty-two Sabbath-schools, with two thousand one hundred and ninety-three teachers, and twenty thousand one hundred children on the rolls. Of these last two thousand four hundred and forty-six are returned as members of our Church. Hitherto our Sunday-schools have had the character of benevolent institutions, with a mission to the more neglected of the surrounding population, rather than of a regular Church organization—a nursery for the Church; but we have been directing earnest attention to the matter, and I hope to receive some useful hints from the method by which you so successfully carry on this part of your Church work.

Two classes of daily schools engage our attention: 1. *Mission schools*, which are sustained chiefly from mission funds, and which are avowedly designed to promote by means of scriptural instruction our evangelistic operations. 2. What are called *non-vested schools*, which are aided by the public funds of the country. We provide the buildings and organize the schools. The National Board aids in paying the salaries of teachers and in supplying books and school requisites. Then these schools are under Methodist patronage. The patron in each case appoints the teacher, subject to the approval of the government inspector as to literary qualifications, and directs the religious instruction, which is given at a specified time daily to those children whose parents so desire. In all other respects they are subject to the same regulations as the Government schools.

We are now engaged in a conflict in which the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood are seeking to get the entire control of the public schools into their own hands. The great principle of the National system of education is, "united secular and separate

religious instruction." Its design was to respect the religious scruples of persons differing in creed, and at the same time to have the children mix together in all that part of school business in which they are educated for a common citizenship. The priests now desire, where there is a Roman Catholic majority in the population, to have the school buildings and the grants of public money made over to them. They claim to have Roman Catholic teachers, Roman Catholic books, Roman Catholic inspection, Roman Catholic every thing. With them education is godless unless it be pervaded with religion. They must have religion connected with reading, writing, arithmetic, geography—the entire course of instruction; and this religion means the exclusion of the Bible and the adoption at all hours of the symbols and litanies of the Church of Rome. Now we would prefer that the National system should be maintained in its integrity on its original principles; but if the alternative must be that we shall forego all State aid for schools now under our management, and admit a system exclusively secular, for which the State shall pay and the Government shall be responsible, we, with many others, would be prepared to accept the alternative rather than hand over the public schools of the country to the control and management of the hierarchy of Rome.

Our address gives prominence to the College at Belfast, and gratefully recognizes the generous interest taken in it by your Church. I think I may say of the building and its arrangements, that whoever from your country may favor it with a visit, there will be found nothing of which you or we, or Methodism anywhere, need be ashamed. The institution embraces two departments, the school, and that which we regard as more properly collegiate. In the former there is a regular gradation from the kinder-garten, which a boy may enter at five or six years of age, up to the highest grade in classics and science, in which he is prepared for entering any of the universities. But the institution itself has more immediate relation to the Queen's University, one of the colleges of which is immediately adjacent. Here our students may enter and attend the classes of the government professors while studying for any of the learned professions, and at the same time continue to have in the Methodist College a home and religious oversight and care.

Then there are theological students, accepted candidates for our ministry, who are pursuing their studies under Dr. Robinson Scott, whose name is well and favorably known to you. It was of great advantage to the college to have the services of the Rev. William Arthur, A.M., as its first president, and I am thankful to say that since his removal to England its prosperity, notwithstanding, has continued to increase. There were, when I left home, ninety resident pupils and one hundred and sixty-one day boys in the school, and in the collegiate department nine accepted candidates for our ministry and five other students. There is also an adjunct, which, while not within the purposes specified in the

deed, has assumed considerable popularity and importance, and for which, in all probability, provision must be made ere long in a distinct institution—classes for girls and young ladies, in which there are at present seventy students.

I am happy to say that the success of the college at Belfast has not impaired the prosperity of the Connectional School in Dublin, which continues to maintain its position and importance as an educational institution.

But it is to the work of the evangelist and pastor and teacher, the preaching of the Gospel, we look especially as the great means for promoting the designs of God in our existence as a Church. We have employed in this work, exclusive of supernumeraries, one hundred and fifty-one ministers; thirty of these are in the self-sustaining charges. Of the rest, twenty-nine have hitherto been employed in what were distinctly called *missions*. These were sustained by means of a grant from the Missionary Committee in London, which was administered by a Committee of the Irish Conference appointed for the purpose. Ten are home missionaries, lately appointed both in our larger towns and country districts, where the requirements of the populations seemed favorable to aggressive work. Sixty-nine are in charges more or less dependent on our Home Mission and Contingent Fund for their support, and three are general missionaries, who are appointed to travel at large, preaching in the streets when they can, after the manner of Ouseley and Graham, and seeking to have access to the Roman Catholic population to proclaim to them the Gospel of the grace of God. As to these Missions and Home Missions and dependent circuits, we have felt for some time that in designating them thus severally we were making a distinction where there really was no difference in the nature of the work; and I am thankful to be able to say that the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London have so far acceded to our views in making their grant direct to our Conference that we may manage our entire missionary work under one administration, and we hope thus to have freedom for so distributing our agents as, in some measure at least, to economize our funds and more efficiently cultivate the entire field. I should say too that, in view of the special circumstances of Ireland at present, they have generously increased the amount of this grant.

It may not be out of place here, while expressing gratitude to those friends in your Church who have taken an interest in the support of our General Mission, to ask them to confide in us as to the extent to which we may employ such an agency, having respect, as we must, to the suitability of the agents and the general necessities of the work. On behalf of the Irish Conference, I may pledge myself to this, that they will endeavor satisfactorily to account for whatever is intrusted to them for the evangelization of Ireland. We have already exceeded the limits of our ability in the additions we have made to the ranks of our ministers, having increased the number by sixteen within the last eight years.

At last Conference there were applications for nine more from promising fields, with which, had we the ability, we would willingly have complied.

You will perhaps appreciate some of our difficulties when I say that in many of our chapels we cannot give Sabbath services on more than two Sundays out of four, and in many others not so often. Besides these chapels we have nearly sixteen hundred other preaching places, and if we estimate the entire number of our hearers at fifty-five thousand, there are nineteen thousand of these whom we cannot reach on the Sabbath at all, and who hear us only on week days.

Then think of the drain that emigration has made and is still making on our resources.

We did not begin to take account of our losses in this way until the year 1830, and since then nearly twenty-eight thousand have emigrated—that is, nearly eight thousand more than the entire number now in direct membership with our Church. Emigration from Ireland to your country furnishes specimens both of the difficulties with which we have to contend and of the work we do. In its Romanism you have what must be the bane of any people. In its Methodism, I believe, you have the truest antidote to that bane. And the Romanism of Ireland to-day is perhaps more eminently than in any other part of the world the Romanism of Rome itself. It is ultramontane in the strictest sense. Its great aim at present is to raise up and strengthen such a barrier of separation between Protestantism and the Roman Catholic people, young and old, that there shall be no opportunity for the truths of Holy Scripture being heard. We have endeavored, through our General Mission more especially, to maintain the liberty of preaching in the streets, and we have, as no other Church has done, gone into the courts to vindicate the right, and been successful. At the same time, there is no place in the world where the priesthood has greater power over the ears of the people.

Still I am hopeful for Methodism, and in Methodism I am hopeful for Ireland. I would not depreciate other agencies, but of all that are in existence, I believe there is none better adapted to the evangelization of my country. Wesleyan Methodism especially has kept aloof from what has been a great evil in Ireland—politico-religious party; and in all its teaching it has sought not merely to exhibit the truth, or to defend the truth, but to insist on the personal experience of the truth.

There are instincts in our nature for which truth has an adapted attraction, as surely as the magnet has for the needle. Sin has introduced disturbing elements. We see strange oscillations and deflections. But there is a power in the manifestation of the truth of the Gospel which commends itself to every man's conscience in the sight of God. Worship has its glory; and when a man is brought to know that his body is a temple, that he is himself a spiritual priest; when he beholds as in a glass the divine glory, and feels the transforming effect of the believing gaze, then

mere ceremonial—vestments and gestures and incense and statuary and painting and music—give way; the true worshiper worships the Father in spirit and in truth. When receiving Christ's words as spirit and life, he knows what it is to be partaker of Christ, to eat him and live by him; he will no longer swallow the gross absurdity of transubstantiation. When, confessing his sins at the throne of grace, he proves God faithful and just in forgiving his sins, then farewell to the confessional and priestly absolution. When he finds the Holy Catholic Church in the communion of saints, then Rome and Samaria and Jerusalem may stay where they are for him; he is come unto Mount Zion. He acknowledges no papal Vicar of Christ who has Christ himself dwelling in his heart by faith.

It is in this preaching of Christ in men, this personal experience of the truth, there is hope for our land and your land and every land. We are trying still to bear witness to this truth, to hold up this light. Windows and doors are closed around us, and there is a darkness that does not comprehend it; but there will be an opening some day, and it is well to have the light shining when it comes.

I have said the Methodist Church in Ireland is little among the thousands of our Judah, but it is our comfort and our honor that out of her have gone men who have been leaders in the ranks of Methodism every-where. I need not now particularize as to names in your history. I find, as Robinson Scott and William Reilly and others found, that the fruit of Irish Methodism is a living element in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while from the many nationalities that are constantly contributing to the citizenship of this great country you are gathering converts and gaining fresh accessions to your membership, Ireland will have its share of your attention and regard. With the amethyst and the beryl and the jasper and the sardius and the topaz, and other like precious materials, the emerald shall have its place in the foundations of the city of our God.



12.—*Journal, pages 387, 401.*

REPLY TO THE IRISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: "Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God, and of Jesus our Lord."

We were greatly pleased to receive your fraternal address, and to welcome your delegate, the Rev. Joseph W. M'Kay, who so worthily represented you before our General Conference.

We regard "all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus

Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours," as constituting the one Church of the living God; consequently your toils and triumphs, your battles and victories, are ours as well as yours. And in these times of rapid transit, and still more rapid communication, the Church of God is one, not only in theory, but so in heart and sympathy, that we constantly feel the most profound and tender interest in the successes of every part. We need not stop to inquire which is the right hand or which the left; we know that we are members one of another, and Christ the head. Nor do we fix our admiring eyes only on the great hosts of God's elect. The Spartan band that holds the pass against serried thousands—the solitary adherent of the truth, who, like Athanasius, stands alone, but firm and undismayed, against the world—shows a holier faith and a more heroic courage than they who contend under circumstances which make even the timid brave.

We beg to assure you that we feel the difficulties of your position, and award you due honor for the constancy with which you have held the faith and maintained the usages of our fathers and proved yourselves their true sons in the Gospel. The simplicity and strength of the doctrines which you preach, the deep experience which you cultivate, the active labors which you put forth, and the intelligent manner in which you are supplying yourselves with all needed appliances, educational and literary, must render the Irish Wesleyan Conference a power in the beautiful island which it cultivates. We congratulate you on the achievements of the past, and look for still greater in the years to come.

In speaking of our own progress and present condition we are very far from claiming for ourselves the glory of the work wrought. Not to us, but to God, who wrought with us, be the praise. Yet it would be a false humility if we failed to recognize the fidelity and devoted zeal of the ministry, and the liberality and Gospel enterprise of the laity of the Church which we represent. "The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage." Here thought is free. The Church is not entangled with the State. The rapid growth of our population in numbers and material prosperity calls upon us to make an equal advance. The constant formation of new communities furnishes the Church with numberless opportunities to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes. The frequent changes of residence among our people involved by this state of things do indeed in some cases deplete the older societies, and sometimes result in loss of members from the Church in general; but even in this there is a degree of compensation. Many other individuals and families, changing their places of residence, thrown among strangers, and leaving all the past behind them, are freer to act under their convictions, and in their new homes give a more ready heed to the truth. Thus the Methodist Episcopal Church is placed where sloth is unpardonable, where activity secures great reward, where boldness in planning and energy in execution, with the smile of God, cannot fail of corresponding success.

The statistics of our Church show that, while boasting is excluded, we are in a good degree measuring up to our responsibilities. At the date of our last letter to you we numbered 8,004 traveling ministers, 1,146,081 communicants, 11,121 Church edifices, and 3,570 parsonages. The past four years have added to those numbers 1,695 ministers, 275,000 communicants, 2,319 churches, and 739 parsonages, being the largest increase save one which our Church has ever reported for the same space of time. The incomplete returns for the current year show such additions as warrant us in saying that we now number a million and a half of communicants. The aggregate value of our Churches and parsonages has increased during the past four years more than twenty-three millions of dollars.

In the midst of this very gratifying progress we are glad to be able to state that we have not been so anxious for numbers as to soften the requirements of the divine law, or abate aught from the strong truths which our fathers proclaimed so fearlessly and so successfully. We firmly believe that true success can only be achieved by a Church that holds the great doctrines of God's truth and exemplifies them by the holy lives of her children, and that unworthy attempts to court the world will only result in loss of spiritual power, and fail even as a policy. We believe with all our hearts the doctrines of Methodism; we love them, and we seek no better instruments than they are to reach and save precious souls.

And we believe that they are doing their work as effectually as ever in the hearts of them that hear. We can say, in the language of John Wesley, that "our people die well." We may add also that they live well. We have indeed instances of religious failure, where men make shipwreck of the faith. There are many cases where members live without the spiritual peace and power which are their privilege; nevertheless, we believe that our Church as a body was never more sound in doctrine, more correct in life, or wielded more power for good in the community, than at the present time.

We are happy to state that our educational interests have been much strengthened during the quadrennium. The period has been marked by very liberal donations to the cause among our brethren of wealth. Some of the older institutions have been put on a stronger basis, and by the bequest of Isaac Rich, Esq., of Boston, the sum of \$1,600,000 has been set apart for the founding of a university in that city. The number of students in our colleges and seminaries grows steadily with the growth of the Church, and our theological schools have had a large increase of the numbers in attendance.

Our missions too are prospering. The work is steadily advancing among the foreign populations who have come to us, and in the foreign field the Gospel is proving itself to be the same power of God unto salvation. In China 1,800 native Church members and probationers show that the hearts of that people have at

length been reached, and we have already arrived at that point, greatly to be desired in the history of a mission, when a native ministry, truly converted and called of God to the work, go forth to preach glad tidings to their countrymen and kindred. In India, Germany, Switzerland, and Liberia mission Conferences of faithful evangelists are striving to make full proof of their ministry. In Scandinavia and South America, and now in Rome itself, our missionaries are at work for Christ and souls. Many effectual doors are opening, and many voices are crying, as in the apostle's vision, "Come over and help us." We are praying for more men and more means, that we may heed them.

Thus, dear brethren, in this age of restless activity and change, in a land where, for the past few years, the tide of historic events has rushed like our own Niagara, we hold by the anchor which is sure and steadfast, and are striving to do in our day what we can for God and the right. We review the past with humble joy. Hitherto the Lord hath helped us. We go forth into the future confident that, with the continued presence of our great Leader, our mission of usefulness is only begun. Let us pray for each other that our best hopes for you, and yours for us, may be more than realized.

We depute, as our representatives to visit your Conference, the Bishop visiting our European missions at the time, and Rev. James A. McCauley, D.D., who will in person present our Christian salutations, and assure you of our deep interest in your welfare.



WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

13.—*Journal, page 158.*

CREDENTIALS OF REV. GEORGE R. SANDERSON, REV. LACHLAN TAYLOR, D.D., AND REV. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE:

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith a certified copy of the resolution adopted at the last session of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, appointing delegates to convey our fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Resolved, That the Rev. George R. Sanderson, Co-delegate, the Rev. Lachlan Taylor, D.D., Missionary Secretary, and the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, Secretary of the Conference, be and are hereby appointed delegates to the next quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, to be held in Brooklyn in the month of May, 1872.

WM. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A., *President.*

TORONTO, ONTARIO, April 27, 1872.

14.—*Journal, page 158.*

ADDRESS OF THE CANADA WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: It is not merely as a form and usage that we renew, every fourth year, our official and fraternal intercourse with your venerable body. We do so with a lively sense of the oneness of Methodism over the world, and of the importance of maintaining that oneness. With a grateful recognition of the interesting relations existing between ourselves and the Methodism both of the United States and Britain, regarding ourselves as a sort of connecting link between the two, and with a feeling of the responsibility arising from our common relations to the past religious history and future religious destiny of the North American Continent, we pray that our Methodistic and evangelical relations may mutually become more and more strong, brotherly, and holy.

When we think of what God hath wrought through you in a few score of years, and observe the undiminishing, nay, rather the ever-increasing vigor of your agencies, and the enterprising breadth of your far-seeing plans; and when we think of the inevitable progresss of your country, in population, wealth, and education, and your own future as a great American Church, as well as a mighty missionary organization, we do not wonder at the serionsness and hopefulness with which you regard the share which Christ has allotted you of the work of universal evangelization. To lay the foundation of Churches in America which are hereafter to mold the character of its immense populations, and then to send thousands of missionaries to the heathen world, is truly a work of unparalleled importance, and one in which we rejoice in some measure to share.

God has intrusted to us a great charge in this new Dominion of Canada, now extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic, containing a vast extent of territory, the destined future home of scores of millions of people. And we are endeavoring earnestly to obey every divine call to occupy new fields, and we feel encouraged by the most animating prospects. Since we last addressed you, our membership has been very considerably increased, and our people have added, by new erections, more than half a million of dollars to the value of our Church property. Our Sabbath-schools also are in a very prosperous state; while a desire to provide more adequately for the religious instruction of our youth will, we hope, cause much increased attention to this great duty of the Church. Our missionary operations are every year assuming greater magnitude, and the increasing liberality of our friends is enabling us

to enter many of the numerous open doors, inviting us to take possession in the name of Christ.

We admire the extent of your educational plans, the munificence which enables you to execute them, the wide success of your educational work; and we are encouraged by remembering that your body has achieved all this, after many years of early discouragement, because your faith in your future enabled you to persevere. Though our institutions are few, compared to yours, they have conferred various and important benefits on the Chnrch, and on the general community; and, though we have not the same ample provision as you, we also have faith in the educational future of Methodism. Methodism had to originate—to create from nothing, with the divine help, all her educational institutions; and if so short a time has produced results so surprising, what may not be expected fifty years hence?

The subject of Methodistic unity has been exciting, for a few years, considerable attention in this country. The Conferences of the different Methodist bodies have, for several successive years, appointed Committees to feel their way to some practicable terms of union. We have at our present session adopted several resolutions designed to facilitate the very desirable object we all have in view, and venture to hope that every difficulty will gradually disappear. We hope also soon to see the Conference of Eastern British America united into one body with ourselves.

It appears to us that the distinguishing and most hopeful future of our times, the most remarkable development in the history of nations, and one grand security for the progress of liberty and the Gospel among men, is the fact that divine Providence is now planting in every part of the earth great Protestant and English-speaking nations. These are destined to become a universal and transforming leaven of health among the nations of the world. We therefore rejoice with you to witness the growing tendency to seek a clear union among the Evangelical Churches, and we recognize it as the obvious duty of all of Methodist name to seek a closer fellowship, because one of the benefits of fellowship between the Churches is the promotion of international peace and good-will. And should not all who read the English Bible unite, the world over, to preserve the world's peace, to break the world's fetters, and hasten the world's millennium?

We appreciate the value of your expressed desire, while adapting your agencies to your work so as to secure their increased efficiency, to preserve in all their integrity the essential principles of Methodism. The doctrine of conversion, and the converting doctrines of the Gospel, as well as those means by which sinners have been converted, are as precious to us as ever. The world is always practical enough in its estimate of religion to judge of it by its manifest effects.

We do indeed deeply sympathize with you in recollecting the great bereavements with which it has pleased God to visit you, in the death of several of your most eminent and useful ministers.

We doubt not that the divine Spirit will guide you, as it has ever guided you, in filling the place of the distinguished Bishops who have departed to their reward.

We have been greatly interested in listening to your welcome address, and have been edified and refreshed by the presence and intercourse of the Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D.D., and the Rev. Asbury Lowry, D.D., your honored representatives. We heartily commend to your fraternal regards the faithful and beloved brethren, Revs. G. Sanderson, Lachlan Taylor, D.D., and Alexander Sutherland, by whom we send this address, and who will more fully make known to you all our state. And now, honored and very dear brethren, we pray God to magnify his grace in you more and more, and that our common Methodism may more and more abound in all holy and saving works.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Conference.

W.M. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A., *President,*
A. SUTHERLAND, *Secretary.*

15.—*Journal, page 159.*

ADDRESS OF REV. GEORGE SANDERSON.

MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: Mr. President, with your permission I would confess, though I know Methodism every-where has lifted up a strong voice in protest against auricular confession, nevertheless I would confess to feeling for a long time an earnest, though a hitherto unexpressed, desire to visit the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; not, sir, in an official, representative character—to so high an honor my aspirations never soared—but as an unknown visitor I might visit you in that quiet obscurity which best befits me, and sit down at the feet of fathers and brethren, and listen to the words of wisdom of these men whose words will live longer in the hearts of the Church than sculptured marble or storied urn can perpetuate. I am glad of the opportunity of meeting on this platform my dear Brother Sutherland, as joint representative of the Conference of the Wesleyan Church in Canada, and with him to bear to this General Conference the loving greetings of the Wesleyan Church in Canada; and if, sir, we do not represent so large a Church as has been represented at a former session of this General Conference, and if we do not present our greetings so eloquently as those greetings were presented, let me assure you these greetings come from as warm and loving hearts.

Our paternity is a unique paternity. In the great numerous family of the Methodist Episcopal Church we stand allied to the British Conference, and we stand connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. In 1790 the intrepid

Losee, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, planted the standard of Methodism in our young country. He was speedily associated with others of like spirit, who labored hard to promote the cause of God in the new land.

In 1811 the holy apostolic Bishop Asbury came to our country to cheer and comfort the infant Churches. I have felt greatly stirred by the thought that in the Church where I am called to labor there the voice of the apostolic Bishop Asbury was heard. As I have thought of it it has stimulated me to greater fidelity and earnestness, that I might "tell the old, old story of Jesus and his love."

In the process of time the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States then laboring in Canada extended more and more eastward into that portion known as Eastern Canada. While some British missionaries were extending their labors more and more to the westward, there was something likely to occur which would look like friction or collision. By a mutual arrangement between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the English Conference the eastern part was assigned to the British Wesleyan Conference, and the western part to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Thus, sir, the work continued until 1828, when the Methodist Episcopal Church, from prudential reasons, saw fit to withdraw their jurisdiction from the Churches in Canada, and sanctioned a subsequent affiliation with the British Conference. Though we stand affiliated with the English Conference, we have not forgotten the ties which bound us to this great Church in this grand republic.

Our greetings, therefore, will partake more of a filial than of a fraternal character. We hope the bonds will continue to grow stronger and stronger as time rolls along. That we entertain those feelings is apparent from this as well as other facts. When our members see fit to remove to the United States of America from our Church we certify our letters to the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. There are Wesleyans in this great land of yours laboring for God, yet we do not feel because of a similarity in name it should lead us to send our members into that branch of the Methodist family; but in remembrance of the intimate relation which has existed between ourselves and this body we say to our members we desire that while in the United States they may find their religious home with you.

We have been very glad to avail ourselves from time to time of the distinguished services of some of your Bishops and members of this great body. Not long since, in the commercial metropolis of Canada, we were very glad to avail ourselves of the services of Bishop Janes, and some six weeks ago, when we had an occasion of a somewhat connectional character—the dedication of our Metropolitan Church in Toronto—we solicited the services of one of your Bishops, and we are sure but that for his indisposition the services of Bishop Simpson would have been rendered on

this, to us, great occasion. We also sought the services of a distinguished layman from Detroit, whose praise is in all the Churches, who took charge of the financial affairs of that day. We thus had the laymen and the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church represented on that great and interesting occasion.

A short time ago the fire fiend lit up his torches and set fire to one of the great cities of the West. About this same time, when the fire was raging at its fiercest height, another fire flamed forth from the shores of Great Britain—not a fire of destruction, but one of sympathy and love which “many waters could not quench.” It rushed on through the waters of the great Atlantic; it reached the great Dominion of Canada; it breathed not with fierce breath to destroy, but it spoke through living lips, and the fire kindled was this: “The Queen of England desires the Dominion of Canada, without delay, to send from the Government stores blankets for the destitute and tents for the homeless in Chicago.” And with an alacrity that would have done her royal heart good, our Government expedited every movement in sending forward offerings of love in the far west. And our locomotives—not always noted for their velocity—seemed to catch the fire of sympathy which burned in every heart, and, with unwonted speed, went on their message of charity. And I am not sure but that if we were not first in the field we were not far behind you in this race of sympathy and love. And, sir, and beloved brethren, when a great affliction came upon this great land some years ago, our sympathy was of the profoundest character throughout the length and breadth of our country. And in the churches, which were draped in mourning throughout the land, we held our memorial services in memory of the great and good who had passed away from the presidential chair. Many are the cheeks which were wet with tears as they thought of one of the greatest of lives being taken by the hand of an assassin, and we wept in submission to God, who alone could from this calamity command any good.

Mr. President, I would say just a word or two in reference to our prosperity. I say this not in any sense of boasting, but that you may see the cause we have for rejoicing. In 1828, when you withdrew your supervision from us, our membership was five thousand; we now have a membership of more than sixty-six thousand. We then had fifty preachers; we have now upward of six hundred Methodist preachers. Our missionary income was then five hundred dollars; it is now nearer one hundred thousand dollars. We are endeavoring to do something in the way of education. We have a bright example set for us by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we are humbly following in the way which they have marked out. We have our university, and in this college six thousand young men have received an education, more or less perfect, up to the present time.

We have also a female college, having a large patronage

throughout our Dominion, and we are taking measures to have a college where both sexes may be educated.

Our Book Room disseminates your literature, and our Conference paper is doing battle for the Lord, and its weekly visits are made a blessing to hundreds and thousands of its readers.

In regard to our Missionary Society, I desire to say—without entering into any statement of the statistics of our work—that one source of income has furnished to our treasury \$83,000, together with a surplus of the past year of \$6,000, so that we have about \$90,000, on hand; and there is one interesting fact I will mention—that of this sum \$12,000 have been presented by the Juvenile Missionary Society in our country. Our Sunday-schools have put forth an effort in this direction, and have raised one seventh of the entire amount, and have laid it upon the altar of missionary benevolence. We regard this as an important feature, that while our efforts are not diminished to any extent, it is inspiring to know that young hearts are imbued with the spirit of missionary enterprise, and thus binding them to the various benevolent institutions of the Church.

Allusion has been made in the Address to efforts being made in the Dominion of Canada for the confederation of the various families of British Methodism. “ ‘Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished,” but there are many difficulties in the way. It may be that at the present juncture we are not prepared to make the necessary sacrifices and surrenders, so that we can all come upon one platform. It may be otherwise. If, however, we are not thus prepared, I assure you that this Church which I represent will not stand in the way; for, although we represent by far the largest portion of Methodism in Canada, we are willing to make as large a surrender as we possibly can, in order that this consummation may be more speedily reached.

We are more hopeful, however, of another union taking place immediately. I refer to the Conference of Eastern British North America, now in affiliation with the British Conference. The confederation of that Conference with our own is probable; the incipient steps are already taken, and we are hoping that by the assembling of the next General Assembly we will have a General Conference established in the Dominion of Canada. I beg to thank you, in behalf of the Conference I represent, for the kindness which has been extended to myself as one of the bearers of the love and greetings of that body. If I might venture a hope in regard to this great body I would express this: That when you shall be called from labor to reward—when the Elijahs shall go home, rising in their chariots to the glories of the blessed, their mantles may fall upon worthy shoulders; fall upon the Elishas, who will follow in their steps, and imitate them in their noble virtues in filling the offices of the Church and the pulpits in the land.

16.—*Journal, page 158.*

ADDRESS OF REV. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: A friend remarked to me this morning while at breakfast, perhaps with a view of improving my appetite, "I think this is the day of your trouble, because you are expected to speak to the General Conference." I begin to sympathize with the remark he employed. I expected when I received the honor of the appointment on this fraternal delegation to have but very little to do. I regret that Dr. Taylor, one of our delegation, is not able to be with us, which may make my duties the more. I feel a serious degree of embarrassment in trying to address this venerable body to-day, yet am grateful that the body for which I appear has been so well represented already, both by the address which you have heard and the remarks of Mr. Sanderson so that little remains for me to do.

When King Edward of England had besieged the French town of Calais, the citizens made a very vigorous resistance; but being compelled to yield, a deputation from these burghers was sent down to the King to present the submission of the city. The King, enraged at their resistance, ordered that the deputation should be put to death. Before this mandate had been carried out the Queen hastened to the King, and, kneeling before her royal husband, plead so eloquently and earnestly that the King granted her request, and when the intelligence of their pardon was conveyed to the burghers, one of them is reported as saying: "My country, it is now I fear for thee; King Edward has conquered our provinces, but Philippa has conquered our hearts." Sometimes I felt an apprehension, as I considered the suggestions arising among you, for I dip into "Zion's Herald" once in a while; but when I have seen these suggestions of desire for our fair land, or when our good friends, the Fenians, have invaded Ireland by the way of Canada—acting upon the tradition of the Irish, I suppose, that "wherever you see a head, hit it"—I have never felt alarmed, because the bonds of Christian love are stronger than other influences, and because the grace of God is strengthening the cordial relations between America and England, and because I believe God has purposes to subserve by that Christian fraternity which exists between America and the Canadas and the older country. I have not felt alarmed when I have thought of these things; but since it has been my privilege to spend a week in this city, and to look upon your faces coming from every part of your grand Methodistic heritage, making up this General Conference, and after your kind reception of us, I feel like saying, as did the burgher of Calais, "My country, it is now I fear for thee," for these Methodist ministers do conquer our hearts.

Not a few of our members who have come over to view this goodly land have returned to us no more. I do not know what

influences have been brought to bear upon them, but I know that for a few days past I have felt that I must get away from this enchanted ground, as Bunyan would say, lest I should return no more.

We come among you, not as strangers and aliens, but as children of those sainted men who first planted Methodism in our wilds. We are not forgetful of Losee and Nathan Bangs, nor that Bishops George and Hedding presided at the Annual Conferences and gave impetus to the work. I rejoice that I can stand here to-day amid the work in its development that our fathers in Methodism planted, and for which you have a fraternal regard.

I feel, as I stand on the floor of this General Conference, that what I have wished for so long has arrived, but which had never entered my heart to conceive would come to me in my present position as a delegate; but as a traveler I hoped to look into the faces of men whose names I have known so long, and learned to honor for their long life services for the cause. I rejoice to have the privilege of seeing these venerable men, whom I regard so eminently worthy to wear the mantle of Asbury, and to carry that banner that was once borne by Lee and Fisk and Bangs. I rejoice to meet them to-day, and shall carry away very pleasant memories of my visit.

There is but one thing that shadows the joys of the hour—the subject referred to so eloquently by Mr. Punshon a few days ago—the sad bereavement you have suffered in the loss of your Bishops and others of your able men, and of others who I see around, and whose years and trembling forms indicate that of them, too, it shall be said, “They are not, for God hath taken them.” We, too, have suffered during the last four years, and though the names of our departed have not gone through all the earth like those you have lost, yet their memories are very fragrant wherever they were known.

We appear before you as Canadian Methodists. My brother Sanderson is a Canadian born in Ireland, but I was to the manor born. We are not ministers plenipotentiary nor high commissioners, but we are Methodist ministers.

There are some who think that this Canada of ours is a kind of second Greenland—that is good for nothing but for raising icebergs, and fish perhaps—and only of the size of one of the smaller States. But we claim a country that is one hundred and twenty thousand miles larger than the whole of the United States together. It is true, there is a part of that that lies around the North Pole; but what of that? There is one of your cities that claims to be the “Hub of the Universe,” and if that is true, we have one end of the axle-tree.

Of course, we don’t boast of the population which you have; but only give us the requisite time, and then see. We have not the Fifteenth Amendment, nor Woman Suffrage, nor even George Francis Train, whom we could take off your hands, perhaps, as we

have just completed a large lunatic asylum. We have a country unsurpassed for salubrity, that is capable of sustaining a population of from seventy to eighty millions of souls. I make these remarks not for the purpose of speaking jocosely of Canada, but to say to the people of the United States that we have not a barren wilderness, nor are we a quarrelsome neighbor; but that, while fond of its own institutions, Canada is broad enough to extend the meed of praise to this great land of yours. Let there never be strife between thy land and ours, nor between thy herdsmen and ours, for we be brethren. As Canadians, we rejoice at the removal of what threatened us once. There was a time when things, as you say over here, looked "mighty onsartin." We know how sometimes very slight causes move hearts that love, and how much less causes affect nations. Sometimes it would take grotesque forms, which made us think of a certain dominie who had an unlimited proclivity to punish the boys of his school, and who kept an account of delinquencies with them for the week, and then on Monday thrashed them for the whole score. One week, for a wonder, there were no bad marks; and Friday came, and still no faults, and he was sad, for there was no chance for the usual floggings. But on Monday he selected some half dozen of the boys and thrashed them on what he called "general principles." We thought of ourselves that we were behaving pretty well; but we did not know but you would come over some morning and give us a thrashing on "general principles." But now the general principles have passed away, and with them the threatening aspects.

As Methodists we bring to you the very cordial greetings of the six or seven hundred ministers, who, I venture to say, are the earnest followers of those who, as Methodist invaders, first crossed the Canada line. Though in some sense your sons in the Gospel, we are trying to be worthy of our parentage. But, as we say sometimes in love-feast, I will try to keep myself to present experience. We are trying to keep ourselves to Methodist theology; and the real message that sounds the Gospel to all is still held forth. Doctrinal heresy is unknown among us, and we hold to Methodism with a heartiness worthy of the acceptance by their early guardians, and our people say, "Ever more give us of this bread."

Our missionary work from the first has necessarily partaken something of a home character. Not only had we the wants of our English-speaking population to attend to, but we had a whole province full of another language and race, and nearly all of them of the most resistlessly aggressive system of Romanism that has been found on earth. And yet, while making provision for the home work, we are turning our eyes to the suffering millions abroad. Several of our wealthier laymen have recently made contributions to this end, and we trust that soon Canadian Methodism will claim her share in the foreign fields. What is known as the Indian work was begun by William Case many years ago, and is still pressed. It is no wonder that our Christian sympathies have

been excited toward that race; for we know that it is doomed to extinction, and this we would retard as much as possible. If we cannot prevent death, yet we may mitigate the sorrows of the dying. We have thousands of them now whose lives adorn the doctrine of Christ our Saviour, and thousands of others who have gone to their rest.

In the work of a higher education we are trying as pioneers to do something. My brother said some six thousand young men had passed through the hall of our University. It has graduated some seven hundred in medicine, and some scores in law. The history of our graduates, I am happy to say, has been exceedingly creditable to us, and to our lawyers, ministers, and business men who have gone out from the institution, and are in different parts of the country. Dr. Ormiston, one of the leading clergymen of another denomination in this city, is a graduate of our University, and Alexander Burns, of one of your literary institutions in Iowa, is another. I was about to say, If you want more, we have them; but then we don't want you to come after them. Our brethren in the Eastern Provinces, too, have a flourishing college, of which you will hear presently; yet while making this provision for our sons, the daughters are not neglected.

There is a point which I would refer to very briefly. The matter of Methodistic unity is attracting a great deal of attention. We have some five different bodies of Methodism. With regard to all of these there is no real cause of separation. Holding fast to the same doctrines, usages, and administrative government, there seems to be no reason why these should not be consolidated into one strong body. Overtures have been going on for some years, and some facts encourage the hope that the difficulties will all be overcome at no distant period. There are some remnants of the family strife that occurred in other years, but with regard to a large majority we see no good reason why these things should keep us apart, and many are praying that the very memories of these old difficulties should die and be forgotten, and be buried where the Lord buried Moses, so nobody could find the grave. I think the temper which is being manifested on all sides is hopeful for the future, and we are in expectation of the day when we shall have one strong and thoroughly Methodist Church in Canada. I have read an old fable that the majestic form of Truth once walked this earth, and that since that period it has been separated, and the different parts are walking about in search of each other, and that all the parts shall be reunited in one glorious body at last. And so we hope and are praying that the Methodist family of Canada may soon see the time when bone shall come to bone, and muscles cover the whole, and, best of all, when the breath of the Lord shall come upon them, and they be one in the name of the Lord of hosts.

I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to my remarks, and I shall go from this Conference with the pleasantest feelings of the brotherly regard with which I have been re-

ceived, and cherish in memory the pleasant associations of this occasion; and I shall pray that the brotherly feeling that obtains may always exist, and that God may aid us to make good our boast that the Methodists are one all over the earth.

17.—*Journal, page 401.*

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA:

"Grace be unto you, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." The presence and fraternal greetings of your accredited and welcome delegates, Rev. George R. Sanderson, and Rev. Alexander Sutherland, and the written address of which they have been the bearers, have afforded us the liveliest satisfaction and pleasure. We rejoice in the grace of our common Lord, bestowed upon you and through you to the Churches in the Dominion of Canada. The large extent of territory intrusted in great measure to you, and the increasing multitudes of people who wait upon your ministry, call for the utmost diligence and fidelity in the work committed to you by the Master. Your increased membership, the augmentation of your Church property, your enlarged facilities for the Christian education of the young, and the devotion of your people to missionary labors and other modes of establishing and extending the kingdom of Christ, furnish good evidence that the great Head of the Church still blesses and makes you a blessing. May he ever lift upon you the light of his countenance, and give you great peace and prosperity!

The past four years have been with us years of earnest, and, we are glad to say, not unfruitful, toil in the vineyard of the Master. Our membership at this date amounts to nearly one and a half millions of people. The aggregate value of our churches and parsonages exceeds sixty-four and one half millions of dollars. In spiritual power, in our missionary labors at home and abroad, in the cause of education, both in the Sabbath-school and other institutions of learning, in effort on behalf of the Freedmen, in the productions of the press, and in all the appliances and approved modes of Christian effort we are glad to report correspondingly large and gratifying evidences of success. In addition to former agencies, we note with special pleasure the presence of the laity of the Church as members of our Conference, the inauguration of more general and systematic means for the promotion of education, the organization of the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," and the success which, notwithstanding many hindrances, has attended our efforts to rebuild the waste places of our Zion in our Southern States. The magnitude of the work, and its great enlargement,

should cause us more and more earnestly to pray, "God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us: that thy name may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations."

Since our last communication to you we have had to mourn the loss of many great and good men, both of the fathers and of the younger brethren whom the Lord Jesus had granted us as fellow-laborers. Among these, four who had been called to the office and ministry of our General Superintendency, namely, Bishops Baker Clarke, Thomson, and Kingsley, have fallen at their posts. "Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" We, also, would be admonished to be ready for the coming of the Lord. Our encouragement is that though the loved, and honored, and useful are removed—some at times and in ways that seem to us mysterious—still the Lord liveth, and, blessed be the Rock of our salvation, the work of his grace goes grandly on, and will continue to do so to the acclamations of universal history. Gazing on fields all ready for the harvest, our prayer is that he may raise up and qualify and thrust out in still greater number and power true and right-hearted men to preach and teach the unsearchable riches of his grace.

In common with you we rejoice that among the many unmistakable signs of the times there is a general tendency among the various branches of the Church to draw nearer together in the bonds of Christian love and fellowship. But very few are now disposed to turn their strength largely against other branches of the Church, or even to stand apart in shameful isolation from the communion of saints. Gladly recognizing the many important points common to all, the tendency is to aid one another in the defense and maintenance of those points, leaving the comparatively few on which they differ, and in regard to which they wish not to conceal their difference, to the clearer vision of the future. This passing away of former asperities, this kindly feeling, this increasing and more intimate brotherly intercourse, this inquiry after the true principle of Christian union, we would by all means cherish and promote. It is in entire agreement with, and has from the beginning been a distinguishing feature of, our beloved and honored Methodism. It has received several new and beautiful illustrations during the current session of our General Conference. Even where ultimate organic union is not so probable we would say, "Nevertheless, whereto we have already attained let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same things."

We commend to you the Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D., and the Rev. Augustus C. George, D.D., bearers of our greetings and fraternal messengers to your body. Their intimate and large acquaintance with our work in all its bearings and modes of operation will supply our lack of service in not entering further into detail in this our letter. May the God of our fathers, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, by the Spirit's power, ever be and abide with you!

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA.

18,—*Journal, page 159.*

ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: It was with feelings of great satisfaction that we received your reply to our first address to your venerable body, representing, as you do, the largest organization of Methodists in the world. We hasten with joy to communicate with you again, and thus do our part to perpetuate a correspondence which to us is most encouraging.

We received your epistle by the hands of the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D.D., and the Rev. Goldsmith D. Carrow, D.D., whom we welcomed with fraternal delight. The oral statements of these brethren have afforded us ample information concerning the great work committed to your trust. Their services in our sanctuaries also contributed to make our present Conference one of unusual interest. The impressions produced by their addresses, both from pulpit and platform, on many hearts must, we are sure, be of long continuance and productive of gracious fruits. The sympathy they manifested toward ourselves, and the favorable opinion they kindly expressed of our work, have induced us more cheerfully to proceed in the way wherein we have been led by our fathers in the Gospel. Allow us then respectfully to request that the favor of a similar deputation to us may be granted at the ensuing session of the General Conference.

We are unable to express the admiration we entertain on account of your unprecedented prosperity and expansion. These are apparent in your many Sunday-schools, with their million of scholars and a proportionate number of teachers; in your Missionary Society, which has hopefully planted its agencies in each of the grand divisions of the globe, and in your Centenary celebration, which, besides strengthening the bond that holds together your numerous and extended interests, has put you in possession of a large sum of money, which, under divine direction, you will know well how to expend for the advancement of the work of God. In all this we exceedingly rejoice. Your triumphs are ours. There is, however, yet great room for the spread of pure and undefiled religion in the earth. We heartily pray that you may advance as rapidly in the years to come as in the first century of your existence, until the Redeemer's name shall be sung in every land by every tongue.

We share in the joy that your late gigantic civil strife has ended, and that it resulted in the extinction of slavery in all the vast domains of the United States. We exult that people of color, now elevated to citizenship and receiving Christian education, are regarded equally with ourselves as being children of the great

paternal Spirit and the purchase of the blood of Christ. In view of the great past, with what emphasis may it be said, "Behold, what God hath wrought!" In anticipation of the future we are ready to believe that you will see greater things than these—even the world regenerated by the universal and efficacious preaching of the Gospel of salvation.

The prospect of continued amicable relations between your nation and our own is more hopeful now than when your address to us was written. Surely it is of the utmost importance to Christian civilization in all lands, and the conversion of all nations to God, that the United States of America and the kingdom of Great Britain should always remain on the most friendly terms with each other. With ourselves, as with you, this is sought in constant and fervent prayer by an ever-increasing number of the people of God. May the Divine Ruler make your Government and ours be of one mind on the questions in which they are mutually concerned. Then shall be seen the evangelizing agents of both nations honored to stand side by side in the front ranks of those who are conquering the world for Christ.

We have mourned with you on account of the losses you have suffered by the decease of the late Bishops, Edward Thomson, Calvin Kingsley, and Davis W. Clark. Their praise was in all the Churches, as men of learning, talents, and eminent piety. Withdrawn from your councils, they are not wholly lost to you, for their example and the influence of their consecration remain. We pray God that a double portion of their spirit may rest upon the men who may be called to sustain the official positions which their departure has left vacant.

You will be glad to be informed that we have had a good year throughout our Conference. We have been chastened indeed by the removal to eternal rest in comparatively early life of three of our brethren, but we have now received eighteen candidates for our ministry. Some hundreds have been added to our membership notwithstanding the large emigration of our people westward. Our educational establishments continue to answer their great design. As in former years, our academies for males and females, and our colleges, with which is connected a theological institution, largely repay our fostering solicitude. Our greatest progress in the year has been in our home mission enterprise. This has taken a firm hold on the affections of our people, and drawn forth their liberality, so that we are preparing to occupy other fields of holy toil in the more destitute parts of the country, in which we are confident in God we shall not be permitted to labor in vain.

Our Book Room and Connectional Organ, under the management of the Rev. H. Pickard, D.D., have made decided improvement. We have no disputing among ourselves. The land in all directions, to its utmost limits, lies accessible to us. In the spirit which has made your Church so great and useful we are endeavoring to live and work. We now rejoice in expectation of the continued

enlargement of our societies, and shall be glad to be permitted to assure you in due time that our hope has been crowned with early and full accomplishment.

Among the several Methodist bodies in Ontario the possibility and desirableness of union have of late received attention. Appropriately brought under our consideration, we have taken measures for co-operation with the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada in this great project, by the appointment of two of our brethren to confer with that Conference. If, in the providence of God, and by his grace, all Methodists in this expanding Dominion shall be brought into one body, and be ever wisely animated by the maxim bequeathed to us by the founder of Methodism, to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land, we are persuaded the desired union may be fraught with blessings to unborn myriads.

But we cannot, in this address, enlarge on all the topics of common interest to you and to ourselves. Nor is it needful, as we have appointed our beloved President, the Rev. Henry Pope, Jr., and our honored and venerated brother, the Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., already favorably known to you, to represent us at your Conference. These brethren we commend to your love and esteem, as they possess our unreserved fraternal confidence. They will, with your desire, describe to you more fully our state as a young offshoot from the parent Conference, with which we continue to enjoy the most cordial affiliation.

We trust, dear fathers and brethren, we shall ever live in your sympathies, and hope never to forfeit your fraternal regard as a living branch of the great Methodist family. To you and to us may grace and peace be multiplied from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ!

Signed by order, and on behalf of, the Conference of Eastern British America.

HENRY POPE, JR., *President.*

DUNCAN D. CURRIE, *Secretary.*

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK; June 30, 1871.

19.—*Journal, page 159.*

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY POPE, JUN.

REVEREND AND BELOVED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In availing myself of this opportunity to address you, which your unaffected courtesy has so kindly accorded me, may I be permitted at once to say that "Little Benjamin" also—the Conference of Eastern British America, a small and humble member of the great Methodist family—tenders through me the warmest love and the most cordial greetings to his more distinguished sister, the Methodist Episcopal Church, as represented by this august and imposing assembly.

Highly appreciating the honor conferred upon us by your appointment of so estimable a delegation as we were favored to welcome in our midst last year, we most earnestly desire that the pleasant and profitable intercourse with each other so auspiciously inaugurated may be perpetuated in our future history.

The visit of your honored representatives, the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D.D., and the Rev. Goldsmith D. Carrow, D.D., was an occasion of hallowed interest in our conferential experience, and the memory of their eloquent and forcible utterances upon various topics relevant to their mission, and their ministrations in our sanctuaries, so richly distinctive of the peace, purity, and power of Christ's simple Gospel, will long linger in the hearts both of our ministers and our people.

As a Conference, we felt ourselves honored by the kind manner in which you were pleased to refer in your address to the Rev. Dr. Richey. We had hoped that he might have been here to-day to speak to you once again for himself and for us; but deeply do I regret to inform you that severe personal affliction denies him the ability to discharge what, I am sure, he would esteem a most grateful duty.

Fain would I command his acknowledged eloquence, that I might give you some worthy idea of the high admiration we feel in contemplating the magnitude and mightiness of your vast organization throughout this great country—express the unfeigned love we cherish for you, as one with ourselves in your views and experience of Christian truth, and the joyous and grateful pride with which we hail the brilliant success you have achieved in your enterprising efforts to consolidate the great interests committed to your care, and to conquer souls for Christ.

In your prosperity and joy we have prospered and rejoiced; and when you have murmured, our tears have mingled with yours, especially of late, as the sad and startling intelligence has reached us from time to time how, in rapid succession, the insatiate Archer had laid low so many of the episcopal princes of your Israel. Nor have we failed to pray that He, with whom is the residue of the Spirit, might raise up for you an ample supply of worthy successors of those eminent men of God. Though the most exquisitely wrought garlands of earthly eulogiums must ever appear mean in contrast with the flashing coronets of glory placed upon their exalted brows by the Master whom they loved and served so well, still we revere their memory and follow their example.

As a Conference, we are only seventeen years of age, and, in comparison with yourselves, are small and feeble and obscure. To-day, however, we are convinced of the respectability of the family to which we belong, and are verily proud of our rich and influential relations.

Our Conference territory comprises the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas.

Among those whom we venerate as the pioneers of Methodism

in our portion of the continent are holy men who received their baptism and commission for their missionary work in the old Methodist preaching-house, John-street, New York. I refer to Freeborn Garrettson and the two brothers, James and John Man, men whose names neither heaven nor earth will suffer to die. A few years since I had the honor to preach the word of life within the sacred walls of the Old Zion Church in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, where Garrettson, about ninety years ago, with so much effect, proclaimed the Gospel message, and my first circuit after entering the ministry was Shelburne, Nova Scotia, a region hallowed by the faithful labors of James Man, who, one Christmas day, after preaching twice and solemnizing a marriage, laid him down and died, literally realizing the prayer :

"My body with my charge lay down,
And cease at once to work and live."

I have frequently visited the house from which his heaven-called spirit took its flight. His mortal remains lie entombed immediately beneath the pulpit of the church in Shelburne, and often have I been moved by the recollection of this fact, when preaching from that sacred stand, "To preach as though I ne'er should preach again, a dying man to dying men." These, and other similarly devoted men, have labored, and we have entered into their labors.

Since our organization as a Conference our expansion has been somewhat rapid when compared with the conservative slowness for which our previous progress had been chiefly remarkable. New responsibilities were devolved upon us by the change in our constitution, and these demanded self-reliance, energetic purpose, and active enterprise, and from the cultivation of these resources has resulted advancement.

Has it not been so in your national history ? When I think of this great nation, in its political, serial, commercial, and religious aspects, I am led to ask, Would there have been the rapid and extensive development it has experienced had it not been for that "surprise tea party," which came off in the harbor of Boston a certain number of years ago ? I believe not. At that period a great occasion called into action energies in the national soul which, otherwise, in all probability, would have continued to slumber in inglorious meekness.

The number of our ministers has more than doubled what it was in our mission age, and this last year upward of thirty young men, chiefly from England, have been engaged by us as candidates for the work of the ministry. The entire country is open to us, and of late in various parts of the field there have fallen showers of blessing.

The grand old doctrines of our Methodistic theology—to which you as a Church so loyally adhere—are sounded forth from our multiplicity of pulpits with fidelity and power ; and in respect of them, and the excellent discipline which is common to us both, we

are firmly resolved, by the grace of God, to continue to "walk by the same rule, and to mind the same thing."

Numbering closely upon one hundred thousand adherents, we are justly ambitious to do our share, as so important a part of the New Dominion, toward rendering our people, in character and condition, worthy of the confidence and respect of the people of these United States, between whom and ourselves there need never be any other than the most generous rivalry in pursuit and exhibition of those virtues which are essential alike to the perfection and stability of individuals and national honor and prosperity. Sustaining an affiliated relation to the parent body in England, our people contribute to the funds of their Foreign Missionary Society, and take a deep interest in the spread of Christianity among the nations of the earth. For the purpose of overtaking the spiritual destitution which exists nearer home, we have lately organized a Home Missionary Society, and are much encouraged by the favor with which it has been generally received. For these combined objects about \$20,000 were contributed last year.

In the literary department of our work we have our connectional organ, the "Provincial Wesleyan" newspaper, and a small "Book Room," both of which are conducted in Halifax, Nova Scotia, under the able management of Rev. D. P. Maul. The Book Room is not that power among us which we could desire, but the "Provincial Wesleyan" has an extensive circulation, and is an instrument of good wherever it goes. By the way, several of your valuable papers are numerously patronized within our borders, such as the "Methodist," the "Christian Advocate," and "Zion's Herald," and we shall not be sorry if an equal number of subscribers for our periodical should be found among our American brothers.

In the cause of education we have for thirty years been rendering important service to our Church and our country generally. Our educational establishment is situated at Sackville, New Brunswick, and at present embraces large and well-equipped academies for youth of both sexes, a college, and a theological institution. The president of the college, Mr. Allison, is a graduate of one of your own universities. Both he and those associated with him are unquestionably "the right men in the right place."

At the present time the managers of this branch of our work are placed in rather difficult circumstances. For many years past the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have granted to our institutions certain amounts of money in aid of their operations, but recently the Legislature of New Brunswick has intimated that such aid on their part must cease during the current year, and the probability is that Nova Scotia will shortly follow their pernicious example. I do not know what the Board of Education may resolve on doing in the matter, but I presume the only way will be to raise an Endowment Fund, which, in order to be efficient, would need to be at least \$100,000.

These institutions originated in the Christian beneficence of the

late Charles F. Allison, Esq., of Sackville, New Brunswick, who consecrated, with exemplary liberality, \$20,000 to this noble enterprise. Men of such resources and such disposition are rare among us as yet, and I fear our future movements will be seriously crippled unless help dawn upon us from some unexpected quarter.

You will not think it strange, therefore, if under these circumstances we find our eyes turning wistfully in this direction, and our hearts sighing for some of the wealth of the departed "Rich," or some beneficently accorded right to draw upon the golden affections of your own munificent "Drew." Of this I am sure, that such investments as these in our colonial institutions would not render our more intimate relationship, representing as we now do distinct nationalities, less easy or less desirable.

And now, sir, may I be for a moment indulged to make a rather personal acknowledgment? Fifty-three years ago my venerable father, at that time a Methodist missionary in Canada, contracted a large debt in this State of New York. The facts are these. There was at that period a worthy yeoman residing in Utica, the father of a numerous family, the eldest of whom was a daughter, a young lady of more than ordinary personal attractions, combined with many excellences of mind and heart. Of that lady my father heard. He came, he saw, he conquered; and thus, obtaining one of the best of wives, laid himself under an irredeemable debt of obligation to this country.

Mr. Jones's house was a home for the Methodist preachers of those days, and I have heard my sainted mother often speak with veneration and affection of Elder Case and others, to whose ministry it had been her privilege to listen.

Through the instrumentality of Methodism both Mr. Jones and his daughter were converted to God, and all that my dear mother was to her husband and to her children—in respect to those virtues and graces which should adorn the relations of wife and mother—may be put down to the credit of her early Methodist training. Her last communication with earthly friends was made when, being in the very suburbs of heaven, and unable to articulate a single syllable, she wrote with slate and pencil her dying testimony for the Saviour, "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin."

Gratitude to God for such a mother, thankfulness to this Church for her religious culture, and respect for this country which furnished her with the home of her girlhood, must ever induce me to regard with feelings of peculiar interest the Methodist Episcopal Church and the United States of America.

But I must conclude, and in doing so allow me, sir, to say that, while at first sight I was overwhelmed with astonishment at the wide and powerful hold which, as a Church, you had taken of the teeming population of this vast region—after more mature consideration, my surprise has materially abated. As I have studied your character, your numbers, and your agencies, I have seen enough moral magnetism coiled up in the Methodist community,

represented by this General Conference, if perfectly expanded, to draw the world to Christ.

Your own sweetly-singing Whittier has recorded the immortal patriotism and self-devotion of one Barbara Fretchie, which fling a ray of glory upon that dark ordeal of solicitude, suffering, and blood, through which as a nation you were a few years since called to pass. He tells how, stretching herself out of the unprotected window of her house, she grasped the shivered staff, to which was attached the insulted ensign of her country, and, lifting it on high, as she gazed upon the fierce soldiery whose gleaming rifles were gaping with their murderous mouths upon her aged form,

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag!" she said!

Noble Barbara, thy memory shall never die!

Sir, I believe a similar spirit of self-sacrificing heroism has been illustrated by Episcopal Methodism in her prosecution of the cause of Christ at home and abroad, and has rendered her equal to great emergencies and gigantic enterprises in her eventful past.

Let this same spirit continue in the future to operate in the hearts and lives of the millions of intelligent Methodists throughout this magnificent republic, and, by the blessing of heaven, it will be productive of results in the interest of evangelism which cannot be overestimated—results which shall go far to correct the disorders and still the discords of earth, and, rolling away the night of error and evil, mantle our sin-darkened world with the morning glory of Christ's universal reign.

We know not what the Ruler of the nations may yet do for us in our political relationship to each other. If he shall sustain our incorporation as a yet more magnificent whole, none would hail the event with more pleasure than myself; but if it shall be his will that our present relationship continue, then I am confident I speak for my Conference as well as myself, when I pray that our respective flags may ever float side by side—your bright evening stars smiling in loving beauty upon our blood-red cross, and our blood-red cross reflecting with responsive sympathy the glory of your beautiful stars.

20.—Journal, pages 387, 401.**REPLY TO THE CONFERENCE.****TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN
EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA:**

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: We were glad to hear of your state, and to receive the kind words sent to us by the hands of your representative, Rev. Henry Pope, Jr. His able, interesting, and very cordial address gave us the highest satisfaction, and we respond with the deepest sympathy and love. We rejoice in the fraternal union which exists between us and all the members of the Methodist family in Great Britain and her provinces. We regretted very much that the venerable and excellent Dr. Richey could not, as we had hoped, visit us again, but Mr. Pope endeared himself to us by his Christian bearing, and his eloquent and excellent address. It has pleased God to afflict us greatly during the last four years in the removal from us of many of our most eminent men, but his mercies have abounded toward us, and we rejoice in the rapid extension of our work in every part of our vast field. Our membership has increased two hundred and seventy-five thousand, two hundred and forty-two, and our churches two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine since our last General Conference, and our people have contributed for church building \$5,256,615 a year during the same time, and every department of our work has been sustained with increasing liberality. In our country the prejudices of caste are rapidly giving way, and Christian fellowship is extending over all nationalities without respect of person. We regret that any occasion has arisen which could by any possibility imperil the peace of our respective governments. We are brethren of the same stock, the same literature, religion, the same God and Saviour. We cannot think without horror of the possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States, and we most earnestly join you in the prayer that our heavenly Father would grant us perpetual peace. Let us rejoice in the unity of faith, and the bonds of love.

We congratulate you on the progress you have made throughout the Dominion of Canada, and especially upon your great success in building up the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. We are pleased to see the different bodies of Methodism in your country coming nearer together, and we hope that you may at last all be united in fact as you are in Spirit, and that God may give you still greater success in winning souls to Christ. We are conscious that no material prosperity can compensate for the loss of spirituality in the Church, and hence depend on the influence of the Holy Spirit in carrying forward the work we have to do. We believe that our people are drawing nearer to God, through Christ, and that they are devoting more and more their substance to his service. The work of holiness is increasing, and numerous revivals

prove that God is still with us. With love unfeigned we send to you these fraternal words, praying that the richest blessings of heaven may ever descend upon you.

Our beloved brethren, William R. Clark and William H. Elliott, will tell you more of our present work, and bear to you our Christian salutations. "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all."

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

21.—Journal, page 159.

CREDENTIALS OF REV. A. HUNTINGTON CLAPP, D.D., HON. J. B. GRINNELL, AND REV. GEORGE B. BACON.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES:

THIS will certify that the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States has appointed Rev. A. Huntington Clapp, D.D., of New York, Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, and Rev. George B. Bacon, of New Jersey, to represent the Congregational Churches at your session in the year of our Lord 1872, and to convey to you their Christian salutations.

ALONZO H. QUINT, *Secretary.*

AT THE SESSION HELD IN OBERLIN, OHIO, Nov. 15, 1871.

22.—Journal, page 159.

ADDRESS OF REV. GEORGE B. BACON.

MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: I have sometimes noticed that when a man becomes rich and prosperous, and not specially in need of friends, there is a sudden and wonderful development of friends and acquaintances of whose existence he had till then lived unsuspecting. Perhaps I may take it as one of the signs of your prosperity that there are here before your body so many delegates from other bodies that you have been compelled to surrender the most of two mornings of your precious time to them. At the risk of being thought to be another poor relation, a very distant one at that, I stand here before you to represent the Church that traces her spiritual lineage directly back to the Mayflower, for I beg you to remember that the little company which that vessel brought to these shores was not so much a civil community as it was a Church of Christ. The little one has become a thousand, yea, thousands, and I bring to you to-day the salutations of the

Congregational Church of the United States. Brethren, we bless you in the name of the Lord. "The Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace."

I am reminded this morning that this is the first time that we have appeared before you in this capacity; nay more, that it is the first time that it would have been possible for us to have a representation before you, for not till last year were we so united that as a body we could be anywhere properly represented; but that irresistible tendency to union that is so widely abroad in the land has at last drawn us together and given us a connectional existence. You understand that we have ever been jealous of local Church rights, and fearful of concentration of power: but we are at last so drawn together that we can have some kind of fraternal relations and intercourse, as a body, with other Churches. That is why I am here to-day. As I stand here to-day I am reminded that the differences between you and us are marked. Standing here and remembering how united and compact a body you are, how all your interests and work are one, and how you have ever been able as a great whole to stand shoulder to shoulder in the great work given you, I almost look with envy upon you; and remembering how, as a great army you can march, and do march, as a man to the great conflict against sin, I give thanks to God for what he has wrought through Methodism, for your work has been good, and only good, and good continually. But while you have your appropriate work, we also have ours. We are jealous, as I said before, of the local rights of Churches. We recognize our difficulties, and we give thanks for our advantages; for we have our advantages as well as our difficulties. Our work lies through somewhat different channels from yours, but let us remember that the work is one; and let us go our different ways, remembering that, whatever lines may divide us, the lines of the great Church, catholic and invisible, encircle and unite us; that we have "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." I rejoice to know and feel to-day that no skinny bottles of sectarianism can hold the new wine of the Gospel. My work is done. I present to you the fraternal greetings of the Congregational Church in the United States of America. May the Lord increase and prosper you more and more abundantly!

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

23.—*Journal, page 159.*

CREDENTIALS OF REV. E. A. WHEAT, REV. C. H. WILLIAMS,
REV. T. B. GRAHAM, REV. H. STACKHOUSE, J. H. M'CLANEY,
T. J. FINCH, AND J. B. HAMILTON.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN SESSION IN BROOK-
LYN, NEW YORK, MAY, 1872.

BRETHREN: The General Conference of the Methodist Church, at its session held in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May, 1871, appointed Rev. E. A. Wheat, of the Genesee Conference; Rev. C. H. Williams, of the North Illinois; Rev. T. B. Graham, of the Ohio; and Rev. H. Stackhouse, of the Indiana; and J. H. M'Claney, T. J. Finch, and J. B. Hamilton, laymen, as Fraternal Messengers and Commissioners to your body.

They will present you our Christian greetings, and also the action of our Conference defining their powers and duties. They are commended to you as brethren beloved, and as worthy of your esteem. Very kindly yours,

H. B. KNIGHT, *Secretary,*
General Conference of Methodist Church.

CONFERENCE ROOMS, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 26, 1871.

24.—*Journal, page 159.*

ADDRESS OF REV. E. A. WHEAT.

MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: It is with feelings of peculiar interest that I appear before you this morning. I remember that this is the first time in the history of our denomination that we have occupied this position. The relation which our body has heretofore sustained to you has differed from the relations of those whose representatives have preceded me. We are younger members of this great family. Our Conference has not given us a written address, but the brother who will follow me will present to you a few written statements.

Time indicates that we must be brief. For this reason you will not expect from me prolonged remarks.

I desire, however, in the name of the Church which I have the honor to represent, to render thanks for the kind consideration that led you to send a commissioner to our last General Confer-

ence. In that we recognize the fact that the spirit of conciliation is abroad among you, and in response we wish to say that we purpose not to be outdone in the exhibition of that spirit by any. The point of difference between your and our body may be comprehended in the simple statement that it comprises principles which you have already recognized in the admission of laymen to your ecclesiastical councils. It was kind, if you regarded us as wandering children from your fold, for you to send a fraternal delegation to our last General Conference. If, however, you will regard us in another light, as pioneers sent out to explore the land of mutual rights, we will to-day report the result; and we are pleased to say that we have found the association of laymen with the ministry in our Church councils to be profitable, and to aid us very much in all our Christian work. We most heartily congratulate you to-day upon the fact that you have made progress in this direction. You are marching upon our citadel, and we have no wish that your march shall be slower; and if you shall fully adopt the principle of Lay Delegation you will have taken the ground upon which we stand; and if you take the ground upon which we stand, you will take us along with it. Our prayers go up for your success in all your work, and for the hastening of the day when the various bodies of Methodism in this country shall become organically one, as well as one in doctrine, as they now are. Our only differences to-day are differences of government, and I hope the time is not distant when in this we shall see eye to eye. But this time seems to be not yet, and till it come perhaps it will be wise that our organizations shall remain separate. But meantime the dividing line has already become so narrow that we shake hands over it to-day. First we will learn to love each other, to respect each other's opinions, and then when we grasp hands, with hearts united, we shall be bound fully together. Till then let us cultivate each other's acquaintance; and this opportunity we recognize as one that is full of profit in this direction.

We hope you will find it your pleasure to send a fraternal delegation from your body to meet with us at our next General Conference, which is to meet at Princeton, Illinois. I will not make further remarks, as the written statement which my associate will present to you will give you all the information you will need. Hoping to greet you at our coming Conference, and to meet you at last among the glorified, I will for the present say farewell.

25.—*Journal, page 159.*

ADDRESS OF REV. C. H. WILLIAMS.

As my co-delegate has said, the reading and presentation of the following paper, and perhaps a very few comments upon it, will close our presentation. It might have been better, perhaps, to have had a little more full explanation in regard to our state-

ments here. You will notice that the word "commission," as well as "delegate," is used in connection with our statement. Your last General Conference authorized brethren who came to us as commissioners on the subject of an organic union between the two bodies, and it is in reference to this fact that the word is to be understood in this paper. I might say, too, that the brethren who came to us may be, or may not be, present. If so, they may be able to respond as to whether there has been any correspondence with the commissioners from our body. Our scattered communion has prevented us from having any communication with them :

"ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND FRATERNAL DELEGATES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HELD MAY, 1872.

"TO THE BISHOPS AND DELEGATES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN GENERAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED.

"FATHERS AND BRETHREN: At the General Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in May last, that body had the pleasure of receiving, among the delegations bearing to it the greetings of other religious denominations, Rev. Dr. Merrill, the editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," and Rev. Mr. Bruce as delegates and commissioners from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The presence of these brethren as your representatives, bearing, as they did, kindly greetings from your denomination, and the spirit of brotherly love which they manifested personally, was an event necessarily tending to bring into more intimate unity and co-operation your older and stronger and our more youthful members of the great Methodist family.

"In view of continuing and cultivating these fraternal relations, and at the request of your honored representatives, the General Conference of the Methodist Church elected as commissioners and fraternal delegates to this General Conference, Rev. E. A. Wheat, of the Genesee Conference; Rev. C. H. Williams, of the North Illinois Conference; Rev. T. B. Graham, of the Ohio Conference; Rev. H. Stackhouse, of the Indiana Conference; and Messrs. T. J. Finch and J. B. Hamilton, of Ohio, and Mr. John H. McLaney, of Pittsburgh, and authorized them to bear to you the cordial greetings of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, and to reciprocate your Christian courtesy.

"The Methodist Church, (formerly Methodist Protestant,) embracing within its membership many who were formerly connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, may, in some sense, at least, claim you as her Mother Church. Originating as she did in a controversy concerning lay representation and kindred subjects, it is not strange that during the earlier part of her history there was more or less of conflict, estrangement, and want of sympathy, yet as the principal actors in these scenes have passed

away, or become reconciled to each other, and as thousands have become identified with these bodies who took no part in these agitations, there exists no longer any good reason why there should not be between our Churches mutual good-will, brotherly love, and co-operation in the great work of spreading scriptural holiness. This does not necessarily imply—nor does it forbid—ultimate organic union. This may, or may not, be best for the common cause in which we labor. The differences which exist between us are almost entirely governmental. In faith and doctrine we are one, and we are becoming more alike in government. You have now admitted Lay Delegation into your General Conference. We have it in our General and Annual Conferences in a form which more directly represents the people. The introduction of the laity into the highest tribunal of your Church is now a fixed fact; the principle is recognized, and the details connected with its application will, no doubt, sooner or later, be adjusted to meet the demands of the Church.

"Whether it is best that all the Methodist bodies of this country shall become consolidated into one, is a question upon which honest differences of opinion may be entertained. This question, so far as the relations existing between the Methodist and the Methodist Episcopal Churches are concerned, assumes new and important aspects in view of the fact that you have now admitted Lay Delegation into your General Conference. As lay representation and equality of rights among the ministry are cardinal points in our principles of Church government, the question may arise as to whether there now exists between us a difference in government sufficient to justify the separate existence of our organization. Had there been in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the time of the controversy referred to, the same spirit of compromise, the same disposition to allow free discussion, and grant privileges to the laity as there now is, it is quite safe to presume that no separate organization would have taken place, that even such Lay Delegation as you have now accepted, whether fully satisfactory or not, would have been accepted at least as the forerunner of something more desirable, and results would have been different. Whether right or wrong, whether for the best or otherwise, however, a separation took place, and a new Church was organized. With varied reverses and success it has continued its work. With a representative form of government, an itinerant system, and doctrines purely Methodistic, thousands have been gathered to its fold; some from the Methodist Episcopal and other Churches, but much the larger portion from the world. Our most valuable ministers and members have been brought to Christ and the ranks of Methodism directly from the ranks of sin through our own ministry. These, at least, have no prejudices arising from old controversies. We honor the fathers of our early history none the less because they once stood within your honored ranks; yet our strength has not been gathered by weakening others. Our people have formed their attachment to our doctrines

and Church government upon their own merits, and not through any prejudices against yours or any other Christian Church. Indeed, they are liberal almost to a fault; yet they would not consent to be transferred to any other branch of the Church, except for weighty reasons. We hail with pleasure the progress that you are making in what we regard as the right direction. Large bodies move slowly, yet when in motion they have power to overcome obstacles, and we believe that, sooner or later, you will so fully appreciate the wise counsels of the intelligent laymen of your Church as to desire their presence in your Annual as well as General Conferences, and provide for their admission. This would prepare the way for a union of our body with yours; for with the people fully represented in the councils of the Church, there is no great danger of oppression from any source.

"The time may come when the providence of God may indicate that we should be united in one body, yet it is proper that we say that our people are not yet prepared for this. The masses of them would not be satisfied with any thing less than equal representation of the ministry and laity in all the councils of the Church, upon the principles generally accepted among Protestant Churches.

"We rejoice in your prosperity. God has greatly blessed your labors. We love you for what you are and what you are doing; and as the older and larger member of the Methodist family, we desire to imitate your example in laboring to save souls. We simply ask that you in turn continue to recognize us—so long as we deserve it—as a member of the great Methodist family. Though younger and weaker than yourselves, still we are healthy and growing. Never more so, never more united and hopeful or prosperous. With about thirty Conferences, sixty thousand members, and one thousand itinerant ministers, and a corresponding number of unstationed ministers and preachers; college property worth \$300,000; our Book Concern and Church periodicals extending their business and influence, and increasing in circulation more rapidly than ever before; our Board of Missions, Board of Education, Church Extension, Missionary, and Sunday-school work all well organized; with a rapid increase in the number and capacity of our houses of worship, our pastors and people working harmoniously and successfully together, we think that God has still a work for us to do.

"Our people are well satisfied in their present position, and any attempt to press the question of organic union prematurely would defeat the consummation of such an end and produce division and discord; and even should a majority of our people decide in favor of such a measure, a very large minority would remain behind to be scattered and lost to Methodism. We regard it, therefore, as our present duty to leave events to take their course, while we, as a branch of the Church, pursue faithfully the work assigned us by the Head of the Church, cherishing toward you, and all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, brotherly love, to cultivate the spirit of fraternity and co-operation in every good work, avoiding all that

would engender strife or cause alienation of feeling between us, and leaving future events to determine the question of our union into the same body.

"Having referred to the progress which we as a denomination have made, it may be well to state briefly some of the embarrassments by which we have been surrounded. When the Methodist Protestant Church was organized, in the year 1830, a large proportion of its membership was embraced within the then slaveholding States, and the question of slavery became a disturbing element early in her history. Finally, an entire separation took place between the Northern and Southern sections of the Church, leaving both divisions much weakened in number and influence. In May, 1866, a convention of non-Episcopal Methodists—embracing the Methodist Protestants in the Northern States, the Wesleyan Methodists, and certain independent Methodist Churches—was held, and a basis of union was agreed upon, subject to ratification by the several Churches represented. The Methodist Protestant Discipline, with some changes and modifications, was adopted, and the name, 'The Methodist Church,' was chosen as the title of the reconstructed body. This action was unanimously ratified by the Methodist Protestants in their several Churches and their General Conference, and also by a portion of the Wesleyan Methodist ministers and Churches. The first General Conference of the Methodist Church was held in Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1871, and the second in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May, 1871. By the action of the last General Conference, the Book Concern and office of the 'Methodist Recorder'—the official organ of the Church—were removed from Springfield, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"The denominational college, located at Adrian, Michigan, is in a flourishing condition, and has recently sent out a number of young men into the active ministry of the Church.

"Thus it will be seen that we are the youngest member of the great Methodist family, yet we do not claim the usual privileges of the youngest child to be petted and spoiled. We simply ask our place in the family circle, with such love and forbearance as a young sister may claim, with time and opportunity for growth and maturity. Like other children, we have our weaknesses and faults, and yet are full of hope and courage. We desire numerical enlargement and outward prosperity, yet more than these, we trust, spiritual graces and a heart and hand ever ready for active service in the cause of the Master, and above all that charity which is the bond of perfectness. Finally, brethren, in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, we greet you as brethren in Christ Jesus our Lord. We rejoice in your growth and prosperity, in your success in winning souls to Christ, in your progressive spirit and earnest zeal. We greet you as ambassadors of Christ, sent forth to preach the everlasting Gospel, and as laymen, coming now for the first time into the highest tribunal of your Church, not to retard and hinder your pastors in their work, but to give them your counsel and support, your prayers and sympathies. We

thank you all for our cordial reception here, and with hearts warm with love for you all, we cordially invite you, personally and officially, to any and all of our religious or deliberative assemblies. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

"(Signed,) "

E. A. WHEAT,
C. H. WILLIAMS,
J. B. HAMILTON.

"BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, May 10, 1872."

I wish to say by way of explanation of the name, that there were Protestant Methodists, Wesleyan Methodists, and others, who came together in one body, when the present name was adopted. The Methodist Protestant element was very strong, but the mutual desire to lay aside all other specially distinctive names led to the adoption of the name you have heard, "Methodist;" but it was not intended to assume exclusively to ourselves the name that should be common to all the branches of the Methodist family. There has been some desire to return to the old name, but, after four years of trial, the General Conference of our Church thought it was best that it should be continued.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.

26:—Journal, page 206.

CREDENTIALS OF REV. JOSEPH WILD, D.D.

TO THE REVEREND THE BISHOPS, AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED.

THIS paper certifieth that the bearer, the Reverend Joseph Wild, Doctor of Divinity, has been duly appointed the representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He beareth our greetings and pledges, and appeareth for us in the fellowship of the Gospel.

Given in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, at Palermo, in the Province of Ontario, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. ALBERT CARMAN, *Secretary.*

27.—Journal, page 206.**CREDENTIALS OF REV. MICHAEL BENSON.**

TO THE REVEREND THE BISHOPS, AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED.

THIS paper certifieth that the bearer, the Reverend Michael Benson, has been duly appointed a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He beareth our greetings and pledges, and appeareth for us in the fellowship of the Gospel.

Given in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, at Palermo, in the Province of Ontario, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. ALBERT CARMAN, *Secretary.*

28.—Journal, page 206.**ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE.**

TO THE BISHOPS, MINISTERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We are happy to have received your greetings in our Lord Jesus Christ. We feel honored and encouraged by your friendly intercourse and fraternal regards, and trust that in our mutual fidelity and love in the glorious Gospel of the blessed God they will be long continued. You may therefore rest assured that to your representatives to us the most hearty welcome is, and ever will be, accorded.

Your missionary spirit planted the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. In the good providence of our God, through many struggles and much opposition has it been preserved in vigor and prosperity to this day, ever holding tenaciously to the polity you gave us. Nor is there now, convinced as we are of its adaptation to our necessities in this growing country, any desire for a change or any distinct tendency toward it.

We fully believe and strive in the fear of God to preach the characteristic doctrines of Methodism. From all our pulpits we proclaim the necessity of repentance toward God and faith in Christ, purity of heart and godly practice, that men may enjoy the approbation of their Father in heaven. We believe and preach the Holy Spirit's enlightening and regenerating power, his witness with the sons of God, and sanctification through him, and full salvation and eternal glory. And God deigns to bless our labor, reviving his work through our ministry, so that many thereby are

led to the knowledge of their guilt, their pardon, and everlasting life. To God be all the glory! Brethren, pray for us, that we may abound more and more in humility, zeal, charity, and all good works.

An earnest missionary spirit pervades our Church, though as yet our effort is restricted to the destitute sections of our own country. By God's help we have done a very large share of the Christian pioneering of our remote settlements; and we are looking out hopefully and prayerfully to the regions beyond, seeking ability to enter the open door under the direction of Providence, and holding the genuine faith of the Gospel that the world is to be subject to Christ.

Our institutions of learning, situated at Belleville, in the Province of Ontario—Albert University and Alexandra College—are doing a great and good work in the thorough education of the youth of our country. They furnish especial advantages to the young men and young women of the land, and already both Church and State are realizing decided profit from them.

We are extensively engaged in the erection of parsonages and edifices for divine worship. Our people are fully alive to the necessity of building commodious chapels for the accomodation of those who wait upon our ministry.

Our printing and book establishments are accomplishing a good work for our Church and country, as through them we are diffusing a healthful literature. The religious instruction of children is carefully attended to. Sabbath-schools are regarded as indispensable to the growth and strength of the Church.

The visit of your representative, Rev. S. C. Brown, D.D., afforded us much pleasure. His fervent charity, sage counsel, and godly ministrations were productive of great profit to us, and caused him to be held in most grateful remembrance. The information he furnished us respecting the magnitude, growth, and wealth of your various Church institutions filled us with gratitude to God.

We have appointed the Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., and Rev. Michael Benson our representatives to your body. We commend them to your Christian regard, and refer you to them for information respecting our state and prospects. They bear our fraternal greetings in our Lord Jesus Christ.

May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

Adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, at Ingersoll, in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Signed on behalf of the same, at Palermo, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ALBERT CARMAN, *Secretary.*

JAMES RICHARDSON, *Bishop.*

29.—*Journal, page 206.*

ADDRESS OF REV. JOSEPH WILD, D.D.

BISHOPS, REVEREND FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, which met in August, 1870, I and the Rev. Mr. Benson were chosen to be bearers of an address from that General Conference to this. When selected for this mission, I felt grateful that I was counted worthy and competent to perform such a work; yet I may truly and safely say, that among those by whom I was elected there were some much better qualified by endowment and experience, by labor and years, by acquirement and pious merit. But it often happens in human organizations that the demerit of society becomes the credit of the individual, for the elected are not always the most worthy or competent. Still, being preferred, I am happy to be present in this notable assembly, and discharge the task intrusted to me.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada is now in a healthy and prosperous condition. This Church has struggled long and faithfully for a proper recognition, both in Canada and the United States, and, thanks to a kind Providence, that has been granted, and we now seek to ascend a step higher by asking for equalization. For years we were called a Yankee Church, a name that is now growing in acceptance and favor even in Canada, so that our enemies cease now to call us that by-name. Because we were Methodist Episcopal, having the same doctrines, Church polity, and usages as you, we were called Yankees, and from that we were judged to be disloyal to our country—an inference far from the truth. Methodism, neither in spirit nor design, seeks to alienate subjects from their allegiance. But, on the other hand, it is pre-eminently true that the teachings and influence of Methodism are in favor of law, order, and obedience. This the Government and citizens of Canada now understand. This sequence of our own experience in this matter gave us quiet in days past, confidence now, and hope for the future. For though the Governments of our country and yours at times were sore and fretful one to the other, yet the Methodists in each land knew that war would not and could not be.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada is fast improving, consolidating, and enlarging. The revisions of our laboring and self-sacrificing fathers are realizations of this day. Our membership is about twenty-one thousand; ministers, two hundred and twenty-five; adherents, one hundred thousand. In the Sabbath-School Department we are putting forth increasing and successful efforts. Our Book Room and printing establishment in the city of Hamilton is becoming a power for great good. Agreeably to and with the design of Methodism we have begun to educate our people. We have in successful operation a female college, named Alexandra. It is at Belleville, Ontario, at which place we have

also our noble and useful University, Albert College. In this department of Church enterprise we have been abundantly blessed and prospered during the past few years. This past year we have established a theological school, which in its very beginning promises well for the future. In missionary enterprise we are doing as much as we can according to men and means. Our country is fast enlarging and settling, especially in the North-west and Red River. To go up and possess this new land, I am sorry to say, at present we are not able. But we earnestly hope that it may please the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States to send missionaries there to take possession of this country in the name of Episcopal Methodism, for the immigration there, too, is of old-country people and Americans, with a sprinkling of Canadians. It is our opinion in Canada that, outside of your own country, there is not a more worthy and inviting mission field. Episcopal Methodism should be one. Mr. Wesley's mission field was the world, and the instrument or Church polity suited to this great field was the Episcopal form. Methodism in her very beginning was a divine impulse, a providential opening, and an earnest and holy human application. With this form of Church government we are satisfied even without any modification. It has been marvelously adapted to your great and growing country. God has done wonders through this system, and we have faith that he will bless this system in the Dominion of Canada. Many things that were against us are now becoming wholesome and agreeable as the country enlarges, because of the adaptive nature of this system. Of the nine Methodist bodies in Canada, five have already an Episcopal form of government—namely, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church of British North America, the Independent Methodist Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Association, and the United Brethren. These bodies all have Bishops. The last three are common to both Canada and the United States, and the other two are confined to the Dominion alone; and some of the other bodies are preparing to change their polity from the Presbyterian form of government to that of the Episcopal, for so said the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, the honored delegate from the Wesleyan Methodists, who told you last Saturday in his address that they expected next year to be divided into Annual Conferences, and to soon have a General Conference of their own. We may safely say that the sons of Wesley will do well to follow his advice, and accept the organization that Providence provided through him for this continent.

It is hard for any one to pre-say what the probable destiny of this continent will be, politically or religiously; still we are bound to say that Episcopal Methodism seems all-sufficient and efficient to evangelize the whole. It alone can compass by its organization the whole land. The great barrier to Methodist union between the several bodies in Canada has been the unwillingness of other bodies to admit Episcopacy, and our firm conviction to keep and maintain the same. We have Bishops, Presiding Elders, Ordained

Elders, and Deacons. The Wesleyan New Connection, Primitive, and Bible Christian Methodists have not. Only one order of ministry is recognized by these bodies. We are willing to admit Lay Delegation, but not to yield Episcopacy, if these bodies were free from the several English Conferences, of which as yet they form a part; for I speak guardedly when I say that the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada would prefer a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States rather than with these bodies in their present relation. We boldly and freely accept the famous Monroe Doctrine in part—America for Americans. Both politically and religiously we are getting jealous of England's interference with us in Canada. The public sentiment is rapidly changing in favor of independence for Church and State, without any interference from Europe. And this very change is in our favor as a Church—for we have been independent since set off from you in 1828. We have been a Church free from any foreign control—we are purely Canadian. Hence, as the Canadian sentiment grows and purifies, so do we in public favor and acceptance. If we are in debt, it is to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, for of them we came and were planted. Our first three Bishops were Americans, yet true to Canadian interests; many of our old ministers belonged to the Church when it was common to both countries, and some even wish it were so again. Last year the Rev. D. Culp died: he went out to travel in the Methodist Episcopal Church in America in 1811, and was ordained by Bishop M'Kendree in 1815. In such men our identity was well defined and undeniable. At present our Church and yours are so alike that it will prove very hurtful to us, because it is only equal to a transfer for a minister to move from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States. This last twelve years, of my knowledge, some fifty-three preachers have left us for you; while, in return, we have received, to stay with us, some four of yours. There have moved in the same time of members, from us to your country, some seven thousand. The oneness of the two Methodist Episcopal Churches in sentiment is easily detected in Canada by common expressions and actions. Many of our people call your Church our Church, and your Church journals are freely circulated among us, as well as your Book Room literature.

At our last General Conference a resolution was passed that we elect a Bishop from the parent body in the United States, and it is on our books yet; and so eager were the supporters of this motion that they laid hands upon one of your honored ministers and were bound to make him Bishop perforce; yes, they actually elected him by a large majority, against his own will, and still he refused to become one of us in that relation. We ask your sympathy and prayers, for when death visited your Episcopal bench we prayed for and sorrowed with you. Great men were slain, indeed; yet victory was theirs. We have lost a Bishop since last General Conference, the good and faithful Philander Smith, D.D. Your

delegates sent to our General Conference encouraged us much; their presence was healthful; they did much service. We trust you will visit us again in like manner by favoring us with another delegation.

30.—*Journal, page 206.*

ADDRESS OF REV. MICHAEL BENSON.

BISHOPS AND HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We come here before you to-day in the bonds of Christianity, in the great brotherhood of Methodism, and in the closer bonds of Methodist Episcopal Methodism. We come indulging in the assurance that we, with ease, step into the tie of sympathy so generally known among Methodists. We come feeling that we step easily into the affections of hearts ever warm, ever interested in the Church from which we bear our friendly greetings.

Dr. Wild has already very pleasantly alluded to this, and in the address which is before you this same feeling is entertained. Allow me simply to say that we have tried Methodist Episcopacy, not simply because of a similarity of name between ourselves and you, but because we think it is of divine authenticity, and because of its work of faith. We preserve carefully all the features of that Episcopacy: the executive, the Presiding Eldership, have been cherished carefully among us; we esteem, we cherish these distinctive features of our Church, and we expect to perform the great work which has been committed to us.

The simple matter of unification of all Methodist branches in one is like a feeling hand thrown out into the darkness of the future, but what the result may be is a matter still in question. The resolution which came up a few moments ago in regard to the consolidation into one body of all the branches of Methodism is but foreshadowing an event which we would gladly hail. Our hearts are ready to beat first in the interest of this great question, and our steps will be well timed in such a march for the dissemination of religious truth.

I may say that there is at the present time among us in Canada an increasing tendency to utilize every element of strength, more so than at any former time. In our sermons we are becoming more practical than ever before, we are more than ever attached to the old doctrines of Methodism, and we are studying more diligently to teach all these doctrines to our people, and apply them to the great practical purposes of life. It is a fact with us—I presume it is so here—that the preaching of the doctrines of Methodism is the very best way for the promotion of revivals and true religion; we realize it as such, and rejoice in it. We feel that we have a goodly heritage. Notwithstanding there may have been some jealousies and bickering in the past, all these are removed,

and we are determined, as faithful stewards, to cultivate a fair portion of the vineyard of the Master. We rejoice in your prosperity, and we feel assured that we have your interest in ours. I thank you for the time we occupy in coming before you, and trust that we shall ever stand together around the great central Power of our holy Christianity, and, with warm hearts, say of our Redeemer, "Thou art worthy: for thou wast slain, and hast *redeemed* us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation." May these glorious hopes be fully realized!

31.—*Journal, page 401.*

REPLY TO THE CONFERENCE.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: At the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, held in Brooklyn in May, 1872, we received, among many others, your brotherly Christian salutations. The various members of the great Methodist family have long been in the habit of interchanging with each other these periodical greetings. It will please you to learn that the General Assembly of the Presbyterians, so long divided and now so happily united, sent to our General Conference a distinguished deputation, bearing their fraternal regards. It is a beautiful and welcome sign of the growing catholicity of the age that Protestant bodies, even those of the same name, that so long and so jealously stood apart from each other, are now drawn together by the cords of fraternity. We desire on this occasion to return with interest your hearty congratulations in the measure of success granted by Almighty God to our various labors. We are gratified, but not unduly flattered, we humbly trust, by your kindly mention of our labors.

We also rejoice in *your* works and their abundant fruits, your evangelical preaching, your accumulation of material means, and your successful direction of the spiritual forces placed at human command by our kind heavenly Father for the regeneration of the world. We rejoice in your material and spiritual growth, your rapid increase in churches, parsonages, schools, and facilities for higher education. It is needless for us to recount to you our own advance in this direction. Elegant churches are springing up throughout all our borders, and colleges and literary institutions are being richly endowed with unprecedented rapidity. Revivals of religion are as common and as wide-spread as ever before, and we are endeavoring, both preachers and people, "to mind the same things and walk by the same rules" observed by the fathers.

The next notable feature of our session in 1872 was the incor-

poration of the lay element into the supreme general council of the Church. The measure is experimental. It has wrought well thus far, the laity and clergy sitting and deliberating together harmoniously. We trust that future years will demonstrate the wisdom of the measure, and that it will eventuate to the good of the Church and the glory of God. Our General Superintendency, weakened by the death of four incumbents since the General Conference of 1868, has again been strengthened by the election and ordination of eight of the most talented and pious men among us. Questions of radical change were agitated during our session, such as making Presiding Elders elective and greatly reducing their number, of omitting the ordination of Bishops, districting their work, and giving equal rank in office to Book Agents and to Missionary Secretaries. Some of these changes were adopted, but our usual motto is, "Hasten slowly;" we inquire after the old landmarks, and adhere to a wise and just conservatism. We are by no means afraid of changes. It is the soul and essence of progress. The vital principle of Methodism from the beginning has been adaptation—using all appliances—rejecting nothing new simply because it is new, retaining nothing old simply because it is old. We try to advance with the age, and to make the multiform machinery of modern times subserve the cause of truth and the glory of God.

The visits and addresses of your representatives, especially of your venerable superintendent, Bishop Richardson, afforded us high gratification. It were not, perhaps, too much to hope that, ere another four years shall elapse, the various Methodist brotherhoods of Canada shall have melted into one, and that we in the United States shall have followed your glorious example, so that the one united Methodism of the United States shall receive but a single fraternal deputation from the one united Methodism of Canada. Such a consummation were devoutly to be hoped and prayed for in behalf of the Church, both nations, and a perishing world. It is high time that Christian Churches turned upon the strongholds of sin those batteries that have been so long leveled at each other.

We have appointed Rev. Moses Hill and Rev. Homer Eaton to bear our fraternal greetings to you.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

32.—*Journal, page 246.*

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN J. MURRAY, D.D.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: It is a great gratification to me to appear to-day in the presence of this venerable and honorable body of ministers and laymen, representing, as you do, one of the great branches of the Church in this land; and though I could wish that

some one more worthy and better able than myself were here, I will not attempt to conceal the fact that I feel highly honored, not only in being the representative of the Methodist Protestant Church, but also in standing before this august body.

Four years ago it pleased you to appoint commissioners to confer with other Methodist bodies in respect to the question of union. Several of that commission appeared before the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1870, it being then in session in the city of Baltimore. Just forty years before that time the Methodist Protestant Church was organized in the same city of Baltimore by a convention composed of ministers and laymen then met in council. And here you will pardon me if I indulge in an historical reminiscence, as it may be necessary for me to do so in order to define more accurately what we consider to be the relation of our Church to the parent body. The members of the Methodist Protestant Church now living, and the fathers who have gone on before to the better land, never regarded our Church as the result of a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Opinions differ upon this subject, but we have learned from our fathers that in the reform movement, which was in progress fifty years ago, they never contemplated a separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were Methodists, and sincerely attached to the Methodist Church, and it was their sincere desire to live and die in its communion. But controversy arose, and discussion waxed warm, and many things were said that had better have been unsaid, and it ended in the expulsion from the Methodist Episcopal Church of a number of ministers and laymen. It is true that after their expulsion the General Conference offered to receive them back again upon certain conditions, but they deemed the conditions such that compliance with them would be inconsistent with their Christian manhood, and they therefore felt themselves compelled to proceed to the organization of a separate Church.

They endeavored, however, to maintain kind feelings toward those from whom they had been separated. It was, therefore, matter of sincere congratulation when, two years ago, the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church appeared at our General Conference with the request, that our branch of the Church should do what she could toward drawing more closely together the sundered members of the great Methodist body.

You have heard the response of our General Conference to the overtures of those commissioners in the extracts from our journal which has been read in your hearing, and I am here to-day, in obedience to the behest of that body, to bring you that response, and I need hardly assure you that I enter upon this duty with my whole heart.

I congratulate you to-day upon your history. Your record is an honorable record. You do not claim infallibility, and you will neither expect nor wish me to say to-day that no mistakes have ever been made by you; but when I think of what this Method-

ist Episcopal Church has done, how you have preached the Gospel not only in the city full, but through all the land, and upon the remotest frontiers of this great country, and how you have sent your heralds to other lands, and blessed with the Gospel the islands of the sea; when I think of the thousands who have gone to glory, and the thousands more who now are on their way there through your instrumentality, how can I refrain from congratulating you upon your history? I congratulate you, then, upon your glorious successes. You have spread all over this continent, and, not content with this, you have gone to distant Asia and far-off Africa, and made glad the islands that lie between with the presence of your missionaries and the Gospel, and I rejoice to know that you have representatives upon this floor to-day from those remote fields.

I congratulate you also upon your prospects. Your forces are increasing here at home, and multiplying away over the ocean and upon the islands of the sea. Every-where the way seems opening before you, and your future is bright with promise.

And I congratulate you upon your power. I know that the possession of great power involves great responsibility in those who have it. I know also that it is a fearful thing to contemplate a Church wielding such power as yours unless that Church be pervaded and guided by the Spirit of Christ; but I see that the Master is with you, and I trust he will be ever with you, making your ministrations in the future, as in the past, only more abundantly, an honored agency in the advancement of the interests of humanity and the glory of God.

I congratulate you also upon the presence of laymen in your present assembly. But the pleasure I experience in appearing before you is marred somewhat by the non-appearance of my colleague, the Hon. George Vickers, whose duties in the United States Senate keep him away from this place to-day. I am sure that the experiment which you have inaugurated will prove satisfactory in its workings, and that in future days, as you look back upon what you have done, you will thank God that by his Spirit and providence you were directed to the making of this change in your economy.

A few words now in regard to the progress of the Church which I represent. I think I may say of her as the Saviour, by the pen of the Revelator, said of the Church of Philadelphia, "Thou hast a little strength." I am sure that I can say that we have kept the word of the adorable Saviour, and that we "have not denied the faith." Our Church is a witness for Christ—a witness for his essential divinity, and for his real humanity. And we have had prosperity. We have not been without our troubles. You have had a representative upon this floor from the "Methodist" Church, which is a secession from our body; but notwithstanding all our trials, God has been with us and has favored us with prosperity.

In reference to the matter of union, I will say that we all desire

to preserve the "unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace;" and in this, as in all other things, I pray that you may be actuated in the future, as in the past, by the Holy Spirit, and be made a thousand times more a blessing than ever before. Our Conference, as you have seen from the extracts of our journal read before you, proposes to unite with you in the foreign missionary work. I am sorry that we have done so little in this direction, but we are doing something, and I may say that one of our Churches in Baltimore is co-operating with your Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

In regard to corporate union, there is a variety of sentiment among us. Some of our ministers and people believe that Christ's kingdom can be better promoted by our separate existence than by organic unity. Others believe that the differences that separate us are so small that Providence indicates that we should come together; and I may say that, in the opinion of not a few of us, this is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Nevertheless there are practical difficulties in the way, and the wisdom to remove them seems not yet to have been given. We will do nothing toward preventing their removal, and I hope we shall all contribute our united strength toward removing them as speedily as possible, so that if it shall be the will of God that we, who are already one in doctrine, and one in heart and sympathy, and one in hope of everlasting life, shall ultimately become one in organization, there may be found nothing in the way of that consummation. Thanking you for your kind attention, I have now only to bid you an affectionate adieu.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

33.—*Journal, page 246.*

LETTER FROM BISHOP SINGLETON P. JONES, REV. GEORGE H. WASHINGTON, AND REV. SAMUEL SHERMAN.

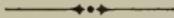
TO THE BISHOPS AND DELEGATES OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ASSEMBLED IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN: We have been delegated by the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, sitting in New York, to convey to you its Christian greetings, and to inform you of the present attitude of that Church on the subject of affiliation and union as proposed by us in 1868. We beg leave respectfully to thank your reverend body for the cordial manner and generous spirit in which our proposal was met and

entertained, as also for the distinguished consideration with which our delegate was received by your body at its last session. We sensibly appreciate the respect shown our Church in the distinguished character of the commission appointed by you to conduct the negotiations for union with the commission appointed on our part; and we desire here to bear grateful testimony to the uniformly kind, patient, and Christian bearing and action of said commission pending these negotiations. The mutual spirit of accommodation and agreement which characterized the proceedings of the joint meeting of these commissions in 1869 inspired the hope that the work of unification, so far at least as these Churches were concerned, would be happily consummated during your present sitting. We regret to say, however, that a wide-spread disaffection, originating, as we fear, in a willful misrepresentation of the commendable objects mutually sought to be attained by friends of the proposed union in both Churches, now exists among the membership, and more particularly the ministry, of the Church we represent, precluding, for the present at least, the possibility of the consummation of the union in any manner which is likely to prove satisfactory to either body. We most respectfully ask, therefore, that further negotiations may be stayed until pending efforts with a view to harmony in our own ranks shall have been exhausted, or developments shall warrant further action. And we pray that, in any event, the mutual feelings of friendship and fraternal regard heretofore existing between us as parts of the great family of the Redeemer may be perpetuated.

Signed in behalf of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in General Conference assembled, New York, May 3, 1872.

S. T. JONES,
GEO. H. WASHINGTON, }
SAMUEL SHERMAN, } Committee.



GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA.

34.—Journal, page 308.

ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Greeting:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Having received through the delegation commissioned by you to visit the General Conference of the Evangelical Association the fraternal greetings and expressions of regard of your honorable and reverend body, we feel it a privilege to give expression to a reciprocity of feeling

toward the Bishops and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the influential body you represent.

The brethren, R. Dubs, J. Young, and T. Bowman, are hereby declared our accredited delegates to convey to you these our fraternal greetings. Praying God that he may bless your deliberations, and that they may redound to his glory, accept our assurances of great esteem and sincere brotherly love.

Given at the session of our General Conference, at Naperville, Illinois, October 24, 1871.

J. J. ESHER,
R. YEAKEL, } Presidents.

J. YEAKEL, *Secretary.*

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35.—*Journal, page 308.*

ADDRESS OF REV. R. DUBS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND REVEREND FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Four years ago, at your General Conference in Chicago, I had the honor to be a member of a delegation appointed to convey to your General Conference the fraternal greetings of the Evangelical Association. It affords me great pleasure to appear before you again with my esteemed colleague, Rev. Thomas Bowman, in the same capacity.

At our General Conference, held last October in Naperville, Illinois, we had the pleasure to receive a delegation from your General Conference, headed by the distinguished Dr. Nast, which assured us of your love and friendship, and declared that a delegation to this body would be gladly received.

We believe in the importance and obligations of cultivating, upon the most extended and comprehensive principle, whole-hearted catholicity and communion of saints with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, but we feel that there are spiritual affinities which constitute special attraction between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association. We are one in faith, one in holy and lofty aspirations, one in the noble and unconquerable purpose of the ministry to preach to our fellow-men a present and full salvation.

We believe we share in the special mission of Methodism to spread scriptural holiness over the land. Our ministry are zealous in preaching this distinguishing doctrine of Wesleyan theology, and feel that the success of our work depends, after all, upon the baptism of the Holy Ghost and the preservation of that spiritual power which characterized the founders of your and our Church. The result of this is seen, by the blessing of God, upon all the fields of our labor, and in the extension of our work. God has given us signal success in the execution of the mission that has been committed to us, so that we have innumerable reasons to thank God and take courage.

Our membership numbers nearly eighty thousand; we have fourteen Annual Conferences, twelve in the United States, one in Canada, and one in Germany and Switzerland. Two of these are almost entirely English, and several others largely so.

Our missionary contributions average eighty cents per member. Many new churches are erected, and our educational and publishing interests are receiving a larger share of attention from our membership than heretofore. We anticipate great results in the future.

Whether the fraternization so auspiciously begun will ultimately lead to an organic union between your Church and ours we cannot tell. This fact, however, is clear to our minds, that if it is the Lord's will we may confidently expect its accomplishment. Suffice it for the present that we are already so intimately united with each other that there is no room left for distrust or jealousies.

With great joy and admiration we observe your zeal and determination to fulfill the high mission with which the great Head of the Church has intrusted you. Your work has almost a world-wide extension. Methodism is designed and destined to be as ecumenical as Christianity, for it is "Christianity in earnest." The influence of Methodism is especially observable among the Germans. Many of our German countrymen, who were formerly greatly prejudiced against Methodism, respect it now for its devotion and disinterestedness in the propagation of the saving doctrines of Christ among all classes of people. Its compact Church organization, the masterly manner in which it wields its great power, and the consummate skill displayed in devising and executing its plans, have awakened the hope in many German lovers of truth that a great spiritual reformation will be the result of the introduction of Methodism in the Old Fatherland. Along the beautiful river Rhine and among the majestic Alps in Switzerland the doctrines of Wesley are preached with burning tongues, and in rapturous strains the old soul-stirring hymns of Methodism are sung, which gladden the heart of many. German erudition learns a great lesson from the earnest, practical piety of your and our Church. German Idealism united and blended with American Realism and consecrated to Jesus will produce wonderful results.

In conclusion, let me assure you again of the hearty and sincere affection of our Church. Your conflicts are our conflicts, your sorrows are our sorrows, and your victories are our victories. During the last quadrennium four of your highly-esteemed and beloved Bishops have been called home to glory, and we have had to weep over the loss of our senior Bishop, the much esteemed Rev. Joseph Long, and the death of the Rev. John Dreisbach, one of the founders of our Church, who was so intimately acquainted with the sainted Bishop Asbury.

What the next four years may bring we cannot tell. The thought, however, that God reigns gives us the assurance that truth and right will finally triumph, and Christ's kingdom over all prevail.

36.—Journal, page 308.**ADDRESS OF REV. T. BOWMAN.**

MR. PRESIDENT, AND HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I know that your time is exceedingly valuable, and as the object of our coming to you has been already set before you by my colleague, I will only take time to say that, as men and Christians, and as representatives of the Church from which we come, we most heartily wish you God-speed in the accomplishment of your great mission. We trust and pray that your future history may be as glorious, yea, much more so, than the past has been, for it is our sincere desire that the glorious Methodistic doctrine of the Bible, which teaches a present and full and free salvation by faith in Christ Jesus, may be spread over the whole earth.

I will only add that I feel quite confident that our next General Conference, which is to meet in the city of Philadelphia in the fall of 1875, will feel itself highly honored and be greatly pleased to receive fraternal delegates from this body; and if we may not immediately become one denominationally, I trust that we may continue to be one in doctrine, one in faith, one in our great work, and one in sympathy here, and at last may be one in the realms of eternal glory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.**37.—Journal, page 333.****THE REV. DR. GILLETTE AND REV. DR. DUNN,**

Representing the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, were introduced to the Conference, when Rev. Dr. Gillette said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN, representatives of one of the largest, if not the largest, denomination in the land, I bring with me from the denomination which I represent, which is nearly equal to your own in numbers, our heartfelt Christian salutations, and greet you as brethren beloved in the Lord, a people of whom the world has need, and whom God hath called into the world on a mission which has been like that of no other denomination that has ever been known in the great Christian family. While your picket guards have been out upon the extreme frontier, at the same time you have strengthened yourselves in the center, and you have become a great power in the land and in the world. That heart must lack the essential elements of Christianity that does not say, "All hail to the Methodist Church!" This is no time for long addresses. I must say one word with reference to my standing here with only one of my brethren, when there were seven

appointed on the Committee, representing seven different States. Other duties have called them away. While I with my brother stand here, I feel that I stand here with a million of my brethren; and you will accept me as representing them. I thank you for this reception. I trust God will bless you and us and all who are Christians, and make us serviceable to the end for which he called us into the field, until names which now distinguish us shall be absorbed in that Name which is above every name, and Christ be all in all.

Dr. Dunn, co-delegate, said :

I have been called upon to greet you as the representative of our denomination in the great West. It is with great pleasure that I see such a body of active Christian workers before me. I rejoice in the triumphs of the Christian faith and the progress of the Christian religion which you represent. I rejoice in the fact that I see such a strong force to go beyond the Mississippi, and rear the standard of the cross, and gather bands of disciples until they find their way to the land of rest. West of the Mississippi is a greater country than all France. Napoleon in his proudest day could take a territory sufficient to make an empire as large as his own, and there would be left enough territory to make a State larger than Massachusetts, the population within which is increasing with great rapidity. One hundred and fifty thousand within the past sixteen months have gone into the State of Iowa, and while I throw my eye over that vast field, it is with pleasure that I look over this body to see the men who will labor for the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom. I extend to you my earnest congratulations. We shall extend to you a hearty welcome in that field. When the labor of life is ended, and names shall be no more remembered, that we may meet in a greater body, in a more glorious gathering beyond, is the prayer of your humble servant.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN FOOCHOW, CHINA.

38.—*Journal, page 331.*

ADDRESS OF THE NATIVE CHURCH.

THE members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the Fookien Province, China, assembled in the Annual Meeting at Fooching City, desire very respectfully to send their Christian salutations, wishing peace and myriads of blessings to the Bishops, Elders, and Laity of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America. We have been made partakers of the wonderful love of God, which induced him to send his only begotten Son into the world to make an atonement for the sins of all men, and provide a way of salvation for

the human race. Truly, the love of God passeth all understanding. Great, also, has been the love of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who have contributed of their substance, and some of whom have given their lives, to proclaim the precious doctrines to the people of China. The missionaries you have sent forth have preached to us the glorious Gospel, so that, through grace, we have been led to repent of our sins, to abandon idolatry, and to receive the regeneration of the Holy Ghost, by which we now rejoice in hope of eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. We, therefore, the Elders, Deacons, Preachers, and Laity of the Church in China, desire to send our most hearty salutations and thanks to all the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

We are now trying to form a Church in China on the basis of God's word, and in accordance with the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and we earnestly solicit your prayers in our behalf, that God would vouchsafe to us the Holy Spirit to enable us to accomplish this important undertaking. Hitherto we have received most opportune aid from the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for which we beg to express our most sincere thanks, grieving only that we are not able to make you any suitable return for such great kindness. We have now initiated measures for placing our Churches, as soon as practicable, on a self-supporting basis, and we have arranged that in the older portions of our work the assistance received from the Missionary Society shall annually decrease, while the contributions from the native Churches shall annually increase. Our members, however, are poor, and many of them not fully established in the Christian faith, so that for the present we are compelled to solicit a continuance of the aid we have heretofore received from the Missionary Society. Our sincere desire is, that within a few years our Churches may become self-supporting. We hope, also, that in due time we may be able to organize a Missionary Society in China to aid in spreading the Gospel throughout Mongolia, Corea, Japan, and other heathen countries, so that the people of those lands may be brought to accept Jesus Christ as their only Saviour, to cast away their idols, and to unite with us in loving and serving the one living and true God.

But while the financial aid from the Missionary Society is annually diminishing, it is by no means our purpose or wish to sever the Church relations which bind us to you; on the contrary, we desire that the bonds which now unite us may with each succeeding year grow stronger and stronger, so that, while we establish the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, we may with you forever constitute one body.

Two years ago we were favored with a visit from the late Bishop Kingsley, who labored incessantly to instruct us; and we, day and night, remember his instructions. Some of us he ordained to the office of Elder, others of us to the office of Deacon; but our talents are inferior, our ability poor—how can we discharge such

important duties? It is our earnest desire that two years hence we may enjoy the privilege of receiving another official visit from a Bishop, believing that it will be of the greatest benefit to us all. This is our sincere desire.

In conclusion, we beg to state that, according to the statistics reported at our late annual meeting, we now have connected with our Churches—members, 1,009; probationers, 653; baptized children, 260; preachers, 68.

(Signed)

Elders: Hu Po Mi, Hu Yung Mi, Ling Ching Ting, Sia Sek Ong. Deacons: Li Yu Mi, Yek Ing Kwang. Preachers, (unordained): Sia Lieng Li, Tang King Tung. Exhorters: Sia Kai Lwang, Hu Hui Huo. Class-leaders: Lau Ing Sing, Tiong Wak Chwi. Members: Ting Ang, Wong Hieng Tung.

*FOOCHOW, CHINA, November 6, 1871;
Tung Chi, 10th Year, 9th Moon, 24th Day.*



AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

39.—*Journal, page 394.*

LETTER TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NOW IN SESSION IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEAR BRETHREN: The members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Brooklyn, N. Y., send you their Christian salutations, and take this method of expressing more fully their deep interest in your success as a Church, and in the prosperity which has attended you in the past, and pray that your deliberations may be attended with great unanimity, and that the great Head of the Church may vouchsafe to you that wisdom to guide in all your proceedings, to the end that your prosperity in the future may be greatly increased.

We rejoice in the success which God has granted you in the past, in your increase in members, in the widening of your field of labor, in your advancement in educational enterprises, in the evident increase of your financial strength, in the success of your publication interests, and in the general increase of your Church in power and usefulness.

We give thanks to God for your prosperity, for we are confident you are engaged in the work of our common Lord, and because our hearts' desire is to see this work spread all over the earth. Yet we will not refrain from expressing our gratification at the fact that we recognize in your success the progress of our common Methodism.

We remember that we are one in doctrine, discipline, and Church government; that your success is but another demonstration that Methodism is eminently calculated to spread scriptural holiness over these lands.

We have cause for thanksgiving that God has also blessed the labor of our hands. Prosperity has attended both our home and foreign work, so that truly we can say "What hath God wrought!" God has blessed our labors among the colored people in the South. We have aided in furnishing them schools for their instruction in natural science, and have not been unmindful of their spiritual interests. In this work we know you deeply sympathize, and we trust that the time is not far distant when this people will be prepared to occupy, with credit to themselves and profitably to others, any position in the Church or State to which the voice of God or the people may call them.

And now, dear brethren, we desire to express what we know is the prevailing desire among all Christians, that there may be a closer union between all branches of the Church of God; and to us a closer union between all the branches of the Methodist family seems especially desirable. We think this would increase our power against our common enemies, diminish our jealousies, and tend to establish between us the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace. It may be that we are not ready to enter into organic union now, but this should receive that prayerful consideration which its importance demands; and we trust that we are ready to draw closer together in the fellowship of the Gospel and rejoicing in each other's success in the work of helping to conquer the world for Christ. Praying that the blessings of the triune God may be richly poured upon you, filling you with joy and peace in the Holy Ghost, and making you abundantly successful in your work and labor of love, we remain, your brethren in Christ.

BROOKLYN, May 22, 1872.



BOOK CONCERN.

40.—*Journal*, page 146.

REPORT OF THE AGENTS AT NEW YORK.

REVEREND FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In presenting this our Quadrennial Report, we would first of all recognize that gracious Providence which has watched over us and all the appointees of the General Conference connected with the Concern, and render to him devout and grateful praise for all his mercies toward us.

For the administration of the past four years and the present

condition of the Concern we respectfully ask your attention to the following particulars, namely :

REAL ESTATE.

At the last General Conference a Commission was appointed with power to expend any sum not exceeding one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in the purchase of real estate for the use of the Book Concern, Missionary Society, and other connectional institutions in the city of New York, and to raise the money by loan or otherwise.

In accordance with this authority, the said Commission, in the spring of 1869, purchased a property on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street at a cost of nine hundred thousand dollars, (\$900,000,) three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of which is owned by the Book Concern, and cost, including forty-two thousand nine hundred and four dollars and thirteen cents (\$42,904 13) for finishing and fitting up for use, seven hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and four dollars and thirteen cents, (\$717,904 13.) The other one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) is owned by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and cost, when completed and ready for use, two hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$232,452 49,) making the total cost of the building and lots nine hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-two cents, (\$950,356 62.)

After reserving sufficient space for Book Concern, Missionary Society, and other connectional purposes—such as rooms for wholesaling and retailing books and periodicals, mailing department, library room, Bishops' room, Board room or chapel, agents, editors, and missionary secretaries' offices, etc.—there remained a large portion of the building unoccupied for Church or benevolent purposes, which is rented to several parties for an annual rent of seventy-two thousand seven hundred dollars, (\$72,700,) which will pay the interest at seven per cent. per annum on the whole cost of the property, (\$950,356 62,) being sixty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$66,524 96,) and leave a balance of six thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and four cents (\$6,175 04) toward paying the taxes and insurance.

By the said Commission the Agents were authorized to issue bonds for five hundred thousand dollars, (\$500,000,) payable after three years, and due in fifteen years from June 1, 1869, for part payment of the above-named property. These bonds were all taken at par and accrued interest, without paying a single dollar for advertising or brokerage.

The real estate at 200 Mulberry-street and Mott-street is used for manufacturing purposes, with the exception of a small portion, which is rented for eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum.

The building erected for a Depository at Pittsburgh, Pa., was finished early in 1869, and has proved a profitable investment. Our real estate at San Francisco, Cal., has risen in value since its purchase, and answers well the purpose for which it was designed.

SALES AND PROFITS.

The sales and profits for the four years ending November 30, 1871, have been as follows:

SALES.	
For 1868.....	\$619,473 27
For 1869.....	594,191 25
For 1870.....	588,645 82
For 1871.....	624,530 08
Total.....	\$2,426,840 42

PROFITS.

1868.. \$134,748 51, less \$51,739 48, which by a clerical mishap was not credited to the profits of 1867, and got into the profits of 1868.....	\$83,009 03
1869	60,954 17
1870.. \$75,382 23, less \$7,301 18, which was received from the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which had been charged to profit and loss	68,081 05
1871.. \$91,009 76, less \$27,913 84, which was also received from said Missionary Society	63,095 92

Net earnings for the four years

\$275,140 17

To which is to be added \$51,739 48, deducted above, for the purpose of showing the real earnings of the four years.....
Also the amount received, as above, from the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for moneys paid during the late civil war on Drafts drawn on Letters of Credit, which had been indorsed by the Agents in 1860, for the support of their Mission in China, charged to profit and loss.....

35,215 02

Total Income..... \$362,094 67

From this sum deduct Amounts paid by order of the General Conference for the Salaries and Traveling Expenses of the Bishops, the Allowance to the Widows and Children of deceased Bishops, and for General Conference Appropriations, as follows, namely:

1868	\$26,764 29
1869	30,441 09
1870	26,361 06
1871	21,846 60

105,413 04

Net amount added to Capital

\$256,681 63

By referring to the Report of the Book Agents made to the General Conference of 1868, (see p. 480 of the *Journal*,) it will be seen that a portion of the stock and machinery equal to that on hand when the price of books and periodicals was increased had been put in the Exhibit, not at what it cost, but at the cost price before the advance in labor and materials. The reason assigned for this was, that when things should come back to their former status the Concern would be found on a safe basis, prosecuting its business without any diminution of its profits; otherwise, it might be years in making up the shrinkage in the value of stock on hand without showing any profit.

At the meeting of the Book Committee in 1869 the question was asked by a member why the Agents at New York discounted the accounts due the Concern 33½ per cent., while the Agents of the Western discounted theirs only 25 per cent. in the Exhibits? This question led to an inquiry as to the basis of the Exhibits both of the New York and the Western Book Concerns, whereby it was found that in the Exhibits of the latter the property was estimated at its cost or cash value, whereas in those of the former a reduction had from time to time been made in the real estate, and the discount on debts due from others had been increased from 20 to 33½ per cent. A portion also of the stock and machinery continued to appear in the inventories at prices which obtained before the war, although costing, and being worth, nearly double the amount expressed.

The General Conference of 1868 having placed the entire publishing interests of the Church under the supervision of one Book Committee, it became necessary that the Exhibits of both houses should be made on the same basis, inasmuch as a consolidated Exhibit had to be made from them for presentation to the Annual Conferences, showing as nearly as possible the real cash value both of the real estate and the personal property.

Your Agents, therefore, made up a second Exhibit upon the basis of valuation which obtained before the reduction of prices referred to, and presented it to the Book Committee, then in session, who approved it; whereupon it was entered upon the books of the house, and published as the Financial Exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern in New York. The Exhibit now referred to, that of 1869, made the following additions to the assets of the Concern, namely:

1. By restoring the former Estimated Value of Real Estate.....	\$113,349 20
2. By restoring the former estimated Value of Books, Sheet Stock, Machinery, and Materials.....	72,765 44
3. By changing the Discount on Debts due the Concern from 33½ to 25 per cent.....	21,811 60
	<hr/>
Total Increase of the estimated Cash Value of Real and Personal.....	\$207,926 24

The result, therefore, of the work of the last four years may be stated as follows, namely:

Net Capital, November 30, 1867.....	\$590,571 70
Net amount added from Earnings.....	221,466 61
Received from Missionary Society, Church South.....	35.215 02
Increase, as above shown, to bring Property to Cash Value.....	207,926 24

Net Capital, Nov. 30, 1871, as appears by Exhibit presented to Annual Conferences, and hereto annexed.....	\$1,055,179 57
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EXHIBIT OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NEW YORK.

ASSETS.

1. REAL ESTATE.—One undivided three fourths of Property No. 805 Broadway corner Eleventh- street.....	\$717,904 13
Buildings and Lots, Mulberry and Mott streets..	150,000 00
Buildings and Lots, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	35,000 00
Buildings and Lots, San Francisco, Cal.....	48,000 00
Land in Hamilton, N. J.....	200 00
Total Real Estate.....	\$951,104 13
2. CASH.—Cash on hand.....	*75,159 25
3. MERCHANDISE.—Bound Books, Editors' Library, and Furniture.....	\$179,839 70
Presses, Type, Stereotype Plates, and Paper in Printing Office.....	161,258 92
Sheet Stock, Tools, and Unfinished Work in Bindery.....	108,601 65
Stock in Depositories: Boston.....	21,754 46
Buffalo.....	22,266 50
Pittsburgh.....	24,894 89
	518,616 12
4. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.—Due from Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Purchase of Building.....	68,351 55
Due from others.....	\$321,638 93
Deduct 25 per cent. for Probable Losses.....	80,409 73
	\$241,229 20
Less amount allowed Hitchcock & Walden for Disbursements on account of General Con- ference Appropriations, being in excess of their proportion of one third.....	4,144 75
	237,084 45
Total Assets.....	\$1,850,315 50

LIABILITIES.

1. BONDS.—Amount of Bonds Sold, Issued for the Payment of Property, 805 Broadway.....	\$500,000 00
2. NOTES.—The Concern owes on Notes and Mort- gages.....	295,135 93
	795,135 93
Capital, November 30, 1871.....	\$1,055,179 57
Capital, per last Exhibit.....	986,016 41
Increase of Capital.....	\$69,163 16

NOTE.

Net gain, as shown above.....	\$69,163 16
Paid Bishops' Salaries and Traveling Expenses, and by order of the General Conference.....	21,846 60
Carried forward.....	\$91,009 76

* This Amount of Cash was reduced to \$15,159 25 by the payment of a Mortgage
of \$60,000 on the 2d of December.

† This Amount of Indebtedness was reduced by the payment of a Mortgage of
\$60,000 on the 2d of December to \$735,135 93.

Brought forward.....	\$91,009 76
Deduct amount received from the Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church, South, for Old Debt, \$35,215 02; less \$7,301 18, reported last year.....	27,913 84
Gross earnings from sales.....	\$63,095 92

It appears by this Exhibit that the liabilities of the Concern were on the 30th of November, 1871, seven hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-three cents, (\$795,135 93,) and that the Concern had in cash seventy-five thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$75,159 25.) That there was due from the Missionary Society sixty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$68,351 55,) and from other parties, after deducting the 25 per cent., two hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty cents, (\$241,229 20,) making a total of three hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, (\$384,740.) This amount, we judge, may be applied toward liquidating the indebtedness of the Concern without interfering materially with its regular business, leaving only four hundred and ten thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-three cents (\$410,395 93) against the Concern; and this balance, we judge, may be annually reduced by the profits of the business of the house, so that in a few years it will be entirely free from debt, if not too heavily taxed by General Conference appropriations.

Number of New Books issued during the quadrennial term:

Books of the General Catalogue.....	45
Sunday-School Books.....	191
Tract Books.....	7
Tracts.....	7
Total number of new issues.....	320

Cost of the Plates for the above Books and Tracts..... \$28,430 18

There has been PRINTED, of BOOKS, during the last four years:

GENERAL SALES.

Octavos.....	21,400 volumes.
Twelvemos.....	174,270 "
Sixteenmos.....	45,750 "
Eighteenmos.....	34,750 "
Twenty-fourmos, Forty-eightmos, and Seventy-twomos.....	237,250 "

SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Octavos, Dr. Wise's Department.....	47,500	"
Twelvemos " "	37,750	"
Sixteenmos " "	145,750	"
Eighteenmos " "	891,500	"
Twenty-fourmos, Forty-eightmos, and Seventy-twomos, Dr. Wise's Department.....	387,000	"
Octavos, Dr. Vincent's Department.....	1,000	"
Twelvemos " "	115,250	"

Sixteenmos, Dr. Vincent's Department.....	21,250 volumes.
Eighteenmos " "	640,750 "
Twenty-fourmos, Forty-eightmos, and Seventy-twomos, Dr. Vincent's Department.....	12,000 "
TRACTS.	
Octavos, Duodecimos, etc.....	23,574,000 pages.

PERIODICALS.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

By the urgent and repeated demands of the patrons and friends of the "Christian Advocate," the Agents were induced to enlarge the paper on the first of January last, so that at present we believe it is the largest weekly religious journal published in this country, with a single exception; and though it is very much circumscribed in its patronizing territory by quite a large number of independent Methodist papers, yet its subscription list has been gradually increasing since the last General Conference. The average weekly issue for the four years has been 29,000; the present number, by actual count, is 31,000. This, we think, is the largest number ever reported to any General Conference. In 1849 the price was reduced to \$1 25. Under the excitement of this measure the subscription list ran up from 17,000 to 33,000, but the next year it declined to about 29,000. In 1860 it was 29,000; in 1864, 26,500, and in 1868 it was 27,800. Now, as above stated, it is 31,000. The "Christian Advocate" ranks among the first religious journals in our country, and was never more popular than at the present time.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

With a view both of extending the circulation and usefulness of this paper it was on the first of January, 1870, enlarged, and its form changed from a folio to a quarto. The expectations of all the parties concerned have been fully realized by a large acquisition to its subscription list, which has been gradually increased from 10,704 in 1868 to 14,496, its present number.

On the first of January last the location of the paper was changed from Auburn to Syracuse, and such has been its success during the last four years that it has not only been self-sustaining, but has refunded the moneys advanced by the Book Concern to carry forward the enterprise from 1864 to 1868.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The Quarterly Review still maintains its high literary character, and well deserves a much more extended patronage than it has ever received. Since the last General Conference its size has been increased by the addition of sixteen pages to each number, making the volume seven hundred pages, for the small sum of \$2 50. We have also sent circulars to the preachers asking their especial

agency in the circulation of this excellent work, but we have not been able to excite that interest among the preachers and laymen of our Church that the merits of the work seem to us to demand.

We have now about ten thousand traveling preachers and over eleven thousand local preachers, with a multitude of intelligent, well-informed, wealthy laymen, and yet we circulate only 3,950 copies, including 139 gratis and exchanges, and this is an increase of 633 over the number reported at the last General Conference.

We should be most happy if any means can be devised by which this periodical, the only one of the kind published by our Church, could have the circulation it is well worthy of receiving.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ADVOCATE AND GOOD NEWS.

The SUNDAY-SCHOOL ADVOCATE is as popular as ever, and is, we trust, accomplishing its mission among the children of our Sabbath-schools. Its present semi-monthly circulation at New York is 135,000.

The GOOD NEWS has a monthly circulation of 65,000; this is an increase since 1868 of 13,000.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL JOURNAL.

This periodical has been growing in favor with the people for several years, until its subscription list has increased from 23,000 in 1868 to 58,000, its present number, being an increase during the four years of 35,000. The teachers and larger scholars in our Sabbath-schools are beginning to feel that the Journal is a necessity, and we have good hope it will continue to grow more and more popular with all concerned until we shall have a monthly issue of at least 100,000.

The PICTURE LESSON PAPER and the BEREAN LESSON LEAF for Sunday-school scholars were commenced January 1, 1869. The former has reached a monthly circulation of 39,000, and the latter 420,000.

REPORT OF PUBLISHING INTERESTS ON THE PACIFIC.

SALES AND PROFITS.

The house in San Francisco was opened eight years since. The business has been done on a gold basis, gold being the standard of values in the markets of the Pacific coast, with the following results:

Sales during the period named.....	\$74,462 28.
Profits on sales for same period.....	11,532 53.

During this period the membership of our Church, in the entire field of our patronage, has not averaged 10,000, and the entire white population is not more than 800,000. In this field every Church has its representatives, and they are vigorously at work to establish and sustain their several interests.

THE CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

is now in its twenty-first volume. Since the last General Conference it has been enlarged, and its cost of publication increased by about \$2,500 per annum. Its circulation is now 2,250, an increase for the quadrennium of about 300. The severe drought which has prevailed over a large portion of the field of its patronage has had the effect of limiting its circulation and diminishing its receipts. During the eight years last past the receipts of the paper have not been taxed for the pay of office agent, or for rent of office, and in the mean time it has received from revenues from rent of building and unoccupied lots, \$5,413 50, which, added to the diminished expense of publication above named, makes a total advantage accruing to the "Advocate" on account of the establishing of the house in San Francisco, in the period named, of \$15,943 50. With such aid the cost of publication is met without appropriations from New York.

THE PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,

published at Portland, Oregon, has also been enlarged and improved since the last General Conference. The report of the Publishing Committee, made to and adopted by the Oregon Conference at its session in August last, presents the following facts: Circulation, 1,800; receipts, including \$500 appropriated by the General Conference, \$7,195 26; expenditures, \$6,077 75; leaving a small balance of receipts above expenditures.

It is believed that prudence in the management of these papers, and diligence on the part of pastors in extending their circulation and collecting dues, will sustain them in the future without further drafts on the funds of the Book Concern. E. THOMAS, *Agent.*

DEPOSITORYIES.

The Depositories at Boston, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo have been doing about their usual amount of business.

The several agents in charge are good and true men, well qualified for the places they occupy.

These Depositories are well established in large cities, and have proved themselves useful in the sale of our books and periodicals. Still we are fully satisfied that it would be bad policy to increase their number, especially in those parts of the country where our books can be had from New York, Cincinnati, or any of the Depositories in a few hours, or days at most, or of the trade at our catalogue prices.

The Methodist Book Concern was never in as good a condition for transacting business as at the present time. We have been in former years very much embarrassed for the want of room; now we have all that is needed for a largely increased amount of business.

We have also increased the number of printing presses by the

addition of five, three of them capable of turning off nearly double the amount of work of the same number of the old style Adams presses. Other improved machinery for manufacturing purposes has also been added, so that we now have facilities for turning out almost any amount of work which may be demanded.

If, therefore, any means can be devised by which an increased demand can be created for our publications, the Concern can readily meet all orders, and may accomplish a vast amount of good by a more extended distribution of a sound religious literature.

CARLTON, LANAHAN, & THOMAS, *Agents.*

41.—Journal, page 139.

REPORT OF THE AGENTS OF THE WESTERN BOOK CONCERN.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

DEAR BRETHREN: In presenting to you the Quadrennial Report of the Western Methodist Book Concern we find occasion for gratitude to God for his continued care over this important interest of the Church.

Though several causes have, to some extent, interrupted our business, yet in the aggregate our sales have exceeded those of any preceding four years of the Western Book Concern. The removal of our business at Cincinnati interrupted both our sales and manufacturing department for some time, and necessarily involved an outlay that largely increased our incidental expenses.

The fire in October last, that consumed every thing we had in Chicago, except our accounts and notes, deprived us of a part of our usual fall trade at that place.

The sales of books and periodicals during the four years ending November 30, 1871, have been as follows:

Cincinnati: Sales of books in 1868.....	\$176,748 64	
" periodicals "	197,425 75	
		\$374,174 39
Chicago: Sales of books in 1868	\$127,146 67	
" periodicals "	97,093 45	
		224,240 12
St. Louis: Sales of books in 1868.....	\$41,723 44	
" periodicals "	22,470 47	
		64,193 91
Total sales for 1868.....		\$662,608 42
Cincinnati: Sales of books in 1869	\$187,841 57	
" periodicals " ...	226,730 92	
		\$414,572 49
Chicago: Sales of books in 1869	\$117,431 09	
" periodicals "	100,457 98	
		217,889 07
Carried forward	\$632,461 56	\$662,608 42

Brought forward	\$632,461	56	\$662,608	42
St. Louis: Sales of books in 1869	\$42,737	91		
" periodicals "	23,866	03		
Atlanta: Sales of books in 1869	\$933	68		
" periodicals "	4,218	06		
			5,151	74
Total sales for 1869.....				703,217 24
Cincinnati: Sales of books in 1870.....	\$196,947	69		
" periodicals "	206,837	40		
Chicago: Sales of books in 1870	\$119,140	02		
" periodicals "	90,264	93		
St. Louis: Sales of books in 1870	\$45,715	70		
" periodicals "	32,450	88		
Atlanta: Sales of books in 1870	\$2,504	87		
" periodicals "	4,790	29		
			7,295	16
Total sales for 1870.....				698,651 78
Cincinnati: Sales of books in 1871.....	\$212,690	27		
" periodicals "	217,761	42		
Chicago: Sales of books in 1871	\$114,283	35		
" periodicals "	97,426	62		
St. Louis: Sales of books in 1871	\$46,360	49		
" periodicals "	37,136	50		
Atlanta: Sales of books in 1871	\$4,304	20		
" periodicals "	7,236	87		
			11,541	07
Total sales for 1871.....				737,199 72
Sales in 1868	\$662,608	42		
" 1869	703,217	24		
" 1870	698,651	78		
" 1871	737,199	72		
Total sales for four years ending Nov. 30, 1871.....				2,801,677 16
" " "	1867.....			2,399,508 43

Increase of sales for the last four years over the four preceding \$402,166 73

For our financial condition we refer you to our Annual Exhibit of November 30, 1871, as follows:

ASSETS.

STOCK ON HAND.

Books, bound and in sheets, stationery, etc, Cincinnati	\$113,397 12
" " " Chicago ..	9,288 61
" " " St. Louis .	18,286 94
" " " Atlanta ..	3,655 77
	<hr/>
	\$144,628 44
Carried forward	\$144,628 44

Brought forward	\$144,628 44
Presses, plates, type, printing paper, etc., Cincinnati ..	\$113,467 33
" " " " Chicago ..	2,366 24
" " " " St. Louis ..	1,476 30
" " " " Atlanta ..	427 20
	117,737 07
Material and tools in bindery in Cincinnati.....	11,861 96
" " stereotype foundry in Cincinnati.	1,631 65

REAL ESTATE.

In Cincinnati.....	\$204,575 86
In Chicago.....	10,000 00
In St. Louis.....	6,650 00
	221,225 86

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.

In Cincinnati	\$163,394 13
In Chicago	111,240 57
In St. Louis	35,460 65
In Atlanta	5,961 51
	\$316,056 86
Deduct 25 per cent. for probable losses	79,014 21
	237,042 65
Office furniture and safes in Cincinnati	\$2,500 00
" " Chicago	1,000 00
" " St. Louis	775 00
" " Atlanta	159 04
	4,434 04
Cash and drafts on hand.....	8,977 56
	\$747,539 23

LIABILITIES.

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.

In Cincinnati	\$297,924 05
In Chicago	23,498 15
In St. Louis	3,319 90
In Atlanta	197 45
	324,939 55
Net capital, November 30, 1871.....	\$422,599 68
" " 1867.....	460,374 47
Decrease of capital (caused by the Chicago fire)	\$37,774 79

The gross profits of the Concern for the four years ending November 30, 1871, have been \$115,065 42. We have paid during the same time for the salaries and traveling expenses of the Bishops, and by order of the General Conference, \$50,618 73. The loss by the Chicago fire, above insurance collected up to the date of our Exhibit, was \$102,221 48, making the net decrease of the capital in consequence of the fire \$37,774 79.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The notes and accounts due the Western Book Concern, after a deduction deemed sufficient to cover probable losses, amount to

\$237,042 65. This of itself shows that the credit system has been carried to excess. During the past four years we have aimed constantly to encourage a cash business, and have made diligent effort to reduce the outstanding debts. From November 30, 1868, to November 30, 1871, the increase of their amount was only \$16,302 42, while our sales aggregated \$2,139,068 84 during the same period.

In 1860 a Disciplinary provision was repealed, under which for many years the Agents were required to "inform the Conferences of any within their respective bounds who neglect to make payment, that measures may be taken to collect or secure such debts;" it was also provided that the Agents "should not allow any claim to run beyond one year from the time it was due, without reporting it to the Conference." It is probable that the reasons which led to the repeal of these regulations would prevent their re-enactment; but some legislation appears to be necessary, and we suggest that, among other provisions, the Annual Conferences be directed to raise, at each session, a Committee on the Book Concern, to consider the cases of indebtedness, and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Conference or proper representative of the Book Concern.

SANDEBUDET.

In accordance with the instructions of the last General Conference, we continued the publication of the Sandebudet, or Messenger, in the Swedish language, in Chicago, until the fire. The destruction of all our type and printing material, and also the difficulty of procuring room for a printing-office, caused so long a delay that we judged it better to defer its publication till after the meeting of the General Conference. It reached a circulation of about 1,200, and was doubtless valuable to our Swedish work. Our total loss on the paper for the four years has been \$4,160 94; our loss on the same, previous to 1868, was \$2,987 20, making a total loss of \$7,148 14.

GOLDEN HOURS.

By the authority of the last General Conference we commenced, January 1, 1869, the publication of the "Golden Hours," a monthly magazine for the young. It has been well recommended by the press generally, and is well received by those who read it. The criticisms which we have received are about equally divided in requesting a work of a higher or lower grade in its stead. But a very large majority from whom we have heard seem pleased with its present character. It has not had the circulation we expected for it when its publication was commenced. Its present circulation is 8,500, and the receipts for subscription are just about sufficient to pay expenses of publication, aside from editor's salary. It is safe, therefore, to estimate the loss on the magazine at what it may cost for editing. The

publication of a religious magazine for the young being an experiment in this country, the supervision of the "Golden Hours" was cheerfully undertaken by the editor of the "Ladies' Repository;" it being deemed best to meet the demand for this form of literature at an expense that would not hazard its future by an embarrassing loss during the first years of its existence. If we may be allowed any suggestion upon this subject, we would recommend that the General Conference elect one editor for the "Ladies' Repository" and the "Golden Hours," and that the editor and Agents be authorized to employ the necessary assistance.

THE METHODIST ADVOCATE.

The Book Agents at Cincinnati were authorized to publish the "New Orleans Advocate" at New Orleans, also a weekly religious journal at Knoxville, Atlanta, or Nashville; and the Agents at New York, a paper at Charleston, S. C.; and were at liberty to discontinue any one of them in case its continuance should involve the Concern in a greater loss than \$2,000 a year. After the adjournment of the General Conference the Agents found that the papers at Charleston and New Orleans had only about five hundred paying subscribers each, and that both were aided by Government advertising, and with that support could not be made self-sustaining, although edited free of expense. As this Government patronage was extended to them on account of their political character it could not, of course, be retained by a religious journal. It was apparent, therefore, that the appointment of an editor to each of these three papers, in addition to the expense of publishing, must tax the paper far beyond the limits set by the General Conference. In consultation, therefore, with the New York Agents it was decided to concentrate the patronage upon one paper in hopes to obtain such a subscription list as would keep our loss within the limits fixed by the General Conference; namely, \$2,000 a year.

We therefore commenced the publication of the "Methodist Advocate," at Atlanta, Georgia, January 1, 1869. We believe it is admitted by all the parties interested that if we are to publish only one paper in addition to those formerly published by the Concern, Atlanta is the most desirable place for its location. With the approval of the Agents, Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D.D., was appointed editor by the Bishops, at the commencement of the paper, and has continued to act as editor until the present time. The subscribers to the paper have averaged a little less than 3,000 per year, and the loss for the first three years was \$9,025 98, a little over \$3,000 a year. By the approval of the Book Committee we have continued its publication, notwithstanding the loss in excess of the allowance by the General Conference to a single paper. It is apparent that if three papers had been established the loss on each must have been greater than the loss

on this one, as the patronage would have been simply divided without being materially increased.

Our other periodicals—namely, the “Ladies’ Repository,” the “Western,” “North-western,” and “Central Christian Advocates,” the “Christian Apologist,” and our Sunday-school papers, both the English and German—have not varied much in their circulation from the last quadrennial. After the inauguration of the Berean Series of Sunday-School Lessons it became evident to us that some provision should be made for our German Sunday-schools. To meet their wants we publish a Lesson Paper in German; the notes for the teachers are given in the “Apologist,” and, as this paper has a circulation of about fifteen thousand—nearly one half the number of the German membership—they reach both the Sunday-school workers and the parents; and we think the plan thus far has served a good purpose.

The Advocates were somewhat enlarged in 1869, and the changes which were directed by the last General Conference made in the “Ladies’ Repository.” We make no recommendation in regard to these changes, as the question of publishing a new magazine, which will be presented by the action of some of the Conferences, will lead to their consideration. The prices of these periodicals have remained the same during the term. We have carefully canvassed the matter each year, with the purpose of reducing the prices, if within our power; but in view of all the facts we have not believed that a reduction could be made without serious loss to the Concern. There must be a material depreciation in the actual cost of producing these periodicals, or a large increase in the patronage, before their prices can be reduced, unless substantial relief can be given by modifying the system of credit, and discontinuing the special appropriations made by the General Conference.

ATLANTA DEPOSITORY.

We established a Depository at Atlanta as soon as the “Methodist Advocate” was located there. It being a central point, from which a large field could be conveniently supplied with our books, and the outlay for rent and clerical help, in addition to that required in publishing the paper being relatively small, the needs of our Church seemed to warrant the experiment. The sales in 1869 amounted to \$933 68; in 1870, to \$2,504 87; in 1871, to \$4,304 20, an increase of seventy per cent. during the last year. The sales have probably been as large at this point as they would have been at any other in the South, and the expenses of the Depository have been lessened by connecting the Advocate office with it; and yet, under these favorable circumstances, some loss has been sustained. During the early part of the term a party in sympathy with our Church kept a stock of our books in New Orleans. Since this arrangement ceased we have not found it practicable to keep a stock in that city.

REAL ESTATE.

There have been some changes in the real estate since the last General Conference.

At Cincinnati we found it necessary to erect new buildings for the printing department. The old location had become an unfavorable one for our business in consequence of the extension of the city westward. In view of this fact, and also from the fact that we could not build on the old site without a great interruption of the business, we bought property in a more eligible situation. We purchased on Fourth-street, and removed all the business to that place. We have a frontage on Fourth-street of 32 feet; on Plum-street, of 49 feet, and on Home-street, of 159 feet. The lot on Home-street is 100 feet deep, and the lots on Plum and Fourth streets are each 90 feet deep, extending back so as to connect with the Home-street property; making 22,713 square feet of ground, with frontage on three streets. It is near the center of business, and the location of all the railroad depots in the city, except one, being still westward, indicates that very soon it will be in the center of the city trade. There is room for such buildings as the Concern will probably need for many years to come. There are buildings on the lots that are not needed for immediate use, which rent for something over \$2,000 a year. The total cost of the property, including the buildings as they now stand, was \$233,242 52, on which we have paid \$126,575 86. The remainder, \$116,666 66, can remain on perpetual lease, at six per cent., without revaluation, if the Agents so elect.

The old property at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, which, in our Exhibit is estimated at \$78,000, is still retained. We have offered this property for sale, but have had no offers for it which we thought to the interest of the Concern to accept. It now rents for something over \$5,000 a year. We would recommend its sale as soon as its value can be realized.

At Chicago the buildings were entirely consumed by the fire which occurred on the 8th and 9th of October last. The original cost of the lot was \$10,000, and the cost of the buildings, when erected, \$29,000; and as we have always carried the real estate into the Exhibit at cost, we estimated that in Chicago last year at \$39,000, and this year at \$10,000, the naked lot only being left. We have entered into an agreement with the owners of the lot on the west line for a party-wall; they to put it up, and secure to the Book Concern the use, whenever needed, of as much as may be required, at the appraisal of disinterested parties. A similar arrangement can be made for the east wall; and, if a sale of this lot is not effected soon, it may be found to the interest of the Concern to rebuild during the present season, while the duties on materials are rebated, and occupy the property until larger accommodations are actually needed, or can be secured without incurring embarrassing liabilities. We have given con-

siderable attention to the subject of a new location in Chicago, where more ground might be attained, the present lot being only 20 feet front by 180 feet deep. The adjoining lot on the west is not for sale; and the lot on the east, the same size as ours, is leased for a long term of years, in view of which the ground can be obtained for little less than \$40,000. Could the lease be canceled the purchase of this lot would absorb more capital than can now be spared, or is necessary to secure an ample and eligible property. We have not thought it best to buy in Chicago before selling the lot now owned there; we have placed it in the hands of a responsible party with authority to receive propositions for its purchase; and we recommend its sale at a fair value, and the purchase of a larger lot, where it can be bought cheaper. Our experience is not favorable to establishing a manufacturing department in Chicago at present. Skilled labor and fuel are much more expensive than in Cincinnati. The Concern cannot spare the funds, at present, to open an extensive job-office in Chicago, and it will not pay to do our own press-work alone, until there is a reduction of the price of labor and fuel, that enter so largely into the manufacturing business. The establishment of a printing department and bindery would be very expensive; and to prepare simply to print our own periodicals would be attended with considerable loss to the Concern.

At St. Louis the property is estimated a little less than it was four years ago. You will see by the Report of the Agents in 1868 that the property there is on leased ground. The lease has yet several years to run. There is still more room in the present building than is needed for the business, and the surplus room rents readily, so as to aid in paying the annual ground-rent. The rents received and the value of our own rent will pay for the property and ground-rent, so as to secure the use of the whole for ten years without cost. We have, therefore, adopted the practice of charging out annually, as rent, such an amount as will sink the total amount paid for the same when the lease expires. At the time we leased in St. Louis it was difficult to get such a location as we desired in fee simple. We have contemplated the purchase of such property as would be adapted to future wants, in view of the prospective growth of the city, realizing that, with ordinary success, the business must constantly increase, and become large at no very distant day. Had it not been for the heavy loss in Chicago by the fire we might, perhaps, have been prepared for a change of location, if a suitable one could have been found. But in view of our embarrassed condition on the above account, together with the fact that the lease is so favorable and has so long to run, we have judged it better not to further increase our liabilities by the purchase of other property during this quadrennium.

NEW BOOKS.

We have given special attention to the publication of books, so far as we could find the material that, in our judgment and the judgment of the editors, would meet the wants of the Church. For our views more fully as to the class of books desirable to publish, we refer you to the Report of the Western Agents in 1868. Our experience during the past four years proves the correctness of what was stated in that report in reference to the class of books needed by the Sunday-school and the Church. Our sales show that the more substantial books adapted to the Sunday-school trade have a greater circulation than those of fiction. Sunday-school libraries are overloaded with stories, and there is a desire on the part of the best minds, having control of the reading for the young, to secure useful and instructive rather than exciting and amusing books. We deeply regret that those who, in our Church, aspire to be authors do not see this tendency of the age, and turn their effort more vigorously to meet this general want. During the past four years we have not rejected a manuscript offered us that was designed to go into our Sunday-schools, except works of fiction. Of these we have made selection of some of the best offered, while many have been rejected.

We have issued during the four years forty new works in English and thirty-three in German. Of the English books twenty-seven are well adapted to the Sunday-school libraries, and are designed for the young people and the family; none have been accepted which were designed for the juvenile department. Some of the others are especially adapted to the wants of the ministry and worthy a place in the course of study. Of the German books, ten are adapted to the family and the young people in the Sunday-school; several others are small Sunday-school books, and a few are valuable for the ministry.

HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, *Agents.*

42.—*Journal, page 101.***REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.**

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,
ASSEMBLED:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Book Committee appointed by the General Conference of 1868 have performed the duties assigned them, and respectfully submit the following Report:

The interests which they were appointed to supervise have been subjected to severe reverses, yet have survived them, and have made substantial progress. Our reports, made annually to the Conferences, together with the reports of the Agents, east and west, will show the condition of those interests from year to year, as well as at the present time; and to those reports you are respectfully referred. (*See Document A.*) The Committee did not feel authorized to incur the expense of a visit to the Pacific coast, and can report nothing upon personal observation from that quarter.

We take special pleasure in bearing witness to the generally faithful, efficient, and satisfactory manner in which the Agents and Editors chosen four years ago have performed the important duties pertaining to their several offices. It is believed that the changes made by them are all improvements; and that, in facilities for producing, methods of business, external appearance, and durability of the work turned out, and in the literary and religious excellence of our books and periodicals, we have not failed to keep up with the improvements of the age. Yet every step onward brings into view some new wants, for which the General Conference only can provide.

The losses by the great fire in Chicago were very heavy, amounting to some ninety thousand dollars beyond all available insurance. The buildings, machinery, merchandise, and material on hand, were all totally destroyed. Nothing was left but the account books and the ground upon which the buildings had stood. But the Agents manifested a most commendable energy, and by prompt and wise action avoided any serious interruption of the business; were soon ready to fill all orders as aforetime, and, with the loss of only a single number, to supply the readers of the "North-western," by means of the "Western Advocate," the usual weekly amount and quality of reading matter. This, of course, could not have been done if the house at Chicago had been an isolated establishment.

But great as was this calamity at Chicago, a still greater calamity, it is believed, befell our Book Concern at New York—though the losses there cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

The second annual meeting of the Committee was to have been held in Cincinnati, November 4, 1869; but before that time arrived reports of a most alarming character concerning affairs at New York were in circulation, rendering it necessary for the Committee to change the place of meeting to that city. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the Committee met at 805 Broadway, New York, and, in addition to the usual business of the annual meeting, took up and investigated these reports. All the members were present except H. Bannister, who was in Europe, and J. H. Moore, whose duties required his presence elsewhere. The Committee availed themselves of the labors of a standing Sub-Committee appointed at the previous annual meeting, who had already spent some time in preliminary examinations—having been called together for the purpose by Dr. Lanahan without the knowledge of Dr. Carlton.

The subsequent proceedings of the Committee have been censured in certain quarters with great bitterness, their motives impugned, and almost every step condemned in the most offensive manner. Of course the Committee were not insensible to this treatment, yet bore it silently, nor ever attempted to defend themselves from censure which they felt to be grossly unjust, but which injustice they believed a candid Christian public would come at length to understand. And it is not for the purpose of self-justification that they now propose to present a statement of the case, however anxious they may feel for your approval, but that they may render that account of their doings, and put you in possession of those facts to which you are of right entitled.

On the 21st day of September, 1869, the following article appeared, doubly leaded, at the head of the editorial column of the "New York Times":

A PAINFUL REVELATION.—It is with great reluctance that we give currency to a very unpleasant report which has reached us in regard to an institution which, of all others in the land, ought to be beyond reproach, or even suspicion. The authority, however, for what we are about to announce is of such a character that silence on our part would, under the circumstances, amount to delinquency. We are credibly assured that the new Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, has discovered in that establishment great corruption and fraud, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

The subject, we understand, is now undergoing investigation, and as soon as the details can be given to the public without prejudice to any but culpable parties we shall endeavor to furnish them.

These frauds, it is said, have been going on for some eight or nine years, and of course their full extent is not yet ascertained with precision. The magnitude of the business transacted by this Concern, and the reputation which it has enjoyed for probity in its management, conspire to give any suspicion against it a painful importance. It is only six months since we had the satisfaction of saying of this institution, in the columns of the "Times," "that it should be recorded, to the honor of all concerned, that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business," in 1789. Unfortunately, that cannot be said of the Methodist Book Concern any more.

Reserving further revelations in regard to this unhappy business until the parties inculpated have an opportunity of being heard, and to give our readers some idea of the difficulties which beset and necessarily prolong this investigation, we append a brief statement of the enormous business of this—reputed to be the largest—publishing house in the world, which appeared in the "Times" on the 12th of April last.

These statements were of the most damaging character, not only to the reputation of men in high position, and high in the confidence of the Church and the public generally, but to the interests of the Book Concern itself. The feeling awakened was one of wide-spread dismay, and most painful apprehension. If these statements were authentic, as they seemed to be, the ruin of this great establishment was imminent. And not this alone, but in its fall our entire publishing interests, east and west, and our missionary and all other enterprises of the Church, must suffer also.

Dr. Carlton, as the Committee learned afterward, immediately prepared for publication a contradiction of the "Times" article, in which he expected Dr. Lanahan to unite with him, in order to counteract as far as possible the mischief which that article was doing. Dr. Curry proposed to stop the press, which had begun to print the weekly issue of the "Christian Advocate," in order to send out along with the injurious report its official contradiction. Dr. Lanahan at first hesitated, and finally refused to sign any paper on the subject that did not expressly admit the existence of *fraud and corruption* in the Concern. He denied all responsibility for the publication of the article in question, yet averred that, with the exception of amounts, its statements were substantially true. He was willing to exonerate the Agents, present and past, from all partic-

ipation in or criminal responsibility for the gross corruption and extensive frauds, which he affirmed had been of long continuance and had resulted in heavy losses ; but this was as far as he would go. On the other hand, Dr. Carlton thought it would be bad policy, and a grievous wrong, to affirm the existence of crimes and their consequences which were not yet proved, and which he believed did not exist. The consequence was, that so far as the Agency, as such, was concerned, the article in the "Times" went uncontradicted.

As the matter became more public, and Dr. Lanahan's position in relation to it became more generally known, the painful apprehensions at first awakened were strengthened into conviction. And when the Committee came together, it was with the expectation of finding the reports confirmed, and with the apprehension, also, that the Agent under whose administration these ruinous irregularities were said to have been so long practiced would have to be pretty severely dealt with. This expectation was strengthened at the beginning of our inquiries by the statements of Dr. Lanahan, written and oral, confirmed, as they seemed to be, by the report of the Sub-Committee before alluded to. Of course we did not then know how far the examinations of both Dr. Lanahan and the Sub-Committee had been *ex parte*, and consequently attached to them more importance than we did afterward. And, as will be seen hereafter, two of the three members of the Sub-Committee fully concurred in that subsequent judgment.

Serious difficulties were encountered at the very threshold of the investigation. 1) The case was without precedent—almost without analogy—and no method of procedure was pointed out in the Discipline, nor were the powers of the Committee very clearly or fully defined. They found themselves entering a pathless wilderness, which they must traverse as best they might without waymark or guide. 2) The charges, though sufficiently specific, did not implicate, only indirectly, any body over whom the Committee were supposed to have any sort of jurisdiction. 3) From a very early period of the investigation, Dr. Lanahan seemed fully possessed with the idea that there was a conspiracy against him, in which some members of the Committee were concerned. In this belief, he seemed to consider it a personal indignity to doubt his conclusions ; that to question them was to question his veracity. Such, at least, was the impression made upon the minds of many of us by his conduct ; and this state of things very seriously embarrassed the investigation.

But though no Agent or Editor was specifically accused of official misconduct, yet the charges involved the interests of the Book Concern, and, indirectly, the official conduct of the Agent

and former Assistant Agents, and that to such an extent that an investigation was thought indispensable. As to the result of such investigation, whatever might be the apprehensions of the Committee, of course it should not and could not be anticipated. Christian charity would incline every unprejudiced mind to hope that no frauds or losses might be found to exist. Should such a result be fairly reached, it would be supposed that every good man would heartily rejoice, and none more heartily than the Assistant Agent himself. The acquittal of suspected *employés* could not criminate him, nor could he be supposed to have any interest in their condemnation, unless truth and justice demanded it. Yet the hope of a favorable result—even of such a result as was actually reached—was certainly very feeble. It was hoping against hope.

All were agreed that the investigation must be made, though they were not agreed as to the best method of procedure. And it need not be claimed that the Committee made no mistakes, or that in all cases they adopted the best methods of arriving at the truth. But it is claimed that the investigation was impartial; that it was as thorough as could well be made under the circumstances, and that the conclusions reached are sustained by the evidence in the case. The investigation was doubtless very much more thorough than is generally supposed. A careful review of the case—a re-examination of all the testimony and all the facts—has not led to a change of judgment in a single important particular.

The Committee met, as has been stated, Thursday morning, the 4th of November, 1869, and adjourned a little after daylight on the morning of the 18th. Up to this point the examinations were unavoidably mostly *ex parte*. Of course the work of the Committee was incomplete, and the report then sent out was only a partial report—a report of progress up to that date. They had gone far enough in their examinations, however, to satisfy themselves that, so far as the direct interests of the establishment were concerned, little could be gained by going further. They were satisfied that if any thing had been lost, their examinations were not likely to lead to its recovery; that no such amounts had been lost as to embarrass the Concern in the past or impair its efficiency in the future; that the existing business methods were safe and efficient, and that the character of the Agent was above reasonable suspicion.

Being thus assured that every thing would be safe in the hands of the Agents, they thought it best to leave it so until the meeting of the present General Conference. Then, if further investigations were deemed necessary, you could order them, and make such provision for them as would insure a more thorough and satisfactory examination than it was possible for

this Committee to make with the time and means at their disposal. And in this view of the case, it seemed important that the Committee should act as a unit—that no conflicting reports should go out from them. There must be concessions, and unimportant points of difference in judgment must be yielded. The report agreed upon does not, probably, express the full and exact judgment of any one member of the Committee, yet does express fairly the average judgment of the whole up to that stage of the investigation. The mistake was in sending it out as final and complete. (*See Document B.*)

And this mistake was not long in making itself known, in the wide-spread dissatisfaction with which the report was received. So deep and general was this dissatisfaction, that it was soon found necessary to assemble the Committee again, to finish, if possible, the work left unfinished before. This could not be properly called a second investigation, but a continuation of the investigation already begun. Very little, if any, new testimony was obtained implicating anybody in frauds, or going to prove losses in the Concern. But the testimony already given was much more thoroughly sifted, and new light was thrown upon several transactions that had been left in darkness before.

The second meeting began on the 27th of January, 1870, and adjourned on the 10th of February, making in all a full month of most diligent and painstaking research. The minutes of these and later meetings, together with the testimony taken at those meetings, are herewith submitted. (*See Document C.*)

At the two meetings over fifty witnesses were examined, some of them more than once, and nearly all of them at considerable length. Every aspect of the case was carefully considered, and no available source of information was left unexplored. The examination was continued until Dr. Lanahan informed the Committee, in answer to inquiry, that he had no more facts which he wished to present.

As the Committee had no power to compel witnesses to attend, or to testify when present, both their attendance and testimony were voluntary. Many of them were men of business, whose time was valuable; many were members of other Churches or of no Church at all; yet it is not known that in more than one instance did any one refuse to attend, and only in two other instances did a witness refuse to give information sought, and of which he was known to be in possession. From statements made editorially in the "Methodist," the Committee were led to suppose that the Editor of that paper might be in possession of facts which it was important for them to know. He was accordingly requested to come before them and com-

municate such facts; but though the request was repeated, he refused to comply. One of the editors of the "New York Times" refused to give the names of certain persons from whom he had received information for his paper concerning Book Room affairs. Another gentleman, a member of one of the firms of which large quantities of paper had been purchased for the Book Concern, refused to inform the Committee whether Mr. Goodenough had or had not paid more for paper than was paid by the Harpers, and other large publishing houses that purchased of the same firm. The Committee feel that a debt of gratitude is due those gentlemen who so kindly came forward at their request, and furnished such information as would assist them in reaching just conclusions.

But inasmuch as there was no formal complainant or defendant—no one, that was in any way amenable to the Committee, charged with wrong-doing unless by implication—all these examinations were made under great disadvantages. No one felt specially responsible for procuring testimony and presenting it in due form; witnesses could not be sworn, nor subjected to a searching cross-examination; and the most obvious rules of evidence could not be very strictly adhered to. As the case then stood, and as the Committee was then organized, an investigation thorough, complete, exhaustive—an investigation of all facts, motives, influences—of every thing that might have thrown light on the whole subject—could not be made. It was simply impossible. There came a time afterward when it might have been made—when the Committee had assumed a somewhat judicial attitude—when there was a formal prosecution and defense—when there were complaints so definite and far-reaching that the examination, had it then gone on, must have been as radical and scrutinizing as the most captious could demand—there came such a time, but that time was not now. Under the existing circumstances, the Committee did all they could do in ascertaining facts, and in judging of their significance.

After a sufficient mass of facts had been accumulated to allow of their classification, three questions were proposed around which those facts might be grouped, and which might give system to further investigations. These questions were supposed to cover the whole ground, so far as corruption, frauds, and losses, were concerned. They are as follows:

1. In respect of the management or the conduct of the Agents, or either of them, has there been any fraud or corruption in the Book Concern?
2. Has there been any thing corrupt or fraudulent in the practice or conduct of any *employé* of the Book Concern, so far as the Printing Department is concerned?

3. Has there been any thing fraudulent or corrupt in the practice or conduct of any *employé* in the Book Concern, so far as the Bindery is concerned?

These questions, at the conclusion of the investigation, were all answered in the negative—the first by a unanimous vote; the second by a vote of eleven out of thirteen, two declining to vote either way; and the third by a vote of nine to four. H. Bannister, as already stated, was in Europe, and G. W. Maltby had been excused and gone home on account of sickness.

In answering the second and third of these questions, the Committee acted in view of the following considerations:

1. To affirm the existence of fraud or corruption in “the practice or conduct of any *employé* of the Book Concern” in either the Printing or Binding Department, would be equivalent to finding a verdict against a well-known individual—a verdict of *guilty*. It is true, the convicted man would be unnamed in the verdict, yet he would be well known to all who should take an interest in the case. It is true, also, that such verdict would bring upon the convict no legal penalty; but it would place upon him a brand of infamy, burned so deeply into his good name that time could not efface it.

2. Such affirmation could not, therefore, be righteously made upon evidence less conclusive than would justify a jury, acting under oath, in finding a verdict of *guilty* against a prisoner upon trial for a similar offense. If there were a reasonable doubt, the accused, in the one case as well as the other, is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. To justify acquittal, the evidence of innocence need not be absolutely conclusive; but the evidence of guilt must be so to justify condemnation.

3. Upon a careful analysis of the evidence, the Committee could not say that fraud or corruption was proved in either department. In one department the case seemed clear; and in the other, so many transactions which at first impressed the Committee unfavorably had been explained to their entire satisfaction, that it seemed reasonable to suppose that others, which certainly looked no darker than they, might be explained also.

With these views, the Committee felt that they would be criminal if they should affirm that fraud or corruption existed in either department. Such a decision would certainly inflict very great injury—probably very great wrong.

When they came to consider the question of losses in the Concern, they found that the same considerations applied, and with almost the same force. Losses to any thing like the amounts claimed could not have taken place without fraud, or criminal carelessness, or want of capacity for business. In-

deed, they were mostly charged as the result of fraud, and such would have been the general judgment if they had been found to exist.

But the evidence of losses was not more conclusive than the evidence of frauds, hence the same judgment was reached in regard to them. A simple negative was the answer in both cases. The Committee affirmed nothing. They had traversed every allegation of fraud, corruption, defalcation, and loss, had carefully weighed all the evidence obtained in its support, and in every case the answer was substantially this—*not proved*; and nothing more.

The inference was logical, that, if during such an investigation, frauds and losses had not been proved, there was little probability that they existed. There was certainly a feeling of relief in the minds of most of the Committee and others who had witnessed the investigation. Yet, whatever may have been their opinions, or whatever inferences may have been drawn by others, the report of the Committee was carefully guarded at this point. There is nothing in it that would have been contradicted, if subsequent investigations had brought to light wrongs ever so great. If the existence of such wrongs was proved by the evidence before the Committee, then the judgment was erroneous; but beyond this *not proved*, no judgment was given or reported.

The *conclusion only* was reported, and not the evidence upon which it was based. This course has been censured, and is regarded as a mistake by many who intend to deal candidly with the Committee. And you have a right to know the considerations which determined our course in this matter.

1. To have published the evidence *in extenso* would have required a large and expensive volume. Much of the matter was irrelevant, much of it was encumbered with verbiage and repetition, and much of it was unavoidably brought out without the least regard to logical arrangement. It would have been a volume almost or quite unintelligible to readers in general. In this form the Committee did not think the Church at large, or the General Conference, would justify them in its publication.

2. To condense and arrange it, eliminating every thing superfluous or irrelevant, and reducing the whole to order, would have required an amount and kind of labor utterly impossible during the session of the Committee. To have accomplished it, either that session must have been lengthened out unreasonably, or a sub-committee appointed to prepare it, and another general meeting held to examine and adopt their work.

3. Such was the partisan feeling already existing, that no

satisfactory revision of the evidence was possible. Nothing could be left out, nothing rearranged, without incurring the charge of unfairness in one quarter or another. A minority of the Committee attempted something of the kind on a small scale—how satisfactorily the General Conference can judge, when you have waded through the whole mass. Other attempts have been made to give a summary of the case, but the reception given these productions has thus far failed to convince the Committee of an error in not attempting it.

4. As will appear presently, the Committee had reason to believe that, by common consent, the whole matter would be permitted to rest in quiet until the General Conference. In that case, a publication of the evidence in any form would be unnecessary. Not only so, such a document would be an occasion of continued excitement and irritation. And now, whatever may be your judgment of our course, to which we are by no means indifferent, we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that we have not, by any such publication, contributed to that needless and wicked agitation which has been so persistently kept up.

The report is herewith submitted, and along with it the report of the minority. (*See Document D.*)

All parties seemed agreed that nothing could be gained by keeping up the agitation. If it were even admitted that dishonest or incompetent men had been in the Concern, they were not there now. If there had been serious faults in the business methods, they existed no longer. The Concern was now safe and prosperous, and continued agitation could only disturb the peace of the Church, and weaken confidence just where it was necessary to success and usefulness. It was thought that now, if not before, the whole matter might safely and advantageously await the review of this General Conference. Dr. Lanahan concurred in this view, and gave assurances that now, having discharged his duty in bringing the matter to the notice of the Committee, he would cease from agitating the subject, and in future devote himself to the proper business of the Concern, until the whole case could be laid before you.

At least, the Committee so understood him, and with this understanding dropped the inquiry at this point, instead of going on according to the plan of investigation adopted some days before. That plan contemplated, in addition to the three questions actually considered, an inquiry into the conduct and temper of the Agents, to ascertain whether there was any thing in their personal relations with each other, or in the probable course of both or either of them thereafter, that would imperil the Concern or seriously lessen its efficiency. And this branch

of the inquiry was dropped in consideration of a definite understanding with both the Agents, that they would devote themselves to the current business of the Concern, and avoid every thing that would foment discord or agitate the public; leaving all questions concerning the past to be settled as you in your wisdom might direct.

This the Committee considered safe, and with this understanding the Report was drawn up, and they adjourned, expecting to meet no more until the next fall. They still believe this plan was practicable and judicious, and that if it had been acted upon, the Church at large would have acquiesced, quiet and confidence would have been restored, and the case would have come before this General Conference without any of the complications and personal bitterness that now embarrass it.

But it was not acted upon, and the consequences have been most deplorable. The Committee had hardly reached their homes, when an inflammatory "*fly-sheet*" was printed and circulated, how extensively we have no means of knowing. At the session of the Baltimore Conference, held soon afterward, speeches were made still more inflammatory, and thence scattered broadcast by means of the secular press. (*See Document L.*)

It was in New York city, however, that the most vigorous efforts seem to have been put forth, and with a success that for a time threatened the most serious consequences. So fierce and unscrupulous were these hostile demonstrations, and so vigorous withal, that many friends of the Book Concern trembled for its safety.

The danger was probably overestimated, but it was thought necessary by many, in and around New York, that measures should be at once taken to meet it; and in the belief that Dr. Lanahan was mainly responsible for the agitation, a bill of charges against him was drawn up and sent to members of the Committee, together with an urgent request for their early investigation. For furnishing proof of these charges, the signers, ministers and laymen, held themselves responsible. Accordingly the Committee were convened on the 19th of May, 1870, and adjourned on the 21st, deferring action upon the charges until the annual meeting in October following.

This, after the most careful deliberation, was thought to be safe, and the best that could be done under the circumstances. 1) An investigation could not commence until some time in the summer, and could not be completed before many of those whose presence was considered essential would be away from the city, thereby causing much inconvenience, it might be, very serious embarrassment. 2) It was thought impossible for the Bishops, reduced as their numbers were, to give the subject at

that time the attention which its importance demanded. 3) The Committee were exceedingly reluctant to resort to extreme measures, well knowing that an investigation of the charges would be long and exciting, and that nothing but extreme necessity could justify it. And there was hope that by the time of the annual meeting of the Committee the aspect of things would so change that such investigation would be unnecessary—that the whole matter might still go over to the General Conference according to the former expectation.

But the agitation was kept up, and, as a consequence, when the Committee met in Cincinnati on the 26th of October, 1870, the charges were again pressed, with some new complaints added. At this meeting all the members of the Committee were present except G. W. Woodruff, who was absent from the country, and J. H. Moore, who was not present on account of important public business. After a most careful and painstaking consideration of the case, the Committee could see no way to avoid a formal investigation, and took measures accordingly. Dr. Lanahan was suspended from his office as Assistant Book Agent, was notified of the time and place of the investigation, and, under suitable safeguards, allowed access to all books and papers that he might deem necessary to preparation for his defense. All the effective Bishops were notified of the action of the Committee, and requested to be present at the investigation. (*See Charges*, marked E.)

The meeting for this purpose was held at 805 Broadway, New York, commencing Jan. 12, 1871. Bishops Janes, Scott, Ames, and Simpson were in attendance, and during the preliminary arrangements made the following communication:

To the Book Committee:

DEAR BRETHREN: In accordance with your request dated Nov. 1, 1870, we are here to be present at the investigation, before the Book Committee, touching the official conduct of Rev. John Lanahan, Assistant Book Agent at New York.

This case being without precedent in our Church, and this being the first instance in which the Discipline of the Church relating to it has been administered, we have deemed it proper to confer together as to our authority and duty in the case.

1. After consultation, we are of opinion that we are not to act as an integral part of the Book Committee, but as a concurrent authority in determining the results of the investigation.

2. The Committee must conduct the investigation according to their own judgment. We hold, however, that as a concurrent authority in the final determination of the case, we have

a right to require such information as we may deem necessary to enable us to form an intelligent and just judgment.

3. As our official action is subject to review by the General Conference, to which body we are directly amenable, we deem it necessary to have a full and perfect record of our participation in the proceedings, that we may submit the same to that body. For this reason, and to aid us in our consultations when by ourselves, we have secured a secretary to make for our use such a record. (Signed,

EDMUND S. JANES,
M. SIMPSON,

L. SCOTT,
E. R. AMES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

A period was now reached, the first and the last in the history of this case, when a thorough investigation, not only of the case of the Assistant Agent, but of the Book Concern also, was possible—such an investigation as would lay open the inner history of the Concern from its origin, if necessary—such an investigation as would reveal the origin and history of the existing agitation—the motives, aims, and *animus* of all parties concerned in it—just such an investigation as the public had been clamoring for, and for failing in which, heretofore, the Committee had been so severely censured.

That the case would be vigorously prosecuted, and as vigorously defended, there was the most ample security. For though the official conduct of Dr. Lanahan was ostensibly under examination, yet, whether by accident or design, the charges against him had been so framed as to subject the Book Concern itself, during Dr. Carlton's administration at least, to an inspection so searching, that there would be little chance for any thing wrong to escape detection. If there had been fraud, corruption, and loss, Dr. Lanahan would not only have the opportunity of showing it, but would be almost compelled to show it, in self-defense. If there had been none, Dr. Carlton and his former associates could vindicate themselves by just such an examination, and in no other way. If only one leaf was left unturned, that might be suspected and charged as containing the record of wrong. Reputation and standing were at stake on both sides.

And on both sides able and vigilant attorneys were employed. All evidence of whatever description would be subjected to the severest tests, and its bearing upon the case clearly and accurately determined. The Committee had taken on something of a judicial character, and, as far as was necessary for the purposes of the investigation, would exercise judicial powers. For though they did not assume to be a court, their functions throughout would be *quasi* judicial; and, for the

sake of order, as well as from the necessities of the case, all the proceedings would be according to judicial forms, and, in general, subject to judicial rules and usages. Four Bishops were in attendance, whose responsibilities would compel them to watch the proceedings at every step, and weigh carefully every item of evidence, as in one of two alternatives the final decision of the case would be with them.

In this state of things, an investigation comprehensive, minute, scrutinizing, was not only possible, but unavoidable; and if the case was ever to be inquired into by the Book Committee, this was obviously the time. Every thing was in readiness. And yet there were strong reasons why the Committee might still wish for some other solution of the difficulty.

1. The investigation would consume much valuable time. How long it would last none could foretell—weeks, certainly, and perhaps many of them. And all this time four Bishops and fifteen Pastors would be kept from their work, to the detriment of their several fields of labor. Besides, the time of many other ministers and not a few laymen would be more or less broken in upon, while the whole Church would stand still to watch the proceedings.

2. It was not at all certain that the investigation could be completed before the Bishops would be called away to attend the spring Conferences. And in this case the proceedings must have been adjourned until at least two of the Bishops could find time to go on with them.

3. It would in any case be very expensive, and if adjourned, the expense would be largely increased.

4. But, what was still more important, it had become evident that life-long heart-burnings would be engendered among brethren who ought to dwell together in unity; that old wounds would be opened afresh, which might never again be healed; and that the general demoralization of our Christian forces would probably be a greater evil than the loss of time and money combined.

But the Committee saw no way to avoid the investigation, without the infliction of evils greater than any or all of these. They had felt compelled to undertake it, and now they felt compelled to go on with it. They saw no way of escape, without proving recreant to the trust reposed in them. Accordingly, they had assumed the appropriate organization; all parties were in readiness; the charges were read by the prosecution, and responded to by the defense; and the attorney for the complainants had risen to open the case.

Just at this juncture the Bishops interposed the following document:

To the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: In our relations to the Book Committee, we desire to act on all questions with the utmost frankness and courtesy. Heretofore we have not been consulted by your body as to the questions involved in this investigation. Of this we do not complain; but it seems to us that a point has now been reached, when courtesy to the Committee, as well as a due regard to our own responsibilities in the premises, requires us to make the following statements:

1. In meeting with the Committee, at their request, to act concurrently with them in this investigation, we must not be understood as sharing in any sense, or to any extent, the responsibility of receiving or entertaining charges against an Editor or Agent, prepared and presented as these have been. Yet as these charges have been received and entertained by the Committee, we consider it to be our duty to proceed with them in the investigation.

2. We cannot act as a concurrent authority in any investigation, except as to the *official* conduct of an Editor or Agent. The Editors and the Agents, if traveling preachers, are amenable for their moral and ministerial conduct to the same ecclesiastical authority as any other ministers of the Church. They are members of Annual Conferences, and are officially connected with Quarterly Conferences, and are thus placed under the jurisdiction of the Presiding Elders in the intervals of the Annual Conferences. As Bishops, we cannot consider and give official decisions upon such matters as come properly under the jurisdiction of Annual Conferences when in session, or of Presiding Elders in the interval of said Conferences.

3. It has long been a rule in our judicial administration, not to allow third parties to prefer charges of slander, or of slanderous utterances, and this administration has never been excepted to by the General Conference. We must abide by this rule in this investigation, so far as we are concerned.

4. We do not judge it proper for us to consider the general fitness or unfitness for the office, of any man appointed by the General Conference as Editor or Agent, unless the cause of such alleged unfitness has occurred since his election. As provided in the Discipline, we may in given contingencies pass upon official conduct, but not upon general fitness for office except as above.

(Signed.)

E. S. JANES,
M. SIMPSON.

L. SCOTT,
E. R. AMES.

This paper took every one by surprise. An expression in the very first paragraph was understood and felt as a rebuke to

the Committee for not having consulted with the Bishops in regard to this case. And it was felt as an unmerited rebuke. In the earlier investigations, the only Bishop to whom they had access had been very freely consulted. During the meeting at Cincinnati, where Dr. Lanahan was suspended, Bishop Clark was present, and was consulted so far as he felt it prudent to give advice; and since then there had been no opportunity and no occasion for consultation, until we met here. Then the Bishops were invited to meet with the Committee in private conference, while for a day and a half preliminaries were freely discussed, in which discussions they expressly declined to participate.

But this feature of the paper, though it gave pain at the time, had nothing to do with the merits of the case, and of course had no influence upon the subsequent action of the Committee. But other features of it had influence, resulting in a discontinuance of the proceedings. At the moment of its presentation no one seemed to know what to do, and for a short time the investigation was allowed to go on. It was then interrupted by motions, propositions, and discussions, and, after three days, spent by the Committee in private conference with the Bishops and each other, was finally discontinued. This discontinuance, like most other acts of the Committee, has been severely censured, and was at the time set down as another blunder on their part. So at least three of their own number regarded it, and entered their protest accordingly. Under these circumstances it is certainly due the General Conference that some of the more important reasons for this course should be given.

As already seen, the Committee had entered upon the investigation of the charges against Dr. Lanahan with great reluctance, and only when they felt that they must do it, or prove unfaithful to the trust reposed in them. And a minority—a small but influential minority—had always considered the proceeding unnecessary and unwise, and of course their judgment was not without weight. The Committee saw the wide range the investigation would take, the grave consequences that would result, and knew that formidable difficulties would be encountered. But now the matter was more complicated than ever, and a class of difficulties had arisen which they had not looked for. The conviction was strong in many minds, if not all, that, in consequence of the position assumed by the Bishops, the case could not proceed without the most serious embarrassment while in progress, and almost certain failure to reach a result that would be final.

They regarded the paper as, in effect, a veto in advance, in

case a decision should be reached unfavorable to Dr. Lanahan. They understood it as a notification from the Bishops that the charges did not come within the cognizance of the Committee, that the contemplated proceedings would be unauthorized, and that conclusions requiring their concurrence to give them force would not be concurred in by them. The implication clearly was, that the Committee were usurping the powers of an Annual Conference.

All this was done very cautiously, and indirectly, but none the less strongly. The Bishops ostensibly defined only their own powers—but it was as a “*concurrent authority*,” and the implication could not be mistaken. They did not say that the Committee had done or contemplated doing any thing illegal; but if such were not their judgment, there could be no assignable reason for the judicial opinions given. They did not affirm that the Committee were imperiling themselves; but *they* would not take the risk of going along with them as a concurrent authority. *They* “must not be understood as sharing, in any sense or to any extent, the responsibility of receiving or entertaining charges against an Editor or Agent, prepared and presented as these have been.” *They* “cannot act as a concurrent authority in any investigation, except as to the *official conduct* of an Editor or Agent.” *They* “cannot consider and give official decisions upon such matters as come properly under the jurisdiction of Annual Conferences when in session, or of Presiding Elders in the interval of said Conferences.” *They* cannot, so far as they are concerned, “allow third parties to prefer charges of slander or slanderous utterances.” *They* “do not judge it proper for them to consider the general fitness or unfitness for the office of any man appointed by the General Conference as Editor or Agent, unless the cause of such alleged unfitness has occurred since his election.”

Of course, if it was unsafe for the Bishops to act as “*a concurrent authority*,” it was unsafe for the Committee; and if the Committee, according to the clearly implied opinion of the Bishops, were acting without authority, then would their decisions be without force.

It was clear that, according to the judgment of the Bishops, every one of these objectionable elements entered into the charges as they were before the Committee, and to such an extent that to eliminate them would be to destroy the force of the charges themselves. The names of some of the charges might be changed, but the substance must remain in most cases, or the facts sought for on both sides could not be reached, and the investigation would amount to nothing. It was very evident that the case must proceed substantially as

it was begun, or it must stop altogether. Any important change of issue was impossible.

The very grave importance of this document, apart from its bearing upon this particular case, must secure for it the most serious consideration on the part of this General Conference.

As a matter of fact, the Committee had not thought it necessary to inquire into any of these points raised by the Bishops, as none of them were supposed to be involved in the case before them. They supposed themselves acting within the spirit and letter of the law. Every act and word complained of in the charges preferred against Dr. Lanahan were charged as having been done or spoken by him in the exercise of his official functions, and not otherwise; and were therefore regarded as official conduct, whatever might be their moral aspects, and to whatever penalties they might subject him in his conference. The Committee could not disturb his Conference relations, nor could the Conference meddle with his official relations. And though the two bodies might take cognizance of the same acts—this in their moral aspects, that in their official; this as they bear upon his conference relations, that as they affect his official relations to the Book Concern—yet their jurisdiction is wholly distinct and dissimilar, and cannot by any possibility come into collision. The Committee, therefore, supposed themselves proceeding to investigate the official conduct, and the *official conduct only*, of the Assistant Book Agent at New York.

But the Bishops were understood to take a different view of the case, and to express their determination to act, as of course they should act, upon their own judgment.

This judgment and this purpose, thus officially announced at such a time, may well be supposed to have had a most startling effect—to have made the most resolute waver, and to have confirmed the doubts of such as had any misgivings before; and the effect was to render an abandonment of the case inevitable. The only remaining question was a question of time. The case might go on for a time and then break down, or it might be discontinued at once. Had it not been for this interposition, the investigation would most certainly have been prosecuted to the end; but from the moment of that interposition, it was equally certain that it must cease. A majority of the Committee would, no doubt, have chosen to go on, notwithstanding the embarrassment, if the body had been unanimously in favor of it, or nearly so. But with a strong minority determinedly opposed to it, and in the face of such obstacles, the hope of accomplishing any good result by attempting to proceed with the investigation seemed preposterous.

Whether, then, it was better to close up the case as it was done, or attempt its further continuance, remains, and must forever remain, an open question. Indeed, whether by the discontinuance of the investigation itself, by whatever influences it may have been brought about, a great good was lost or a great danger avoided, no man knows or can know.

It is doubtful whether any body was quite satisfied with this unfriendly ending of an investigation for which such thorough preparation had been made, and from which so much had been expected. And it was not discontinued without the adoption of measures intended to quiet to some extent the public mind, secure as far as possible an harmonious administration of Book Room affairs by the Agents, and provide for a thorough inspection of the books and business methods of the Concern. A Sub-Committee of three members was appointed, who, in conjunction with Bishop Scott, and with the approval of Messrs. Fancher and Reynolds, the two leading attorneys, were to appoint competent and impartial accountants to make the proposed examination, and report the result to the Book Committee at its next annual meeting.

The action of the Committee in thus disposing of the case received the approval of the Bishops in the following communication, made to the Committee on the day of final adjournment, January 21st, 1871 :

To the Book Committee:

DEAR BRETHREN: We received your request to be present at this investigation of the case of Dr. Lanahan while we were holding our annual meeting in Baltimore. We felt very profoundly the gravity and difficulty of the duty.

We therenpon appointed a committee of our Board, to examine the different enactments of the General Conference, and the present Discipline relating to the subject. We met in Philadelphia two days before you convened us here, to confer with reference to our understanding of the law, and as to the nature and extent of our responsibilities in the premises.

The result of these careful deliberations is embodied in the two papers presented to the Committee. We believe that those papers state the constitutional and statute laws of the Church on the subject, and we felt ourselves constrained to present them, from a clear conviction of duty to all the parties interested in this investigation.

We have been led to make this statement, as our communication is referred to in your final action.

In the further procedure of your Committee in the executive session, we had no strictly official connection, nor in your final action had we any official authority. Yet as you court-

eously invited us to be present at your executive sessions, and requested our opinions during your deliberations, we deem it to be both respectful and proper to add the following statement :

We are happy to say that we witnessed with great satisfaction the anxiety and carefulness with which you considered all the delicate and perplexing questions upon which you have been called to act.

We also fully appreciated all the complications and embarrassments surrounding the case, and we were fully aware that there was room for honest differences of opinion. But after having listened to the discussion, and after full and careful deliberation, we are prepared to say that your action in the case meets our approval, as having been wise and proper; and we believe it will be conducive to the best interests of the Church and of all concerned. (Signed,) E. S. JANES, L. SCOTT,

M. SIMPSON, E. R. AMES.

After the action in the case was thus completed, there was hope that the united influence of the Bishops would avail to maintain quiet at headquarters; that candid men every-where, even if not quite satisfied, would nevertheless suspend judgment; and that, for the present at least, agitation would cease. And in this hope, not oversanguine, the Committee adjourned. (*See Document H.*)

The Sub-Committee afterward had two laborious sessions, but failed to agree upon accountants whom both the attorneys would approve. Of course but little was gained in the way of quiet, and nothing toward the adjustment of the existing difficulties.

The parties interested in the investigation had consented reluctantly to its discontinuance. Dr. Carlton, whose administration was called in question, had urged that if it were discontinued, some arrangement should be made for a thorough examination of the books and business of the Book Concern, and had acquiesced in the arrangements made by the Committee for such examination. But now, this measure having failed, and charges of mismanagement of the Concern being still current, he felt that he could rest under these charges no longer. He accordingly employed three accountants, men of repute for ability and integrity, and set them upon an examination, with instructions to make it as thorough and far-reaching as was necessary to a perfect understanding of all questions involved. These instructions, together with a correspondence that grew out of this measure, are found in the accompanying pamphlet, marked "F." For this arrangement the Committee are in no way responsible, yet as it forms a somewhat notice-

able feature in the history of this case, your attention is called to it.

When the Committee adjourned on the 21st of January, 1871, it was without the slightest expectation of coming together again until the annual meeting in February, 1872. But about the middle of May following they received by telegraph the startling intelligence that Dr. Lanahan had commenced a suit which would bring the Book Concern into the secular Courts. This rendered an immediate meeting of the Book Committee necessary, in order to consult concerning this new danger.

They came together, accordingly, on the 25th of May, when it was found that Dr. Lanahan had sued Dr. Carlton and the Book Concern in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for a writ of *mandamus*, to get possession of the books of the Concern, for the avowed purpose, according to his sworn statement, of ascertaining whether Dr. Carlton, as head of the old corporation, had turned over all the property of the Book Concern to Carlton & Lanahan, corporators under an act of the New York Legislature of the preceding winter.

The Concern was thus brought into the Courts under the sworn implication that, under the new charter, the legal control of the property was no longer in the hands of Church officers, as such, but of a corporation created the winter before by the New York Legislature; and under the further implication, that Dr. Carlton was withholding property which of right belonged to this new corporation.

If this writ of *mandamus* were granted, or the Book Concern brought into the Courts upon this or any other pretext, no human foresight could look with even probable certainty to the end. The danger was imminent, and men not easily moved were alarmed. Dr. Lanahan afterward claimed that he sought the *mandamus* for a purpose very different from that which he had sworn to—a purpose comparatively innocent—in itself right enough. But even this would by no means justify a step fraught with so much danger, unless in the last extremity. Of course the Committee could not then judge of the urgency of the case; but they became satisfied afterward, as did Bishop Janes also, that no such extremity existed.

Dr. Carlton made complaint against Dr. Lanahan on account of this and other matters, which he alleged interfered with the business of the Concern, and threatened it with ruinous consequences. After a careful consideration of the case, Dr. Lanahan was again “suspended from his official relation to the Book Concern at New York,” the time for the investigation of his “official conduct” fixed for June the 15th, and other preliminary matters arranged accordingly. A full account of this

meeting of the Committee, so far as it relates to this case, is found in the printed pamphlet marked "G."

On the 15th of June, 1871, the Committee met pursuant to adjournment. The four effective Bishops—Janes, Scott, Simpson, and Ames—had been notified and requested to attend the investigation, but only Bishops Janes and Ames were present. The Committee were all in attendance. A very full report of all the proceedings in this case is given in the Stenographer's minutes, to which, along with the Secretary's record, the General Conference is respectfully referred. (*See Document I.*)

For obvious reasons, the investigation was confined to the specific acts charged in the complaint. It was upon these, and these only, that Dr. Lanahan was now suspended by the Committee, and of course upon these alone he should be tried. And besides, to have examined all the issues of the preceding two years would have been to re-open the issues of the attempted investigation of only five months before—issues which were then considered beyond the jurisdiction of the Committee, and in the investigation of which the Bishops could not act as "a concurrent authority." Of course, if it was unlawful then, it would be unlawful now.

After a careful hearing of the case by the Committee, and a very full discussion of it among themselves, it was decided, by a vote of eleven to four, that "Rev. John Lanahan should be removed from his office as Assistant Agent."

This action of the Committee was referred to the Bishops present, Bishops Janes and Ames, for their concurrence. Bishop Janes concurred with the Committee in removing Dr. Lanahan, but Bishop Ames did *not* concur; and his non-concurrence left Dr. Lanahan where he was before his suspension—in the full exercise of his powers as Assistant Book Agent at New York.

The opinion of Bishop Janes is given below. Bishop Ames assigned, somewhat at length, his reasons for non-concurrence, in a paper which he withdrew the next day, and for which he substituted the brief paper which follows that of Bishop Janes.

The following papers convey the opinions of the two Bishops, in the order of their final delivery before the Committee:

OPINION OF BISHOP JANES.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1871.

To the Book Committee:

DEAR BRETHREN: When you notified me, on the 27th of May, that you had suspended Rev. John Lanahan, Assistant Book Agent, and fixed the 15th instant for the "investigation"

of the complaints, there were but two of my colleagues who could by possibility be present, and one of these, Bishop Scott, wrote me that it was inconvenient for him to be present, but that if Bishop Ames and myself judged it very important, and would telegraph him, he would come. As soon as Bishop Ames arrived I consulted with him, and we joined in a telegram expressing it as our judgment that it was very important for him to "be present." From some cause, which as yet we have been unable to ascertain, it never reached him. We waited until Tuesday, constantly expecting his arrival, and then telegraphed to know if he had received our communication. Learning he had not, we again by telegraph expressed to him our judgment that it was very important he should be here. He promptly came on, but did not arrive until the taking of testimony was nearly closed. He remained and heard the pleadings of counsel. On Saturday morning he expressed to us the fear that if he took part in the decision of the case after hearing so little of the testimony he might be severely criticised, and concluded to return home.

As the Discipline required the presence of two Bishops, and as Bishop Ames and myself were the only two who could be present, the unpleasant duty devolved upon us. I feel that my connection with the case is against my will and by compulsion of circumstances. This explanatory statement was due to Bishop Scott, and perhaps not out of place concerning ourselves.

I am conscious that the official notification of your action of last Saturday evening, removing Rev. John Lanahan from the office of Assistant Book Agent at New York, devolves upon me a most weighty responsibility. The deposition of a brother and minister from an office of so much dignity and usefulness is of itself a very serious matter. Its effects upon himself and family must be very afflictive. Whether it will promote peace, or increase agitation in the Church, is a question of the highest consideration.

The question, therefore, whether the Book Committee had good and sufficient reasons for the action they took in the case of Dr. Lanahan, is one that I ought to examine very carefully and candidly before I concur in it. The Church and the public will scan it, and the next General Conference most severely review it. Under this sense of responsibility, since I received the notice of your action I have given to the subject the most prayerful and earnest attention which my official duties and health would permit.

The principal act complained of, as follows—

L. On or about the 10th day of May, 1871, the Assistant Agent made an affidavit, and caused a proceeding to be instituted thereon in

the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the purpose of procuring a writ of *mandamus* from said court against the Methodist Book Concern and its Agent, to compel free access to all the books and vouchers of said Book Concern from 1856 to the present time, and to allow him to make such examination of the same, both personally and with the assistance of any accountant he might employ, as to him might seem desirable.

The Assistant Agent based said proceeding upon the improper assumption that he was an Agent and Corporator of said Book Concern, having equal power and authority with said Agent, and upon other improper assertions and pretenses, as will appear by said affidavit, a copy whereof is herewith submitted, all which is contrary to his proper official conduct.

II. By said affidavit and proceeding, and otherwise, the Assistant Agent has arrogated authority which is not accorded to him by the Book of Discipline of the Church, or by any other authority of the Church; and the said proceeding against the Book Concern and its Agent, brought in a temporal court, tends to scandalize the Church and the Concern—

is admitted, and justification is set up or pleaded. This is in harmony with our Discipline on this subject. The inquiry, therefore, is, Is the justification made out? It is pleaded that the cash-books and check-books of the Concern were necessary to enable him properly to defend himself in a civil suit for libel pending against himself, and, being urged to trial, that he applied to Dr. Carlton for them and was refused them, Dr. Carlton in some instances pleading the instructions of the Book Committee as his justification in so doing.

If these books were necessary to the defendant for the purposes stated, he ought undoubtedly to have them. The interests of truth, of righteousness, and the golden rule of the Saviour, required it. As Assistant Agent he had a right, observing strictly the rules of the House in doing it—the same order as is observed by the senior Agent—to go and examine them. This right inheres in his office. It is just as necessary to him in the performance of several of the specified functions of his office as to the senior Agent, and, therefore, just as much his right. The law requires no officer to do what it does not empower him to do. If prevented by the senior Agent, he ought to take proper means to secure this right. In doing this there might come an exigency when it would be right for him to appeal to the civil authorities; but this should be a last resort, after all ecclesiastical means failed. The Book Committee are his disciplinary advisers. His first appeal should be to them. If they refuse to come together at his call, or, coming together, fail to give him his rights, or the senior Agent refusing to carry out their instructions to that effect, and no other recourse being left him, after due counsel, he would undoubtedly be at liberty to seek the intervention of the civil courts. All this would take but a few days, as the history of this case shows—less time than the obtaining of the *mandamus* of the

Court. I think the Assistant Agent erred in not seeking redress from the alleged action of the senior Agent in this way before he went to the Court, and the more so as Dr. Carlton professed to be governed by the instructions of the Book Committee.

The manner of making the application to the Court, in my judgment, was erroneous. True, his counsel testify that they advised the course pursued, and drew up the affidavit, and gave it as their opinion that it was right. Still it seems to me Dr. Lanahan did wrong in allowing his counsel to use only the Charter in determining his official *status*. While in that he and Dr. Carlton are corporators or trustees jointly of the property of the Concern, yet in the Discipline and in the election of the General Conference he is styled Assistant Agent; and the Discipline and the usage of the Church in important respects made Dr. Carlton his superior. His counsel should have been required to correctly state his office in all proceedings where his official station was referred to. To do otherwise could not fail to produce a "conflict of authority" and to mislead.

Dr. Lanahan must also be responsible, for the reasons assigned, for asking the *mandamus*. One reason given is in these words: "For the purpose of ascertaining whether all the property held by or standing in the name of the Agents or former Agents of said Book Concern has been turned over to the said corporation, this deponent desires to examine the books of said Concern, and particularly the check-books, bank-books, and vouchers from 1856 to the present time." It was certainly right for the Assistant Agent to seek and possess this information. For the purpose of obtaining this information, I hold he had a perfect right to personally examine any and all of the books of the Concern under the rules of the house. If prevented by the senior Agent it would be a proper subject to bring to the attention of the Book Committee. As Dr. Lanahan does not claim in his affidavit to know there was any such property not so turned over and in jeopardy, the case does not seem to be so urgent that if the Book Committee and senior Agent failed to give him the information the matter could not lie over until the meeting of the General Conference. I cannot, therefore, see the necessity for this legal procedure. As the Assistant Agent did not know there was any property belonging to the Concern, for which he was in part responsible, which was not so turned over to the corporation, and in his affidavit gives no reason why he supposed there existed any property thus imperiled, I cannot see it right for him to go before the Court and by an affidavit create such a suspicion throughout the Church. It required more than negative

knowledge, or want of knowledge, to justify him in creating such an alarm and agitation. Admitting he desired to obtain information that would aid him in his defense in the pending libel suit, and admitting all the annoyances and wrongs complained of in his efforts to see these books and papers, I fail to see any such urgency in the condition of things, or any other reason, that justified this procedure. If "brother going to law with brother" is a religious offense, except in cases of absolute necessity, must it not be an official wrong when a high officer in the Church goes to law with his associate and superior officer unless the extremest reasons compelled it, all other means having been tried and having failed? In my judgment it was an official error in the case under consideration.

In reference to the items of official misconduct alleged in the third general statement in the bill of complaints, I deem it proper to say that, after considering the circumstances under which they occurred, so far as they did occur, and the explanations given by the defendant, I cannot agree with the Committee in their judgment upon the three first, that they were official misconduct. The last paragraph in the communication of the complainant is in the words, "*In view of the foregoing facts, and a great number of others which have been brought to your notice during the past two years, it remains for you, in your wisdom, as the supervisors of the Methodist Book Concern, to take such action as under the circumstances you may judge will best promote the interests of the Church and the Book Concern.*" When I read this I supposed all the issues of the past two years were to be examined; but none of the "great number of other facts" were traversed at all except in the speeches of counsel, neither did the Committee vote upon them. As the complainant and the Committee seemed to regard them only as rhetoric, I shall so treat them. The Committee will, therefore, perceive that my opinion, whatsoever it may be, will be based wholly upon the first and principal complaint, namely, the suing out a writ of *mandamus*.

During the investigation the Bishops have not deemed it proper for them to speak upon the matters before you, as no disciplinary question involving our action arose. Individually I feel that, being compelled to sustain an important relation in this case, it is my duty to say a few things in relation to general Book Room questions before I settle the question of concurrence.

The management of the Book Room having become a subject of inquiry and criticism, the question of its integrity can be settled only by a most thorough, competent, and impartial examination. This examination must be made, in part at least, by laymen; not wholly by accountants, but men whose

general business reputation and character are known throughout the Church. They must be so selected and appointed that there can be no apprehension, no semblance, even, of their being partisan; their roots, even, must not be found in partisan grounds. Nothing short of this will satisfy the Church; nothing short of this ought to satisfy the Church; nothing short of this need satisfy the Church, for it will certainly be had. No human power can prevent it. It may be embarrassed and delayed, but cannot be stopped. The longer it is delayed the more thorough it will be. An examination that would have been satisfactory six months ago would not be satisfactory to-day. Books and book-keeping, buying, selling, printing, binding, all the modes and methods of business, must be inquired into and reported upon. It is because the Church sees this examination to be inevitable that she is calmly waiting for its results, and because she sees it to be inevitable she will continue calmly to wait until it comes. She will not be agitated, but wait in quietude and confidence, and in my judgment all parties can well afford to wait until, in an orderly way, and through appropriate agencies, this result may be obtained. Whether it can be had before the General Conference or not I cannot say. If it can I shall be glad; if not, I am sure it will come then or afterward. In this I do not intend to reflect upon the past. Perhaps under the complications that have existed all has been done that could have been done up to this time.

I will add here, I believe the Book Concern to be perfectly solvent. I believe, and largely from personal knowledge, that the last exhibit sent to the Conferences is a reliable statement of its condition. There is no occasion whatever of apprehension on this point.

I desire further to add, I have no suspicion of the honesty of either of the present or any of the former Agents. No amount of gossip or newspaper declarations, even though they be found in Church papers, shall make me question their integrity. Nothing but legal evidence shall shake my confidence in them. All the Church should hold them to be true and upright until they have legal evidence to the contrary. But this does not imply that they may not have been deceived in some of their subordinates, nor that their modes of conducting the business may not be improved.

With Dr. Lanahan I have been acquainted for more than a quarter of a century. I have assigned him to some of the most responsible and difficult appointments in his Conference. He has always met his obligations with fidelity and ability. I have honored him in my heart as well as in my administration. My confidence in him as a Christian brother and minister of the Lord Jesus Christ is unshaken, and my affection for him

undisturbed. My decision refers only to his official act as Assistant Agent of the Book Concern. His act of suing out a writ of *mandamus* at the time and in the manner he did I cannot approve; but the question whether the error is sufficient to remove him from office I have found a very difficult one to decide. With hesitancy (for on this one point my mind has wavered up to this moment) the preponderance of my convictions of official duty in the case requires me, though it is the most painful official duty of my life, to concur with the Committee in their action of the 24th instant in removing Rev. John Lanahan from his office as Assistant Book Agent at New York, and I hereby *concur*.

E. S. JANES.

OPINION OF BISHOP AMES.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1871.

To the Book Committee:

DEAR BRETHREN: Bishop Janes and myself agree in our judgment touching the law which governs the Book Agents in the discharge of their official duties.

First. That the Agent has sole control in conducting the business of the Concern, and that he is to be assisted by the Junior Agent, who should receive the wishes of his official superior with deference, and should execute them with cheerfulness. I do not understand that there has been any conflict of authority between the Agents under this provision of the law.

Second. That in deciding what books shall be published the Agents have equal authority. They must mutually agree before a volume can issue from the press. This is the law, and the practice under it has been uniform. The names of both Agents are on the title-page of every book.

Third. The Agents are required to make exhibits annually and quadrennially.

This official duty required of the Agents by the General Conference is equally binding on each, and the document always has had the signatures of both Agents.

It appears to me absolutely necessary, in order to the right performance of this important duty, that each of the Agents should be permitted to enjoy, without any restriction, the right to examine all the books and papers of the Concern.

On the question of the unrestricted official right of the Assistant Agent to examine all the books and accounts of the Concern there has arisen a conflict of authority. It seems to me, from an examination of this case, that the Assistant Agent has not been permitted to exercise this right. He applied to the courts for aid that he might secure it. Such an act must be judged of in the light of its own surroundings.

I so judge of this, and so judging, I do not feel justified in visiting upon it so severe a penalty as that inflicted by the Committee.

Bishop Janes and myself differ only in the conclusion which we draw from the facts on this single point; and in our long and intimate official relations with each other we have always drawn together so harmoniously and pleasantly that it pains me to differ from my colleague in the slight matter of drawing a conclusion; but, as I do differ, honesty compels me to say so. But with this single exception I agree most cordially in all that Bishop Janes has said in his written opinion in the case.

In conclusion, brethren of the Committee, I must say that the penalty inflicted by your verdict appears to me to be more severe than the gravity and importance of the complaints justify; and, as I find myself at variance with your judgment, duty compels me to say that *I cannot* and *do not* concur in your verdict removing Rev. John Lanahan from his office of Assistant Book Agent of the Book Concern at New York.

E. R. AMES.

At this point a new danger was encountered. Dr. Carlton, feeling that he could endure no more, and that his usefulness in the Concern was at an end, tendered his resignation of the Agency. This it was felt would be perilous, probably ruinous in its consequences; and the most earnest efforts were immediately made to induce him to reconsider his determination. The following resolutions were adopted by the Committee, the first immediately, and the second a few hours later:

Whereas, Dr. Thomas Carlton has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately;

Resolved, That in view of our responsibilities as the guardians of the interests of the Book Concern, and the importance of his continuing at its head, we cannot consent to accept his resignation.

Resolved, That nothing has occurred in the investigations through which the Book Committee has passed to unsettle, or in anywise impair, our confidence in the ability, integrity, and faithfulness of Dr. Thomas Carlton, Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and that we do most fully indorse him as a Christian gentleman and Church officer, whose character is above reproach."

Dr. Carlton was finally induced to withdraw his resignation, to the great relief of all friends of the Concern.

Before this point was reached, the *mandamus* sued for by Dr. Lanahan had been denied by the Court, and in such a manner as to give very little encouragement for further applications in the same direction. The reasonings and conclusion

of that decision are herewith submitted. (*See Document K.*) The Committee, too, had about exhausted their powers, which by this time they found to be quite limited. In addition to examinations already made, they had provided for such an examination as would satisfy candid men, and these were all they could reasonably hope to satisfy. Without, therefore, stopping to inquire what would satisfy persistent belligerents, they had sought only to satisfy their own judgments and consciences.

Experiments with committees representing different and conflicting partisan views and interests had not proved very satisfactory heretofore, and it was believed that one competent and trustworthy referee, with nobody to trammel him and nobody to divide the responsibility with him, would be more safe and efficient than any number of men that could be selected. The Committee therefore selected a man whose reputation, pecuniary circumstances, and social position, placed him as far as possible above the suspicion of partisanship or party influences, and whose tried integrity, ability, thorough acquaintance with business in general, and Book Concern business in particular, would entitle his decisions to the most implicit confidence—JAMES P. KILBRETH, of Cincinnati.

He was authorized to go into the Book Concern at New York, employ such help as he might need, and examine every thing in its present condition and past history where light could be gained touching questions affecting its interests. The following are the resolutions of appointment and instruction :

Resolved, 1. That in order to secure a proper inspection of the accounts of the Book Concern, we employ James P. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati, to make such inspection, and that he be authorized to select such assistants as he may find necessary.

2. That we refer to Mr. Kilbreth all the various allegations and charges of fraud and mismanagement made from time to time by the Assistant Agent against the Book Concern; and we especially direct his attention to such books, and accounts, and business transactions, of whatever date or of whatever department of the Concern, as by such allegations are said to involve frauds, losses, or mismanagement.

3. That Mr. Kilbreth be allowed access to the records and papers of the Book Concern as he may desire.

4. That he be directed also to examine the methods of business and modes of book-keeping, and report on the same.

Clothed with such unrestricted powers of examination, the Committee felt confident that if there was or had been any thing wrong in the Concern Mr. Kilbreth would find it, and equally confident that he would report the result of his investigations with perfect impartiality. And, in common with the

whole Church, they have awaited his report with intense interest, and not without some degree of solicitude.

They had no apprehensions as to the financial safety of the Book Concern—none as to the integrity of the Agent, or the uprightness of Mr. Goodenough, late head of the printing department—and they had not lost confidence in other parties, who had been implicated in the charges made against the business management of the Concern. But Dr. Lanahan still persisted in his charges, and in other quarters there were mysterious outgivings—dark insinuations of some great wrongs yet to be brought to light. And, as the examinations of the Committee had been thus far confined almost wholly to matters brought to their attention by Dr. Lanahan, and to evidence of fraud which he had indicated, they knew those examinations were unavoidably incomplete. Of course they knew not what might be brought out by the examinations of Mr. Kilbreth. If his investigations should establish the innocence of all parties, they would most heartily rejoice; but if fraud had been practiced, they desired to see the criminal exposed.

The presumption at that stage of the proceedings was that no serious frauds had been practiced or losses sustained, inasmuch as none had been proved.

1. It seemed impossible that the business should have prospered as it had done, and under the heavy burdens it had borne, if weakened, as it must have been, by the constant drain upon its resources involved in the frauds alleged. The financing necessary to accomplish such results under such circumstances would be little less than miraculous.

2. Thus far the Committee had discovered nothing that either had not been explained, or that might not with reasonable probability be explained thereafter.

3. From year to year Committees appointed by the General Conference, and embracing some of the most eminent men in the Church, had fully, and upon personal inspection, indorsed the business methods and management of the Concern, and had reported in the most approving terms of the ability, fidelity, and success with which every department was administered.

4. During the year 1862, in pursuance of an order from the preceding General Conference, the books and business methods of the Concern were subjected to an unusually scrutinizing examination by a competent accountant, under the direction of the Book Committee. That Committee consisted of GEORGE PECK, C. B. TIPPETT, GARDNER BAKER, W. H. PILSBURY, JOHN COIL, M. D'C. CRAWFORD, and S. Y. MONROE, all honored names. In their report to the General Conference of 1864 they make special mention of this examination, and precede it with the following emphatic indorsement of the Agents:

Careful investigation has satisfied us that the Agents in charge of the Concern are interested, capable, and faithful men. Each successive year the conviction has strengthened that they are the "right men in the right place."

Mr. Kilbreth did not complete his investigations so as to present his report until the 26th of April. In thoroughness, ability, and fairness, that report does not disappoint the high expectations we had formed; nor does it disappoint us in its general results. It will be seen that his conclusions fully harmonize with those of the Committee, except at those points where his investigations took a wider range than theirs. Upon the bill of charges against the administration of Mr. Hoffman, as head of the bindery, Mr. Kilbreth agrees with the Committee as to ten out of the twelve items investigated; and in regard to the remaining two items, it is fair to presume that his more unfavorable judgment was the result of facts which were not before the Committee, and of his comparison of business results in the Bindery for the last two years with former years, and of which, of course, the Committee had not the advantage. (See his Report, pp. 58, 59, 60.)

As Mr. Hoffman has removed from this region, and his present residence is unknown, there has been no opportunity of communicating with him on the part of Mr. Kilbreth, and whether he could or could not explain these items satisfactorily cannot now be known. It is matter of regret that in his case the showing is not more favorable; but, as the Committee desired and expected, Mr. Kilbreth has dealt impartially. As his report is herewith submitted, no analysis of it by us is necessary.

The Church owes Mr. Kilbreth a debt of gratitude which will not soon be canceled. He has made these examinations at a very heavy outlay of time and labor, and now refuses compensation for his services. He has done gratuitously what he could not have been hired to do.

It has been broadly insinuated, and openly affirmed, that the Committee were influenced as to the result of their investigations by outside pressure, from those opposed to the course which Dr. Lanahan felt called upon to pursue. To any who think them capable of being tampered with or intimidated, the Committee have not one word of reply. They could neither deny nor explain without loss of self-respect. It may be due to others, however, and is certainly due to this General Conference, that they should deny, as they do emphatically, the knowledge of any attempt to influence them improperly. All allegations or insinuations to the contrary are utterly without foundation.

By the Agent himself, and all *employees* of the house, the Committee were always treated with the most courteous and respectful consideration. No information sought for was ever

withheld, all questions were promptly and cheerfully answered, and every possible facility was afforded them for prosecuting their investigations, and looking, as far as they were capable of looking, into all the details of every department of the Concern.

The result of these investigations has been a growing conviction that instead of the "chaos" which was charged, the business management is orderly and systematic—that theory and practice are as nearly perfect as could well be expected in a business so peculiar as is that of the Methodist Book Concern. Of course, its business methods have not always been as complete as they now are; and their history, from the simple and rude beginnings up through the various stages of progress to their present completeness, would be an exceedingly interesting study. It would doubtless be found that improvement had not always kept pace with the growth of the business. It might be found, perhaps, that *employes* had sometimes proved dishonest or incompetent, that petty peculations and losses may have occurred. But the Committee feel well assured that no large business establishment in the land, having grown up from small beginnings, can show so fair a record in all these respects as our great publishing houses, east and west. And with an assurance such as they never felt before, the Committee can now commend them to the confidence and patronage of our people and the public generally.

And now, with feelings of relief, your Committee yield up the trust reposed in them four years ago—a trust which has brought upon them unexpected burdens of toil, and care, and sacrifice; unexpected and, as they think, unmerited reproach. Their consolation under these personal trials is the answer of a good conscience; and, under the scandal and financial burdens that have befallen the Book Concern, the hope that, under the guidance of a good Providence, your wise counsels will throw around it such safeguards as to render a recurrence of these troubles impossible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CYRUS BROOKS, *Chairman.*
I. S. BINGHAM, *Secretary.*

43.—Journal, page 101.**REPORT OF JAMES P. KILBRETH, REFEREE, TO THE BOOK COMMITTEE.**

At a meeting of your respected body in June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That, in order to secure a proper inspection of the accounts of the Book Concern, we employ James P. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati, to make such inspection, and that he be authorized to select such assistants as he may find necessary.

Resolved, That we refer to Mr. Kilbreth all the various allegations and charges of fraud and mismanagement made from time to time by the Assistant Agent against the Book Concern, and we specially direct his attention to such books and accounts and business transactions, of whatever date, or of whatever department of the Concern as, by such allegations, are said to involve fraud, losses, or mismanagement.

Resolved, That Mr. Kilbreth be allowed such access to the records and papers of the Book Committee as he may desire.

Resolved, That he be directed also to examine the methods of business and modes of book-keeping, and report on the same.

In order to prepare myself for a proper consideration of any complaints of fraud or business wrongs alleged, or to be alleged, by the Assistant Agent, Dr. Lanahan, I took steps in August last to acquire an understanding of the manner in which the current business of the house was conducted, and the particular forms of book-keeping in use. As the business is done chiefly through the post-office, I sat down by the Cashier, to whom the mails are committed, and witnessed their delivery, and the opening of the letters, amounting to hundreds daily. I read the letters over with him, and observed what account he took of the remittances, how the letters were assorted, and to whom and to what departments they were sent. I followed them through the various departments, and observed the use made of them by the clerks into whose hands they passed, and the various entries made upon the margins of the letters and the books in the several departments of the Concern. By this course, in a short time I became fully conversant with the methods of transacting the current business of the house, comprehending all the details, and judging for myself as to the excellences or defects in the various methods and usages of the business.

I then reported myself to Dr. Lanahan as ready to receive from him, in writing, any complaints of the management or allegations of fraud which he might be disposed to furnish, in order to bestow upon them my special attention. He declined to furnish any complaints or allegations save on condition that I would allow him to name an assistant to represent him in the investigation. This I declined; but I expressed a willingness to grant, as a courtesy, what I could not accept as a condition, whenever my work, as was not

then the case, required an assistant, though I declined in any manner to accept an assistant as anybody's representative. I was thus necessarily thrown back upon such papers alleging mismanagement and wrongs as were to be found among the official documents. Dr. Lanahan, at the time, however, did hand me a printed report made to him by Mr. E. H. Gouge and Mr. Charles A. Appel, professional accountants, who by him had been employed to inspect the books and accounts of the house. To this report I shall devote some attention hereafter.

The frightful bulk of documents turned over to me, including the stenographic reports of testimony, all bearing more or less upon the questions at issue, as well as others brought into existence by my own agency, would make, if reduced to print, a book as large as the holy Bible. All of these I have gone through again and again. Besides, in order to supply what was deficient, or get light on what was obscure, or settle what seemed doubtful, I sought numerous interviews with persons whose names or testimony or business were in various ways identified with the pending controversy. The tincture of partisanship so common in all great controversies, and which I discovered on all hands, required, perhaps, more discretion and judgment than I possess to sift every statement thoroughly. Yet I endeavored to do this. Dr. Lanahan, whose co-operation would have shortened my investigations, and rendered them more satisfactory to myself, did not co-operate with me, on the ground that my appointment was unauthorized by the laws of the Church. I do not make this as a complaint, but simply as a statement of fact, and it is not for me to say whether his ideas on that subject are right or wrong.

As already intimated, the testimony and accompanying documents are so verbose, and contain so much that is obviously irrelevant and trivial, and much of it purely personal, that if dwelt upon in detail, my report would necessarily be most wearisome, and certainly subversive of business propriety. I shall, therefore, extract from the papers the essence of all the accusations and complaints, and endeavor to embody the same in such shapes as to exclude what is redundant and preserve what is essential. In forming my conclusions I have sought to ignore mere personal bias; but as candor is not inconsistent with courtesy and justice, I shall speak my mind frankly, though without intentional disregard to the rights or feelings of any.

It is charged that the business of the Book Concern is in a confused and chaotic state; that the system of book-keeping in use is defective and disreputable; that a knowledge of the real condition of affairs cannot be obtained from the books.

The system of accounts, known as double-entry book-keeping, now prevails in all respectable counting-houses. Though it is scarcely more than an art, by a sort of common consent it is called a science. But after comprehending the very few and simple laws which must invariably be observed, and a tolerable penmanship, there is nothing so essentially required to make a

good book-keeper as common sense, a ready judgment, and unremitting care. Two persons may have an equal knowledge of the science, yet one, even though not violating its principles, may adopt confused, cumbersome, and slovenly methods; while the other, with vastly less labor, would throw the same business into the most neat and perspicuous shapes.

The laws of nature are not more fixed than the few essential rules of book-keeping. Yet within these rules there is a wonderful latitude of practice. Every business has its peculiarities. Some kinds are very simple, and some very complex. There are peculiarities even in the same kinds of business, calling for different forms. If a concern rarely or never gives out notes, and rarely or never receives notes in settlement, there is little or no use for a Bill Book. If the transactions do not run much into detail there is no necessity for a Journal, which is but a transcript of the Day Book, condensed and put into form for posting—the posting can be done from the Day Book direct. If the business be transacted mostly for cash, both the Day Book and Journal may be dispensed with, and the few transactions not strictly cash may properly go through the Cash Book by cross entries, and the latter, as in banks and brokers' offices, be the only book to post from. One may, if he choose to accept the risk and labor of keeping his books in balance, post direct from several different books at the same time; while another, as is usual and decidedly better, may take every thing through one book—the Journal. As to collateral and subsidiary books, and the uses to be made of them, good accountants may honestly differ, and not without reason on each side. To illustrate. Several persons may decide on an ocean trip. One takes a yacht, another a sailing vessel, another a steamer. They may go by northern, southern, or middle route, and each, of course, travels in his own way. But there is one thing essential. They must all respect the compass in order to reach their destination. One scholar, in writing an essay, will use a different diction and employ a different style from another, writing on the same subject; yet both are compelled to respect the inexorable nature and powers of the letters of the same alphabet, out of which all their combinations grow.

I come now to the case in hand. I have personally examined the methods of book-keeping in use in the Book Concern, and the condition of its business as therein set forth. My conclusion is, that the business is not in a confused or chaotic, but in a decidedly understandable shape, and that it is not difficult to learn the true state of affairs from the books.

There was a time when it was otherwise. In former years it is apparent that there was a great lack of system in the business transactions of the house, as shown on the books, and a great deal of confused and careless book-keeping. It can be seen back as far as thirty years ago. I do not see that any dishonesties were covered up—it was simply confusion and clerical inaccuracy. Within the last five years I see no good reason to complain of the general system of accounts, or the general accuracy and care with which

the books have been kept. I do not say that, within this period, no errors whatever have occurred, but I give it as my opinion that there have been no more of them than could be found in a majority of respectable houses of equal business anywhere. I think even now advantageous changes could be made in some of the forms in use, which to some extent would change the interior relations of one department to another, and, which is not now the case, put the definite responsibility of the accounts of all departments, except that of the Cashier, upon the chief Accountant. As to the financial department, I regard its management as above reproach, and it is difficult for me to see how the system could be improved.

In the latter part of the year 1870 an inspection was made of the books of the Concern by Mr. E. H. Gouge and Mr. Charles A. Appel, professional accountants, who consumed a number of weeks in that labor under the direction of Dr. Lanahan, and their printed report to him is now before me. It will be found among the papers. I am constrained to say, that these gentlemen, in some respects, do not treat the subject fairly, and in some things, as will appear hereafter, fell into serious professional blunders. Some of their strictures are unquestionably just, and present sundry matters in a light not at all creditable to the Concern. It does not require even a book-keeper to see this. I am the more pleased to canvass this report, because it comprises, in a compact form, the substance of all the allegations on the subject of the accounts which appear in various forms scattered through the controversy, and is a professional review of the situation.

Without reference to the order in which the strictures of these gentlemen appear in their report, I shall remark first upon those in which I substantially agree with them.

The business entries of the years 1862 and 1864, including also the Bindery and Periodical accounts of 1861, of which they speak on page 2, it must be admitted are totally inexcusable as specimens of accounts. The closing entries of these years partake largely of the arbitrary, and are awkwardly executed. Estimated values, to some extent justified, we must admit, by the real or supposed effects of the war upon trade, supplanted and modified, in irregular and not well explained ways, subsisting figures. The work shows a great lack of competency, and presents really a confused record. I do not find, however, as a consequence of these things, that the Concern was made either richer or poorer. Its substance was not impaired by the careless clerical shapes into which it was wrought up. The same remarks apply to the entry of November 30, 1868, (page 3,) "To Profit and Loss for correction of errors, \$54,372 11," which we must admit was not a very felicitous, though doubtless an honest, attempt to correct the closing entries of the former years.

The discrepancies (page 3) between the Inventories and the Ledger may be generally accounted for by adding the Editors' Library, etc., to the smaller sums, for the several years, except for

the year 1867, when the inevitable sum of \$54,372 11, above-named, comes in to make havoc of quantities.

I find *prima facie* errors and discrepancies set forth in this report, here and there, which are in fact no errors at all, and which I think the examiners would not have named if they had studied the peculiarities of the case, and sought explanations from the book-keeper. There never was a large and complex business, the proper understanding of which would not be greatly facilitated by a consultation with the accountants in charge. In this case they were ignored. Of the effect of this I subjoin one specimen, which may suffice for several of the same class. On page 4 it is said :

"In the book of Trial Balances, page 81, is an 'Exhibit to the Annual Conferences,' Nov. 30, 1868, and a foot-note contains the following: 'According to the above Exhibit, the profits for the year have been \$56,244 74. The variation from balance sheet results from discounting the accounts.'"

The amount of profit shown by the Ledger is but \$53,446 46, and the same appears by the Exhibit.

These gentlemen should really have seen through this without explanation, but a word from the book-keeper would have made it plain in a moment. The difference between \$82,279 82 discounted from the debts due the Concern in the Exhibit of 1867, and \$79,481 54 in 1868, accounts exactly for the difference between \$56,244 74 and \$53,446 46, therefore the "foot-note" above criticised is right.

It is stated again that

"Information absolutely necessary to a proper transaction of business is meager and unsatisfactory : as, for instance, in a majority of cases the Bills Receivable Book does not contain a record of where notes are payable, or how long they have to run ; and when they are paid, the simple remark 'paid' is made on the margin. The same is true of the Bills Payable Book ; the place where and the time when the notes due by the Concern are payable are not recorded."

So insignificant a part of the business of the Concern consists of notes given or received, that there is not an urgent necessity for a Bill Book at all. It is a convenience in this case about like the pocket memorandum of a merchant. A Bill Book is but a respectable memorandum book at best. When but a small part of any business consists of notes given or received, it might, not without reason, be claimed that the Ledger itself is Bill Book enough. I consider this criticism frivolous. Before leaving the subject, however, I will say that I consumed about a day in examining the accounts of Bills Payable and Bills Receivable for the space of ten years, and found them correct.

On page 3 Mr. Gouge says :

"The inventory of merchandise on hand for 1868 on the Inventory Book is \$161,403 99, and by a deduction of fifteen per cent. it is reduced to \$130,738 04, and on the Ledger it is entered \$140,895 52."

This is the most unaccountable blunder Mr. Gouge has fallen into. The statement is totally incorrect. Even the minor and the major sums disagree with the terms of discount. The Merchandise Inventory of 1868 contains six items, and these amount to \$140,895 52. This is the footing on the Inventory in plain figures. The Inventory footing and the Ledger entry exactly agree, in direct opposition to Mr. Gouge's statement.

It is stated further as follows:

"In my experience as an accountant for more than twenty-five years I have never seen or known a Ledger to be used as a book of *original entries*, which I find to be the case in this examination. As, for instance, whatever is standing to the debit or credit of Profit and Loss at the end of the year is transferred bodily from one account to another,* and so with Merchandise, Expense Account, Bindery, Printing-Office, and many other accounts, instead of being properly journalized."

I take issue with Mr. Gouge here, and the counting-house fraternity will sustain me in pronouncing his criticism groundless, and the thing he condemns perfectly proper.

Accounts on a Ledger are divided into three classes: Personal, Real, and Fictitious. The first includes the accounts of individuals; the second includes such as Cash, Real Estate, Bills Receivable, Bills Payable, etc.; the third includes Expense Account, Postage, Interest, etc. In closing a set of books all the accounts, real, fictitious, and personal, go into three general accounts. The personal and real accounts pass into an account opened solely for the purpose of closing the books, styled "Balance Account;" the fictitious accounts pass into Profit and Loss, and the balances of Profit and Loss and Balance Account both pass into Stock Account, which represents the proprietorship, and is commander-in-chief of the books.

To call these transfers of footings, for the purpose of closing the books, *original entries*, is simply preposterous. They are no more original entries than a balance brought down on the Ledger of an adjusted account is an original entry. Of all the treatises on book-keeping I remember to have seen, but one favors Mr. Gouge's method of carrying these closing balances through the Day Book and Journal, and back again to the Ledger; and, without naming the work, I do not hesitate to pronounce it the poorest and most pedantic treatise on the subject that I ever studied.

It is charged that "the books are kept in a very bungling and inaccurate manner, neither correct in theory nor fact."

Yet there is no attempt to describe the theory complained of, and every serious specification of error in fact dates back from five to ten years. This is obviously unfair, as applying to the present situation.

* To make sense of this he must mean transferred from Profit and Loss to Stock Account.

It is charged that in much of the business "the *Cash* books are used as Journals, and a great variety of entries other than of cash are made there indiscriminately and improperly with the cash."

This method, it is true, does not necessarily lead to practical errors, but it is inelegant and indefensible. It involves, also, an increase of labor by a constant succession of cross entries. This criticism is just.

A Ledger account in 1861 standing against Brown Brothers & Co. for \$20,900, and carried in 1862 to Profit and Loss, is named by way of animadversion.

In form, this was an erroneous account ; in fact, it was not. A Ledger account is a simple compilation of titles and amounts. It never, strictly speaking, explains itself. The explanation of this is, that the Book Concern became guarantor on a letter of credit for the Missionary Society of the Church South, issued by Brown Brothers & Co. When the time for reimbursement came, non-intercourse existed between the two sections of country, and the guarantor had to pay. It was necessary to put the payment in some form on the books. By a clerical mishap it was charged to Brown Brothers & Co., instead of Suspense Account or the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The whole debt, principal and interest, has since been paid.

A grave and most extraordinary complaint is presented by Mr. Gouge in the following extract :

"On the debit side of the Capital Stock account, Ledger O, page 261, I find the following entry : 'To Profit and Loss for correction of errors, \$54,372 11 ;' and this amount is credited to Profit and Loss, page 115, Ledger O—or, in other words, entered as a *profit*. If an error really did occur in the Inventory, the net assets on November 30, 1867, should be \$618,479 41, instead of \$672,851 52 ; and on November 30, 1869, \$948,057 94, instead of \$1,002,430 05, as appears on the Ledger."

I can scarcely imagine how Mr. Gouge was led into such absurdities as are contained in the above quotation.

Any credit to Profit and Loss made prior to the time for closing the books, and having its corresponding debit, as it must, to some account other than Stock Account, necessarily shows in the Profit and Loss account as a profit. But a credit to Profit and Loss, when charged, as in this case, to *Stock Account*, is simply the forgiveness of a debt due by Profit and Loss, and is *entered as a loss*, not, as Mr. Gouge says, as a profit. It is a charge assumed by the proprietor, (Stock,) and by a reduction of the capital, Profit and Loss is to that extent set free.

The remainder of the paragraph is equally preposterous. The capital, \$668,334 15, standing in Stock Account, November 30, 1866, is reduced to \$613,962 04, by relieving Profit and Loss of a debt, by a Stock Account credit of \$54,372 11. Mr. Gouge claims that it ought to be deducted again, November 30, 1867, from \$672,851 52, to which the \$613,962 04 had grown by the profits of the year, namely, \$58,889 48. Then, spanning an interval of

two years, this inevitable apparition is present again, demanding a similar reduction, November 30, 1869, from \$1,002,430 05, to which at that date the intervening profits had increased the capital.

This thing of book-keeping, at times, has a tendency to confuse even an expert.

Dr. Lanahan's objections, which appear in several places, as to the manner of handling, certifying, and disposing of vouchers in the Printing Department and Bindery, possess a good deal of weight. Bills of purchase should not be left for exclusive audit and certification to the party contracting them, nor moneys be paid on his simple monthly statements, in the absence of original bills. To be sure, payments are in all cases made to the sellers, in checks payable to their order. Fraud here would require a very unlikely collusion between the superintendents of departments and the sellers, who are few in number, and generally persons of high business standing. Still, while no such collusion has been discovered by me in the Printing Department, one of the paper-dealers, (to be noticed hereafter,) testifying against Good-enough, proved the necessity of additional checks, in stating that he sometimes divided his profits with the *employé* of a patronizing house, and saw nothing wrong in it! As to the Bindery, it is more than a probability that this very collusion in one or two cases existed.

The former methods of transacting the business, in the above departments, are modified to some extent, but there is still room for improvement.

I will suggest, also, that the modes of keeping periodical accounts with agents (the preachers) might be improved. Besides, every Periodical issued ought to appear in an independent form on the books, and each show distinctly its gains or losses. This is not at present the case.

An analysis of the balancing entries from December 31, 1860, to November 30, 1866, shows an aggregate loss for the six years of \$27,609 68, leaving out of view the sum of \$116,841 90 paid out during that period by order of the General Conference for Bishops' salaries and other disbursements. Counting these, the aggregate profit in said six years would appear to have been \$89,232 22. This small show of profits results, I judge, from over-reduction of values.

During the above interval there was taken off the valuation of Real Estate \$38,903 53, and off the valuation of Stock the sum of \$123,756 34. It strikes me that the reduction of values, in the period above-named, was too great. Since that time, however, the estimates of Stock and Real Estate have put the values higher—in my opinion not higher than they ought to be. Whatever may be otherwise thought or said, I do not discover at any period a disposition to inflate the estimates of Assets. In perusing the Annual Exhibits from time to time, it would be just ground for congratulation could all who have an interest in the business welfare of the Book Concern believe, as I myself fully do, that this

great property of the Church is not over-estimated in these annual papers.

I will proceed now to speak of matters touching alleged mismanagement and frauds in the Printing Department.

The gist of the complaints in regard to the Printing Department of the Concern is, that from May, 1864, to June, 1869, the purchases of paper were made through and from Mr. James F. Porter, a paper dealer and a broker, and that there existed a corrupt connivance between S. J. Goodenough, Superintendent of the Printing Department, and the said Porter, by reason of which the Book Concern was defrauded, and suffered large loss.

It is not necessary to recite the great number of details with which, from your investigations heretofore, your respected body is familiar. But I shall canvass said details within a reasonable range, as preparatory to a statement of conclusions. In my analysis of these details it will be seen, in many important respects, how little aid to sincere inquiry is to be derived from the great mass of testimony in the case.

It must strike any impartial observer, in perusing this testimony, that almost every prominent witness for the complaint had a pecuniary end to subserve, or a grievance to redress, or a personal pique to gratify, or some of his own shortcomings to cover up. This involved many of the principal witnesses in frequent self-contradictions, and, now and then, led to humiliating disclosures of a very loose business morality. I will give a few examples:

Campbell, Hall, & Co., who sold large quantities of paper to the Concern through Mr. Porter, said to Dr. Lanahan as follows:

(See Dr. Lanahan's printed communication to Book Committee, January 27, 1870.)

"They could get no orders from the Concern without paying Porter a commission, which commission they added to the price of the paper. They said this was an unusual way of doing business, but submitted to it because it was understood by the trade generally that no paper could be sold to the Concern except through Porter."

Augustin Smith, one of the firm of said Campbell, Hall, & Co., testifies *per contra*, (see Stenographic Reports, pages 173, 203, and Bartow's deposition as per next page.)

"That *his firm sent for Porter* to secure his influence to sell their paper to the Book Concern, and agreed upon a commission to be paid him, which was afterward increased."

It does not appear that the prices paid by the Concern increased with the increase of Porter's commission. If, as above stated, this was an unusual way of doing business, and a wrong, had not these gentlemen lost the moral right to complain of Porter, who was tempted into it by them, or of Goodenough, who was a still more remote party? Had they a right to speak at all, further than to confess themselves *particeps criminis*?

Smith, on cross examination, (see Stenographic Reports, page 180,) is questioned by Rev. J. Rothweiler as follows:

"Can the Book Concern buy paper as cheap as the Bible House, that buys a larger quantity?"

"*Answer.* The Methodist Book Concern can. It is not the quantity that regulates the price. In other words, you can buy one hundred reams as cheap as one thousand."

Per Contra.

Question by Rev. G. W. Woodruff to Dr. Lanahan, (Stenographic Reports, page 52:)

"Why did you make a contract early in June, 1869, to pay 18½ cents for 50,000 lbs. of the same paper that the Harpers were paying 17½ cents for?"

"*Answer.* Because I could not get it for less, taking that quantity. They purchased as much as 200,000 lbs. at one time."

If Smith's statement was correct, Mr. Goodenough's displacement did not save the Book Concern from loss; if Dr. Lanahan was correct, it proves Mr. Smith a very unreliable witness.

Dr. Lanahan corrects his testimony (page 207) by stating that his contract was for 17½ cents, while the Harpers paid 16½. This does not alter the significance of my preceding remarks.

Smith says again, (Stenographic Reports, page 175:)

"That, in addition to commissions paid Porter, his firm paid another broker—a Mr. Bartow—one per cent. on all paper sold to the Book Concern through Porter."

This Mr. Bartow was not known to the Book Concern at all. Was his commission also added to the price of the paper? This was to me a profound mystery until I read the deposition of Mr. Bartow in the pending suit of Goodenough *vs.* Lanahan. He there says, (April, 1871,)

"That Campbell, Hall, & Co. requested him to call on Porter and invite him there; and promised him that if sales should be made through Porter to the Book Concern, he (Bartow) should also have a commission."

It thus appears that the Book Concern, for its alleged losses through Mr. Porter's agency, is primarily indebted to the diplomacy of this firm. Their strategy to get business from the Concern led them to seek Porter, and the bargainings that followed placed Porter in a position which, as they allege, necessarily subjected it to great pecuniary damage.

Smith again, (Stenographic Reports, page 176,) speaking of the business as done through Porter, says:

"Their house was very much aggrieved by it."

The reason for this, on Mr. Smith's thesis, is not obvious. If the commissions came out of the Book Concern, Campbell, Hall, & Co. did not suffer, and had no reason for being aggrieved, nor motive for desiring a change. If it were a moral aggrievement, I could, from their stand-point, imagine a reason for it.

Campbell, Hall, & Co. say, in letter of November 6, 1869, to Dr. Lanahan :

" Mr. Porter was never in our employ, nor was he our agent."

Smith, (of Campbell, Hall, & Co.,) *per contra*, under oath, May 3, 1871, in the pending suit of Goodenough *vs.* Lanahan, says :

" Paper was sold by us (C., H., & Co.) from May, 1864, to June, 1869, through James F. Porter ; since then through T. Bartow. Each acted for us in the like capacity of a broker."

From page 284 to 297 (Stenographic Reports) we have the testimony of John J. Murphy, a paper merchant, and Philip Carr, his salesman. These gentlemen evince a decided hostility to Porter and Goodenough, and the obvious reason is that they had often tried to sell their paper to the Concern and did not succeed. They admit that their paper was not of a high grade, but thought it was good enough for ordinary books ; they offered it, they say, at unusually low rates. Because they failed to make sales they thought corruption existed. Mr. Murphy, on cross examination, said *he sometimes divided his commission with the employé or buyer of a house, and saw nothing wrong in it!* He admitted transactions of this kind did not appear on his books. If Mr. Murphy's business is extensive, I should infer that there are some other houses besides the Methodist Book Concern whose employés need looking after. The perusal of the testimony will, I think, show that I have not misrepresented these witnesses. Quite a number of other witnesses, both for the accusation and the defense, testify with evident fairness as to the prices and qualities of paper, the advantage of dealing through brokers and middle-men or direct with manufacturers, etc. ; but they differ so widely that their testimony, as a whole, leads to no satisfactory end.

I cannot conceive it necessary or profitable to go into the scores of details connected with this branch of the examination. We need most to get at desired results by the most concise and conclusive methods.

To throw light on the question of reasonable or excessive prices as paid by Goodenough, I here introduce an example as a basis for comparison.

I procured from one of the largest publishing houses in the city the average cash price of a staple paper during Goodenough's last year, ending June, 1869, and the average price for the next year, ending June, 1870 ; and the average price for the next year, ending June, 1871. I compared them with the average price paid by Goodenough for a staple paper to Campbell, Hall, & Co., for his last year, ending June, 1869 ; and by Dr. Lanahan for the next year, ending June, 1870 ; and for the next year, ending June, 1871.

The average declension for the first year, ending June, 1870, for the publishing house above alluded to, was 5 49-100.

The average declension for the second year (still from the price of Goodenough's last year) was 8 53-100.

The average declension of Book Concern prices from Good-

enough's last year, for the year ending June, 1870, was 10 per cent.

And for the next year (from Goodenough's last year) ending June, 1871, was 8 50-100.

This seems to prove that Campbell, Hall, & Co. fell quite low in their prices in the first year of Dr. Lanahan's purchases, but have since been creeping up; while in the case of the house above alluded to, the prices continued to grow less.

There are two main questions I shall now consider:

1. Was it right and proper for Mr. James F. Porter, under all the circumstances of the case, to occupy the peculiar position which, for five years, he did? I unhesitatingly say not. I regard it as a decided business impropriety. Had it not been for Mr. Porter's surroundings, neither the manufacturers nor Mr. Goodenough would have thought of him more than of any one of a thousand young men in New York for the position they gave him.

The simple case, stripped of all covering, and stated in plain language, is just this: James F. Porter was employed, and paid handsomely, by the manufacturers, to make sure their business with the Book Concern, because his father was one of its managers. Mr. Goodenough, the Superintendent of the Printing Department, favored him, very naturally, in that position, from a desire to please his father. His father, without ill intent, and from very natural impulses, felt a desire to bestow upon his son, but in an unjustifiable way, the business benefits of his position. James F. Porter himself was sufficiently acute to take in all the features of the case at a glance, and made haste to improve his opportunities. None will deny that he did this effectually. He exacted, much of the time, an unusually large pay from the manufacturers, who either were, or thought they were, in his power. He urged his demands, almost oppressively, upon the manufacturers, and carried his points. It is not to be wondered at that, in the language of one firm, they felt themselves much aggrieved. Hence, when Porter's occupation was gone, and Goodenough had yielded his place, their former friends, and those that failed to gain their friendship, kept alive a keen remembrance of the past, and fell upon them both with a lively retaliation. This is amply illustrated in the stenographic reports of the testimony.

None can reasonably deny that the peculiar connection of Mr. Porter with the paper purchases of the Book Concern gave rise to damaging suspicions and dangerous influences. It was a wrong to put and keep him in the place he occupied.

2. Was the Book Concern defrauded by Mr. Goodenough and Mr. Porter, each or either? or did it suffer pecuniary loss through or by them?

I have not been able to discover the slightest evidence of any corrupt collusion between Mr. Goodenough and Mr. Porter in the business transactions with which they were connected. As to Mr. Goodenough's honesty as Superintendent of the Printing Department, after a thorough examination I have not a suspicion or a

doubt. That he discharged his duties faithfully is undeniable. Nor have I seen any evidence to convince me that the commissions of Porter, large as some of them were, came out of the Book Concern.

I have noticed a few instances where Mr. Porter's charges for paper, ordered from him as a dealer, were excessive. These transactions, however, were not large, and the sums involved are comparatively unimportant; but as to the great bulk of the business, justice compels me to say, after mature inquiry, that the Book Concern was well served through James F. Porter, both as to the quality of paper and the prices paid for it. That the paper used by the Book Concern, as a whole, while Goodenough was Superintendent, and during the term of Porter's service, was obtained at fair market rates, I firmly believe.

The principal part of all the paper used during the above period was bought of two firms: S. D. Warren & Co., of Boston, and Campbell, Hall, & Co., of New York. If it be shown that the average prices paid by the Concern for paper to these firms were fair market prices, it is not unreasonable to assume that the entire purchases were made in the same manner.

I will take up first S. D. Warren & Co. I have before me a letter signed by Mr. S. D. Warren, in which he says:

I find on examination of my books that the average price of all the papers charged by me to the Methodist Book Concern, the orders for which came through James F. Porter, was as follows:

Book paper	17·11 per lb.
News "	15·68 "

My sales of the balance of all of the same kinds of paper to other parties during the same interval was as follows:

Book paper	17·40 per lb.
News "	15·71 "

Mr. Warren, in his deposition in the suit of Goodenough *vs.* Lanahan, repeats, under oath, the above statement. It shows that the Book Concern, during the period named, did not pay quite so much as other publishers for the same paper.

In order to obtain the same information from Campbell, Hall & Co., which was so freely given by Warren & Co., I visited them in person and made my request. I met Mr. Smith of that firm. He treated me courteously, but declined to answer my inquiries. He would not say whether the special or average sales to other publishers, at the same dates, of the same paper, sold by them to the Book Concern through Porter, were at higher or lower prices than the Book Concern paid. He would not even say whether he considered the prices paid through Porter fair market prices or not. I apprised him that I knew Dr. Lanahan was, and had been, paying his firm a higher price than they were, and had been, getting for the same paper from the Harpers; this he did not deny. I held in my hand a paper, giving once every few months, for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, the prices which the Book Concern

had been paying his firm for a particular kind of paper, largely used both by the Concern and the Harpers. I told him my object was to ascertain whether the difference was more or less between the prices paid by the Book Concern and the Harpers before Goodenough left than since. The information could have been given in a few minutes, and it would have served the cause of justice. He declined.

I applied for the same information to the Harpers. I was received with courtesy, but they also declined. As neither of these houses had any personal partiality for the defense in this controversy, I interpreted these refusals as favorable to Goodenough.

Keeping in view all the circumstances of the case just presented, is it not most unlikely that Campbell, Hall, & Co. would avoid such an opportunity as this was to justify their repeated assertions, that the Book Concern paid relatively higher prices for paper before Goodenough left than afterward? Is it not logical to assume that they would not have withheld the facts, if the facts would have supported their assertion? I am fully convinced, if they would answer, that their answer would agree with that of Mr. Warren.

In my application, as above named, to Campbell, Hall, & Co., I did not expect them to make a total average, as Warren & Co. had taken the trouble of doing. As sufficient for my purpose, I sought a comparison on a basis strictly defined. It was to get in one view the comparative prices paid by the Harpers and the Book Concern for the same paper at the several dates named—not the prices at the dates of delivery, but at the dates when the orders were given or the contracts made. Between the date of an order or contract, and the time of delivery, a month or two might often intervene, and during this interval the fluctuations of the market would show at times a marked difference in the bills of two houses for the same paper. I avoided, also, paper in odd lots, or only occasionally used. I only regret that my effort to settle this point as well with Campbell, Hall, & Co., as it was already settled in the case of Warren & Co., was not more successful.

By these two witnesses, however, more important than all others—in the case of one by irresistible inference, and the other by inevitable figures—it is proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the Book Concern during the superintendency of Mr. Goodenough paid no more for paper than respectable publishers generally, and no more above the price paid by the Harpers than is now paid; for it seems to be conceded that they always pay less than the Book Concern. This is complimentary to them, but not exactly creditable to us. If I were agent of the Book Concern, and had to pay more for paper than the Harpers, I certainly should not pay it to the same manufacturers.

I come now to consider the affairs of the Bindery.

The Book Committee, January 31, 1870, appointed a Sub-Committee to frame issues in pending matters, and said Sub-Committee was instructed to furnish Mr. Hoffman, ex-Superintendent of

Bindery, with a draft of the charges against him. The Sub-Committee consisted of Messrs. Pike, Moore, Vernon, and M'Lean, the last-named not serving. The action of the Sub-Committee is reported as follows:

"Copy of the paper drawn up by special Committee, approved by the Book Committee, and conveyed to Mr. Hoffman.

"NEW YORK, January 31, 1870.

"H. R. HOFFMAN, Esq.:

"DEAR SIR—The Book Committee desire information from you on the following points:

"1. The Sub-Committee reported a deficit of about 1400 dozen skins between December, 1867, and September, 1869. How can you account for this deficit?

"2. What account can you give of 141 dozens of sheep-skins, sent from the Book Room by your orders about the last of March, 1869.

"3. The bills show that you purchased in December, 1868, between twenty-five and twenty-six hundred pounds of glue. Can you show that said glue was ever received at the Bindery, and if so, how it was used?

"4. It is reported to us that you bought at one time four yards of black velvet, at \$17 per yard. What became of it?

"5. In April, 1869, six pieces of shirting muslin came to the Book Concern from Lord & Taylor. Can you show how it was used?

"6. On at least two occasions Mr. Myers, it appears, received for more money than he had earned or received. Can you give the reasons for these facts?

"7. Several other discrepancies appeared between the amounts due on wages and the amounts received for. Can you explain these discrepancies?

"8. Can you explain the use made of the various sums of money drawn for the Bindery department for miscellaneous articles?

"9. Can you give any definite account of the amount of gold sweepings accruing in the Bindery department, monthly or yearly, and their value?

"10. It appears that the names of several parties were retained on the pay-roll after they ceased to be employed, as shown by the books of the head of the folding department. Can you explain the propriety of these things?

"11. Do you know of any record showing that goods bought for the Bindery were duly received, and if received, that they corresponded in quantity and quality with the goods purchased?

"12. Can you give any account of a certain lot of morocco—about forty dozens—purchased by you of Mr. Lutkins for the Bindery which was afterward exposed for sale in the tin shop of a Mr. Nelson on Pearl-street?

"13. You are shown by parties which have been before us to

have received a commission on materials purchased for the Bindery. On what grounds do you justify this procedure?

"Very respectfully, L. M. VERNON,
"Sec. Book Committee M. E. Church."

I have carefully scrutinized the testimony taken for and against Mr. Hoffman in the hearings before the Committee upon the above constructive charges. I have also taken other measures to secure, as far as possible, the best understanding of the case. I will pass over No. 1 for the present, and will notice it hereafter; also No. 6 and No. 7.

As to No. 2, the testimony is very contradictory, Hoffman and Roys both asserting that the latter sent back a lot of skins in exchange for the lot of 141 dozens sent from the Book Concern by the former. Andrus and Jones (Roys' clerk) both testify that Roys got the 141 dozen, but did not believe any similar number had been returned. Dr. Porter's testimony is (Stenographic Reports, 403) that the skins sent back to Roys did not answer, and the bill for them was not certified nor paid, and the inference is that the same number of skins which, as Hoffman says, came back in lots in place of them, were paid for when received from Roys. The case is not made out against Hoffman.

As to No. 3, relating to the purchase of more glue by Hoffman than was used in the Bindery, I will say,

That Hoffman's purchases of glue from December 1, 1868, to September 1, 1869, amounted to 5,363 pounds in all. Mr. Andrus, soon after he obtained the post of Superintendent, testified (Stenographic Reports, 115) that 1,300 pounds of glue would last a year. But the books show Mr. Andrus's purchases to have been in two years, ending September 1, 1871, 5,110 pounds. As Hoffman turned out, according to the books, more work in the twenty-one months than Andrus did in the two years, one bought about as much glue as the other. This ought to be a sufficient answer.

As to Nos. 4 and 5, I consider the testimony favorable to Mr. Hoffman. Certainly nothing is proven, and the explanations are of an exculpatory character.

As to No. 8, it having always been the practice to meet the Superintendent's drafts for small sums to cover internal incidentals without requiring details, a custom not commendable, it was not reasonable to expect, after considerable time had elapsed, that a strict account could be given.

As to No. 9, whatever wrong might be found here would attach to the Agents, who gave the gold sweepings to Mr. Hoffman as an addition to his salary, except a certain part, estimated by Andrus at about one third, which, by a custom more honored in the breach than the observance, went as perquisites to the finisher and stamper, (Stenographic Reports, 113.) What Mr. Hoffman's receipts from this perquisite amounted to cannot be definitely known, as no account was kept. The only purpose to be usefully served is to fix the exact amount of Hoffman's salary.

The value of the sweepings is estimated by Mr. Pike for six years at \$1,600 per year, and by Dr. Lanahan about the same. I judge this average to be about correct; and if Mr. Andrus is right, that about one third went to the stamper and finisher, Hoffman actually realized about \$1,100 per year.

No. 10 was abandoned.

As to No. 11, inquiring if there was any record of goods bought, showing that they were duly received, etc., it was admitted by Hoffman that no such record existed. This was most discreditable to all concerned—discreditable to the Agent having charge of the Bindery Department as a business manager, discreditable to Hoffman as Superintendent, discreditable to Andrus as Hoffman's foreman, who helped Hoffman effectually to do nothing right in this line of duty; for two cyphers will not make an integer.

As to No. 12, relating to forty dozen of morocco discovered by Mr. Lutkins in a tin-shop, and alleged by him to have been leather which he sold some two years before to the Methodist Book Concern. The implication is that Hoffman had some fraudulent connection with its sale to the party holding it.

If this case had stood alone there is nothing developed in it that could create a suspicion against Hoffman more than against Andrus, who had charge of the Stock-Room, or any other of the persons in the Bindery. It only connects itself with him in a suspicious sense, because of a great number of other things of a really suspicious character which had already put him on the defensive. Nothing legitimately in the case points to him as a wrong-doer. It is very clear that the man who had the leather in his possession had never seen Hoffman until he called with Lutkins to look at it. The *animus* of Lutkins, in seeking before your body to impugn Hoffman's character, is patent. A previous rupture had occurred between them, and, like Byron's two last men and enemies, they seemed ready to die of mutual hideousness. Lutkins confessed his own dishonest acts to make Hoffman appear a criminal participant. A conspiracy with Hoffman was alleged to have existed, when they were friends, to defraud the Book Concern, by giving the latter one half the profits on goods sold to the Book Concern for the Bindery. Lutkins is the chief witness of his class before the Committee, whose own confessions tainted his credibility, and I believe the only one who took offense when asked for much-needed explanations, and would not answer further than to say that what he was speaking of "he knew intuitively."

As to No. 13, relating to the charge of receiving commissions on materials purchased for the Bindery.

It is on this charge in Hoffman's favor that the principal New York merchants, twelve in number, from whom he made his purchases for the Bindery, and with most of whom the Book Concern continues to deal, signed a paper declaring that Hoffman never received, directly nor indirectly, any commission or profit, in cash, or note or check, or any articles of value, and that their sales were

at lowest cash prices. (See their paper of February 4, 1870, among the official documents.)

The only affirming witness is the aforesaid Mr. Lutkins, who says that for a time he paid Hoffman 10 per cent. commission, and afterward accepted him as a partner, sharing with him, on all Book Concern purchases, half the profits.

It is not easy to tell how far a man, who is hostile to another, may voluntarily impeach and injure himself, in order to punish an enemy, by telling the truth. It is obvious that in this case there arose a trial of strength between self-protection of character and personal animosity. Though the vindictive prevailed, I am half convinced that we are indebted to it for the truth. If it were not for one circumstance I would waver less; that is, that while Hoffman was getting half the profits, and at the same time was in a position to dictate prices, his interest was to make the profits large and satisfactory. Yet Lutkins states (Sten. Reports, 152 and 488) that the profits dwindled so much that "there was nothing to divide," and he stopped selling to the Concern. He says Hoffman was dissatisfied with the amount he was receiving, and the thing ended. I venture to say that the business world never heard before of so honest a way of managing a dishonest partnership.

Upon the whole I shall have to leave this question unsettled, and call it doubtful, and I am at a loss to know which party should have the benefit of the doubt.

I notice now Nos. 6 and 7, relating to the alleged differences between the amounts paid to *employés*, and the amounts which they received for, which amounts Hoffman received for disbursement.

This is another difficult part of the business to decide upon. Hoffman points to the receipts of the parties for his justification. In law this would be a stronghold. But with Lutkins (with whom I do not want to sympathize in every thing) I am almost tempted to claim that I perceive "intuitively" there is something wrong here. I cannot invent a reasonable explanation of the facts of record, taken together with others which I have gathered up.

The accusation is reduced to the following form by Dr. Lanahan in his "Statement to the Book Committee," Jan. 27, 1870, which includes substantially both Nos. 6 and 7:

"Mr. Hoffman's wages book, compared with the book of the foreman of the sheet room, shows that from Dec. 16, 1868, to April 1, 1869, a period of less than four months, he (Hoffman) drew from the cashier \$448 45 more than he paid his *employés*. This difference of \$448 45 was made up by overcharging about 220 accounts of about 61 persons."

The explanations given by Mr. Hoffman (Stenographic Reports, 418, 413) are substantially that small sums were often paid above what was earned to keep the hands from "striking," and sometimes small advances in cases of sickness or great need. This charge was not rigidly canvassed, and the explanations of Mr. Hoffman, together with those of Dr. Carlton and Dr. Porter, who

doubtless had in their minds cases that really occurred, made such a showing that the charge evidently stood not proven, and if I had been of the Book Committee I should have voted with the majority. But I would not do so now. The comparison of the list, covering the above interval, preserved by the foreman of the sheet room, (Mr. Muir,) with the wages book, shows on eight successive pay-days a difference, in even amounts, of from one to four dollars in almost every account. I talked with Mr. Muir. He seemed a plain, honest man, and was obviously not malicious. He has been a great many years in the Bindery. His duty was to make up the bills of work for hands in the sheet room, mostly females, and these were to be paid as he made them up by Mr. Hoffman. He was positive his list was correct.

I had conversations with numbers of the females whose accounts are in question, and who are still engaged there. None that I talked with could remember drawing more wages than Mr. Muir put on their tickets. When asked how it came that they received for more money than the tickets called for, they did not seem to know they did it. The *employés* generally kept no record of their accounts, and those I found did not go back far enough to cover the inquiry. Though there is no positive or legal proof condemnatory of Mr. Hoffman, the circumstances of the case give it a decidedly dark appearance. If the Committee, composed of Messrs. Vernon, Pike, and Moore, in January, 1870, had sought interviews with the *employés* in the sheet department, they would no doubt have obtained the small books in which many of them keep their accounts, but which seldom go more than a year or two back.

I wonder also why that Sub-Committee did not include in the examination of Hoffman the case in which Jones (Roys's clerk) testified (Stenographic Reports, 126) that he handed Hoffman \$230 from Roys.

I come lastly to notice No. 1, relating to an alleged deficit of fourteen hundred dozen skins between December, 1867, and September, 1869:

Hoffman admits no deficit, but by implication puts the *onus* of accounting for any deficit, if there was one, upon Andrus, his foreman.

He asserts that Andrus had charge of the stock and dealt it out, and superintended the cutting, most of which was done by his own father-in law. He asserts also that the room in which the leather was kept was open to all the *employés* of the house, three hundred in number, and that this was so because there was no other place to keep it. The whole case presents the picture of a carelessly governed department. It would be very rare among three hundred people anywhere not to find more than one ready to lay dishonest hands on his neighbor's goods with an opportunity like this.

Mr. Andrus, the present superintendent, undertook in 1869 to make an estimate of the number of dozens of morocco and

other leather it would require to bind the books turned out from December 1, 1867, to September 1, 1869.

From December 1, 1867, to December 1, 1868, he estimates that there were required for the work done,

Morocco.....	119 dozen.
Imitation morocco.....	39 "
	—
Other leather.....	732 "

From December 1, 1868, to September 1, 1869,

Morocco.....	92 dozen.
Imitation morocco.....	22 "
	—
Other leather.....	512 "

The estimates are put upon two loose half sheets of foolscap, and give evidence of having been carelessly prepared. Mr. Andrus himself, when I informed him that many of his figures were multiplied and divided erroneously, informed me that he got it up in a hurry, and did not suppose it was to be used as it had been.

The estimates for the nine months from December 1, 1868, to September 1, 1869, do not even contain the number of volumes, but simply the size of the book and the number of dozens, as, for instance:

24mo Bibles.....	18 dozen.
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I do not attach a great deal of importance to this estimate, for I do not think the necessary care was bestowed upon it. Besides, the testimony proves that Mr. Andrus was not well skilled in such things. I believe he could do better now.

Whatever is to be brought out of this case to prove of service now, must be deduced from statistical facts, and comparisons of the several years of the quadrennial term in the business of the bindery. I proceed accordingly.

The leather and cloth bought by Hoffman from December 1, 1867, to December 1, 1868, was,

Morocco	202 dozen.
All other kinds	1,409 "
	—
Cloth	600 pieces.

Work done..... \$90,961 78.

From December 1, 1868, to December 1, 1869,

Morocco	423 dozen.
All other kinds	538 "
	—
Cloth	422 pieces.

Work done..... \$111,744 44.

Andrus from September 1, 1869, to December 1, 1869, bought no cloth, and of leather only 56 dozen.

The stock he reported on hand December 1, 1869, was,

Morocco.....	163 dozen.
All other kinds.....	376 "
	— 539 dozen.
Deduct Andrus's purchases.....	56 "

Then Andrus begins December 1, 1869, with 483 dozen of skins on hand, as follows:

Morocco.....	163 dozen.
All other kinds.....	320 "
And cloth.....	340 pieces.

This entitles Hoffman to the benefit of the whole year's work, as against his purchases of nine months.

The leather and cloth bought by Andrus from December 1, 1869, to December 1, 1870, was,

Morocco.....	69 dozen.
All other kinds.....	306 "
	— 375 dozen.
Cloth.....	280 pieces.

Work done..... \$80,980 91.

From December 1, 1870, to December 1, 1871:

Morocco.....	100 dozen.
All other kinds.....	504 "
Cloth.....	426 pieces.
Work done.....	\$89,205 27.

Andrus, besides his purchases, used during these two years of Hoffman's stock as follows:

Morocco.....	16 dozen.
All other kinds.....	126 "
Cloth	196 pieces.

For Andrus shows this much less on hand December 1, 1871, than he started with, as coming from Hoffman December 1, 1869. This would put them on the record as follows:

Hoffman's work Dec. 1, 1868.....	\$90,961 78
Skins.....	1,611 dozen.
Cloth	600 pieces.
Work Dec. 1, 1869.....	\$111,744 44
Skins	961 dozen.
Cloth.....	422 pieces.
Andrus' work Dec. 1, 1870.....	\$80,980 91
Skins	375 dozen.
One half of 142 dozen, as above.....	71 "
Cloth.....	280 pieces.
One half of 196 pieces as above.....	98 "
Work Dec. 1, 1871.....	\$89,205 27
Skins.....	604 dozen.
One half of 142 dozen, as above.....	71 "
Cloth.....	426 pieces.
One half of 196 pieces as above.....	98 "

The foregoing shows that

<i>Hoffman</i> takes 2,572 dozen skins,	{	to produce \$202,706 22.
" " 1,022 pieces cloth,		
<i>Andrus</i> takes 1,121 dozen skins,	{	to produce 170,186 18.
" " 902 pieces cloth,		

The equation of these cases will show 1,237 dozen of leather against Hoffman, and 48 pieces of cloth against Andrus, giving each a term of two years.

The above figures show that there was either great waste or dishonesty in the Bindery, or probably both, during Mr. Hoffman's superintendency—the former resulting from his loose management and his long absences daily, and the latter most likely from affiliation with persons of no more business honesty than Lutkins and Roys. The loss of the Concern, as appears by the above, falls very far short of what has been so frequently reported, and by many believed. It is not formidable enough to create any great sensation. I do not think it would much exceed the direct and indirect sum paid out on account of the investigations.

I have taken a general view of the Bindery business farther back than my special investigations carried me, and it is my opinion that these wrongs did not exist in any noticeable way before about 1867. But my examination of this was not thorough.

There has been, I believe, no direct impeachment of the principal Agent's business integrity, but the idea has now and then been in the minds of some that he was deriving incidental pecuniary benefits from his position. Such a supposition I am free to say has not the slightest foundation. Dr. Carlton does not, and does not need to, seek benefit from the funds of the Book Concern, and, as I have the best reasons for believing, neither seeks nor gets favors from the bank where the balances of the Concern are kept. The complaints about large balances lying in bank without interest are not just. I have looked into that question, and have no hesitation in saying that the service rendered by the bank in daily collections without charge, and its readiness at all times, in the emergencies of the Missionary Society, to furnish all needed relief, is of much more service to the Concern than any of its deposite balances are to the bank.

Some of my foregoing strictures will not seem complimentary to Dr. Carlton touching sundry details in the management of interior departments. This was to some extent owing to the method of dividing the responsibility between the Agents themselves. But justice requires me to say that the Agent has for many years maintained an admirable general management, and, when the emergencies have called for it, has displayed high financial ability.

In drawing to a conclusion, I will add that I have aimed to canvass every matter of importance coming within the range of my commission, and have omitted to notice only those matters which it could serve no important purpose to discuss. I have en-

deavored to study brevity, and yet present all important points. Some may think I have omitted important things. Perhaps hereafter I may think so myself. I do not now. My investigations justify the following summary of results:

The methods of account and the state of the office business for a great many years were not creditable, things much of the time standing in confused and careless shapes.

I have, nevertheless, not discovered any thing in the department of accounts—the office proper—where dishonesty is covered up. The nature of the case did not admit of an extensive scrutiny of details, but confined me chiefly to transactions and entries on which were based accusations and complaints.

The strictures of the experts employed by the Assistant Agent, Dr. Lanahan, to examine and report upon the books and accounts, were in many cases correct and just, but not as relates to the last five years. Their discoveries were such as did not require the skill of an accountant to see them, while in cases requiring the proper qualifications of an expert, they betrayed decided professional incompetency.

The books and accounts for the last five or six years have undergone a decided change for the better, and there is no reason now to complain of them, though some of the particular modes of account could be improved. The books in the departments of Printing-Office and Bindery are in an orderly state. Taking the whole Concern together, I doubt not the books represent the true condition of the business.

The financial department is, and has been for a good many years, regulated by an admirable system, and has reached in its management a degree of exactness which can scarcely be improved.

In regard to the printing department, I cannot speak approvingly of the position held formerly by Mr. James F. Porter, through whom most of the paper was purchased from 1864 to 1869, because of the damaging, suspicious, and dangerous opportunities to which the position gave rise. I do not find, as alleged, that the commissions paid by manufacturers of paper to Porter came out of the Book Concern.

I find, excepting a few odd lots (involving no large sum) procured from Mr. Porter as a dealer, for which an excessive price was charged, that the paper used by the house, as procured through him, cost the Concern only fair market rates. If the Concern bore the commissions, why did the manufacturers so earnestly desire Porter's displacement.

I do not find any evidence whatever of fraud against Mr. Good-enough, formerly Superintendent of the Printing Department. The Printing-Office, in its internal government, was, I think, never better managed than under his superintendency. My only objection has already been stated.

In the Bindery a bad administration of affairs prevailed under Mr. Hoffman, especially in the last several years of his superintendency; and though it has been in this case, as it almost always is

in such cases, difficult to establish frauds by direct or legal proofs, yet they in my judgment existed, and the Concern suffered thereby.

The actual losses suffered by the Concern in the only department where frauds are seen—the Bindery—do not, according to my judgment, much exceed the expenses already incurred in investigating them. They do not justify the extravagant statements of a large part of the press, whose managers no doubt believed what they published to be true, and their motives should not be harshly judged.

It is to me a matter of wonder that in so large a business as the Book Concern has been doing for so many years the frauds and irregularities discovered, after searching examinations, are so small—smaller, I doubt not, than would be found in the average in houses of equal business, and employing as many persons.

While there are internal usages and forms of business which even yet could be improved, the general management has for many years been sound, able, and honest. I remember with pride, that through all the financial revulsions of the past, when the most reputable houses, publishers among them, bowed beneath the storm, the Methodist Book Concern was able to stand unshaken and erect. I trust it may always be so, and believe it will.

In conclusion, I request that you order an appropriation not exceeding \$1,100 to cover my actual expenses, including a small sum for clerical assistance. The items will be furnished at the time of payment. For my services I decline compensation.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. KILBRETH.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1871.



44.—*Journal, page 101.*

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned, members of the Book Committee appointed by the General Conference of 1868, are compelled to dissent from the report of the majority, and respectfully submit the following minority report as an expression of their sober judgment and mature convictions upon the administration of the Book Concern.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

At the last session of the General Conference Thomas Carlton was elected Agent, and John Lanahan Assistant Agent of the Book Concern at New York, and promptly entered upon the discharge of their duties. In the month of February, 1869, at the first

meeting of the Book Committee, a Sub-Committee was appointed to inspect the accounts of the Concern, and report thereon. Dr. Lanahan, in familiarizing himself with the details of the business, became convinced of the existence of grave irregularities in some of the departments, to which he felt compelled to call the attention of the Sub-Committee. It met in New York early in October, 1869, and entered into an examination of the accounts of the department alluded to. On the fourth of November the Book Committee convened in New York to hold its

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The Sub-Committee presented its report, and the Assistant Agent presented a communication relating to the alleged irregularities. The Book Committee remained in session from the fourth to the eighteenth of the month, as its report alleges, giving "careful investigation and serious inquiry into the business of the house;" and submitted, "for the information of the Church and of the Conferences," a series of resolutions, of which we quote the third:

"That the investigation of the affairs and business of the Bindery has satisfied the Committee that there has been great mismanagement in this department, and that serious losses have occurred therein."

This was signed by twelve members of the Book Committee, namely: B. F. Rawlins, Leroy M. Vernon, George W. Woodruff, C. S. Vancleve, Henry Slicer, I. S. Bingham, James Erwin, George W. Maltby, J. F. Kennedy, F. A. Blades, Cyrus Brooks, Jacob Rothweiler.

On the 27th of January, 1870, the Committee again met, and remained in session until the 10th of February. The design of this meeting has never been distinctly set forth. The majority of the Committee gave as the occasion "the deep and general dissatisfaction with the report of the Committee in November." We are fully convinced that the chief purpose was to inquire into the official conduct of the Assistant Agent in having alleged fraud, corruption, and losses in the Book Concern, with a view to his suspension and subsequent removal from office. The majority, in the report of this meeting, state that "very little, if any, new testimony was obtained implicating any body in frauds, or going to prove losses in the Concern, but the testimony already taken was thoroughly sifted." They further state that their plan was to "make an inquiry into the temper and conduct of the Agents, to ascertain whether there was any thing in their personal relations with each other, or in the probable course of both or either of them thereafter, that would imperil the Concern or seriously impair its efficiency." They tell you that this part of their inquiry was "dropped," but fail to tell you that it was not dropped until a long, labored, and unsuccessful effort to show that the Assistant Agent was responsible for the offensive article which appeared in the "New York Times" of September 21, 1869. Into the Com-

mittee-room at this meeting a lawyer was brought, who was announced as the "confidential attorney of the Book Concern." He was employed to assist the Committee, and sat with them during their deliberations.

This proceeding was so extraordinary, and, in our judgment, so manifestly improper, that two of the minority, namely, H. Slicer and J. Pike, entered their solemn and formal protest against it, and the same was spread upon the Journal. The majority of the Committee were well aware that the employment of this man as legal adviser was against the protest of the Assistant Agent, and that it was personally offensive to him. The "confidential attorney" presented a paper embodying his views of the proper course to be pursued by the Committee in conducting an investigation, which paper was referred to a sub-committee previously raised "to frame issues in pending matters," and the "confidential attorney" was added to the Committee, whereupon one member of the sub-committee representing the minority, refused to serve, and at once resigned his place.

It was found that the "issues" looked directly to the suspension of the Assistant Agent. The majority of the Committee say to you "that Dr. Lanahan seemed fully possessed with the idea that there was a conspiracy against him, in which some members of the Committee were concerned." If coming together with an intent to suspend, and ultimately to depose him, was a "conspiracy," we submit that his suspicions were not without foundation. The next event was a complete reversal of their former report.

The presence and influence of the confidential attorney aforesaid had much to do with this reversal of the November action, which contained these words :

"The testimony failed . . . to sustain the allegation of losses." "The Concern is now in a sound and healthy condition, and under such a system of checks and safeguards as guarantee security."

Having set aside their solemn judgment previously expressed, and having "dropped for the present the inquiry" looking to the suspension of the Assistant Agent, chosen by the General Conference, the Committee took measures to give their report to the public, and adjourned. A minority of the Committee not being able to concur, prepared a dissenting report, which we herewith present.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

We, the undersigned members of the Book Committee, respectfully dissent from the report of the majority, adopted yesterday, for the following reasons:

1. Because nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve our convictions of losses and mismanagement in the Book Concern, so insufficiently expressed in the Committee's report in November last.

2. Because, from testimony before the Committee, it appears that the Book Agents, for a series of years, purchased a very large part of their paper from or through a middle-man or paper broker, who represented himself to paper manufacturers as controlling the purchase of paper for the Book Concern, and whose

relation to one of the Agents gave special credibility to his representations, and who also represented himself to the Book Concern as the accredited agent of certain leading manufacturers. This method of purchases appears to us discreditable, and, almost of necessity, damaging to the house.

3. Because the testimony before the Committee shows that this system actually was damaging to the Book Concern. The Agents have bought since 1860, from or through the above-named middle-man, paper to the amount of nearly \$700,000: from him direct about \$350,000, through him as a broker about \$350,000. The "statement" of the Assistant Agent to the Committee, corroborated, as it is, by documents drawn from the books of the dealers referred to, and also from the Order Book of the Printing Department of the Methodist Book Concern, clearly shows that on sales to the Book Concern, amounting to \$63,699 16, between July, 1867, and August, 1868, the profit accruing to the above-named "broker" was \$6,805 04; and that during the same period his commissions on purchases made from —* amounted to \$3,040 28. Between August, 1868, and June, 1869, he received from those two houses commissions amounting to \$5,765 55 on paper ordered directly from the Book Concern. We give these as specimens only, not pretending to say what was the whole amount of profits and commissions on the entire sum of nearly \$700,000. But we append the following letter from Campbell, Hall, & Co., showing that, in one case at least, a profit of thirty per cent. was charged:

NEW YORK, January 26, 1870.

"REV. J. LANAHAN:

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry, we beg to say that we sold Mr. Porter, in June, 1867, 168 reams of $14\frac{1}{2} \times 20$, 22 lbs., at 27 cents per lb., less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., amounting to \$972 97. We find, by referring to Mr. Goodenough's Order Book, that he sold this paper to the Methodist Book Concern at 34 cents per lb., amounting to \$1,256 64, leaving a difference of \$283 67, showing a profit of over 30 per cent."

4. Because it was in evidence before the Committee that all the manufacturers and dealers whose testimony was given would have sold to the house directly as cheaply as they sold to Mr. J. F. Porter, with a partial exception in the case of —*, as stated in their letter below.

The following letters form a part of this testimony:

NEW YORK, November 10, 1869.

"DEAR SIR,—We would say, in answer to your inquiry as to whether we would have sold the Methodist Book Concern the paper which we did through Mr. Porter bringing us the orders, at the price, allowing the Methodist Book Concern the discount which we paid to Mr. Porter, had those orders come to us direct instead of through Mr. Porter, we would have allowed the one cent a pound to your Society, as we do now. The demand of Mr. Porter for $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. addition, which we finally allowed and paid to him, we did under protest, feeling that it was the only way that we could keep along with the business, knowing that the time would come when we could break up the infamous system, and ourselves and others could get righted, and do our business with your Society as we had formerly done before Mr. Porter came upon the field of action, and in the same manner as we did our business with our other large customers.

"REV. JOHN LANAHAN."

BOSTON, October 20, 1869.

"REV. JOHN LANAHAN, D.D., NEW YORK:

"MY DEAR SIR,—You ask in yours of yesterday, 'Whether from July, 1867, to July, 1868, I would, under the same circumstances, have sold paper to the Methodist Book Concern at the same price I sold to Mr. J. F. Porter if the Agents of said Book Concern, or their employé, had applied to me in person?'

"I reply, I know no reason why, under the same circumstances, I should not have sold paper as low to the Methodist Book Concern as to Mr. Porter.

* Names of prominent New York and Boston paper dealers.

The following is an extract of a letter of Mr. —,* dated Dec. 22, 1869:

"The letter to which Mr. Goodenough refers is probably the one written by me in which I said that, under the same circumstances, I would have sold as low to the Book Concern direct as to Mr. Porter. By this I meant that I had no motive for making low prices to Mr. Porter that would not have existed had the Agents of the Book Concern applied to me direct."

"**NEW YORK, January 25, 1870.**

"**REV. DR. JOHN LANAHAN:**

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry whether we should have furnished the Methodist Book Concern the paper sold to Mr. Porter, and upon the same terms, we have to say we should most certainly have done so. Yours truly."

Statements of like import with the above, from B. R. Hard & Co., and Buckley, Dunton, & Co., were before us.

5. Because no evidence in rebuttal of the above statements was laid before the Committee except to the effect that the purchase of paper through middle-men was not infrequent. Moreover, an assertion was made to the Committee that prices paid by the Concern for paper were as low as those paid by other publishing houses. But the testimony showed, (1) That the purchase of paper through brokers is the exception, and not the rule; that, especially in large establishments, the usage is to purchase directly from manufacturers; and, (2) That even where brokers are employed the commission paid is rarely over one per cent. As to comparative prices paid by the Book Concern and other houses, it was conclusively shown that no clear proof is possible from the very nature of the case. And, moreover, our concern is not what other houses paid for paper, but what the Methodist Book Concern might have bought it for.

The Agents of such an institution as the Methodist Book Concern ought certainly to buy their paper of manufacturers as cheaply as any broker.

6. Because, in our judgment, based upon testimony before us, the following losses have occurred in the Bindery:

(1.) In leather, from December 1, 1867, to September 1, 1869, bought by the Book Concern, but not accounted for or shown to have been used in the Bindery, about \$20,000.

(2.) Also within nine months, from December 1, 1868, in the item of glue, paid for and not accounted for, about \$800.

7. Because we believe that funds of the Book Concern have been sacrificed and placed in jeopardy by the appropriation of the gold-sweepings to the head of the Bindery as a perquisite instead of a small supplement to his salary. For several years the purchases of gold-leaf have averaged over \$8,000 per year, and the gold-sweepings have amounted, we are convinced, to at least fifteen per cent. of the whole purchase, making annually at least \$1,200. Any *employé* is dangerously tempted when his careless use of costly materials results in the increase of his own salary.

For the above reason, not to name others, we feel ourselves compelled to present this minority report; and we further feel ourselves compelled to say that the methods of making purchases in the Printing Department, the methods of paying wages and keeping accounts thereof in the Bindery, and the methods of checking invoices of goods received, have been defective, and likely, therefore, to lead to losses. We at the same time express our firm belief and hope that the Book Committee's investigations have so far awakened attention, and will lead to such improvements in the methods of business, that the Book Concern will be secured to a very great extent against the possibility of similar irregularities and losses hereafter.

And, finally, we beg to say that we fully concur in that part of the report of the majority which expresses confidence in the integrity of the Agents and the solvency of the Book Concern.

HENRY SLICER,
JAMES PIKE,
L. M. VERNON.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1870.

NOTE.—The names of the writers of the letters given in this report are in the possession of the Committee.

* Name of a prominent paper dealer.

After ample consideration and reflection, in the conscientious exercise of our judgment, we still adhere to that report. We believe that later developments have shown that if that minority report erred at all, it was in excessive caution.

THE PRESS.

The majority complain of the strictures and criticisms of the press upon their action. They fail to refer to the criticisms and strictures of a portion of the official press of our own Church upon the Assistant Agent and the minority, exceeding in bitterness any assaults made by the non-official or secular press.

Nor do they refer to the remarkable "Christian Advocate" supplement, which the Book Agents, East and West, sent to the subscribers of all the Church papers, which contained matter so libelous, and so utterly without foundation in fact, that three members of the Committee brought it to the attention of the Book Committee, which, at their request, appointed a sub-committee to inquire and report,

1. Concerning the truth of what they alleged, to wit, that it contained many false statements and misrepresentations calculated to mislead the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church concerning the Book Room troubles.

2. As to what General Conference editors and publishers were responsible for originating and publishing the supplement.

3. What action the Book Committee ought to take on the official conduct of those thus responsible. A majority of the sub-committee thus appointed refused to go into the investigation, leaving us no remedy but to refer to your body the consideration of this remarkable and, as we believe, unprecedented abuse of the privileges of the official press, and the unwarrantable expenditure of Church funds wasted in the publication and circulation of the document referred to.

We respectfully inquire, also, whether this supplement was in any case sent out as part of Church papers contrary to the wishes and judgment of the editors of the same?

MOVEMENT FOR SUSPENSION.

The majority of the Book Committee could not rest. They were compelled to go further, and steps were taken privately to institute and consummate measures for the suspension of the Assistant Agent, who still held and stated his original convictions, and earnestly desired a thorough investigation.

The majority do us the justice of stating that "a small but influential minority resisted the measures taken against Dr. Lanahan as unnecessary and unwise." Upon us, then, rests no responsibility for continued agitation, protracted and bitter controversy, and the vast expense entailed upon the Church. It was not our action which cost so many thousands of dollars, and occasioned damage to the reputation of the Concern and the Church far worse

than the loss of money. The majority had now assumed and maintained, in the face of their previous declarations, that there had been no losses, no mismanagement, no frauds. Dr. Lanahan, with other convictions, stood in their way, and must be removed. This was the logical result of their action. Believing every thing right, the majority do and can indorse the Agent unqualifiedly. On the other hand, the minority are certain that a bad state of things has existed in the Concern for years, for which somebody is responsible, and for the exposure of which Dr. Lanahan deserves the thanks of the Church; and with these views they cannot join in the approbation expressed by the majority of the management and of the Agent.

We will now present

OUR CONCLUSIONS.

I. The business of the Bindery was not properly organized with suitable checks, balances, and safeguards, for want of which the property of the Concern has been put in peril, and a large amount irrecoverably lost.

1. It is admitted that for many years bills of purchase were left exclusively for audit and certification to the party contracting them.

2. No records were kept in the department by means of which it could be shown that goods bought for the department were received, or, if received, that they answered in quantity and quality to the goods bought. Mr. Kilbreth, who was appointed by the majority to inspect the books, accounts, and methods of business of the Concern, criticises the administration for both these omissions, and says, concerning the latter, "This was most discreditable to all concerned."

3. Mr. Hoffinan, superintendent of the bindery, was allowed to draw money at will, frequently drawing in excess of any vouchers furnished by him. This person appears to have been a great favorite with the principal Agent, as was seen first in the extraordinary zeal in exculpating him from all complaints and charges preferred against him before the Committee; and, secondly, in the fact that he was allowed, in addition to his regular salary, some (\$1,600) sixteen hundred dollars per year in the shape of gold-sweepings. It is claimed that he divided some of this with his subordinates, but it does not appear that the Concern required this of him. Thirdly, in that he was allowed and justified by his superior in office in making presents of costly and elegant books belonging to the Concern to William M. Tweed and other personal friends.

4. In being permitted, without rebuke, to absent himself from duty more than half the time during business hours.

Is it strange that, under such circumstances, with such defective methods of business, with the door wide open to frauds, that they should be found to exist? Mr. Kilbreth says in his report:

In the Bindery a bad administration of affairs prevailed for several years under Mr. Hoffman, especially in the last several years of his superintendency, and though it has been in this case, as it almost always is in such cases, difficult to establish frauds by direct and legal proof, yet they undoubtedly existed, and the Concern suffered thereby.

II. A system of purchasing paper prevailed for years in the Printing Department which was exceptional, unbusiness-like, brought scandal upon the reputation of the Concern, and, as we believe, occasioned serious losses. The testimony of Mr. Kilbreth is important. He says:

Was it right and proper for Mr. J. F. Porter, under all the circumstances of the case, to occupy the peculiar position which for five years he did? I unhesitatingly say not. I regard it as a decided business impropriety. Had it not been for Mr. Porter's surroundings, neither the manufacturers nor Mr. Goodenough would have thought of him more than of any of a thousand young men in New York for the position they gave him. The simple case, stripped of all covering, and stated in plain language, is just this: J. F. Porter was employed and paid handsomely by the manufacturers to make sure their business with the Book Concern, because his father was one of its managers. Mr. Goodenough, the superintendent of the Printing Department, favored him very naturally in that position from a desire to please his father. His father, without ill intent, and from very natural impulses, felt a desire to bestow upon his son, but in an unjustifiable way, the business benefits of his position. None can reasonably deny that the peculiar connection of Mr. Porter with the paper purchases of the Book Concern gave rise to dangerous suspicions and damaging influences. It was a wrong to put and keep him in the place he occupied.

With these strong statements of Mr. Kilbreth before us, and the facts we have ascertained, we cannot agree with him in his conclusion, that in the transactions of Mr. Porter, reaching the vast sum of over half a million of dollars, on half of which he had very large profits, and on the other half had received enormous commissions, the Concern suffered no serious losses.

III. The accounts of the Concern have for years been kept in a most unsatisfactory manner. Mr. Kilbreth says:

So that the methods of accounts and the state of office business for a great many years were not creditable, things most of the time standing in confused and careless shapes.

The superficial inspection of Mr. Kilbreth (for from the necessities of the case he could give but little time to the examination of the books) permitted him to indulge a hope that for the last five years there has been great improvement. The minority are prepared to present the most conclusive proofs that even in this he is mistaken. The following is the testimony:

REPORT OF JOHN A. GUNN.

REV. T. CARLTON, D.D., AGENT, ETC.

SIR: Your letter of April 4, 1871, named^{*} two other gentlemen, with myself, as a Committee "to examine the accounts and business methods of the Methodist Book Concern." As, however, I learned from yourself that these gentlemen were not expected, and from themselves that they did not intend to personally participate in the examination, I declined to act as a member of such Committee, and subse-

quently, on April 20, concluded an agreement with you to individually make the proposed investigation. I entered immediately upon an investigation of the accounts, which cover the period from January 1, 1860, to November 30, 1871, believing that a minute investigation of these accounts, together with the vouchers and records pertaining thereto, would yield conclusive evidence as to the truth or falsity of the charges of "incompetent book-keeping" and "fraud" in the administration of the affairs of the Concern.

The plan thus entered upon was pursued until the 1st of January last, when, in accordance with your expressed wish, I suspended the consecutive investigation, and gave my time and attention to the specific matters cited by Dr. Lanahan in his presentment to the Book Committee, and in the consideration of these I have, since that date, been employed. Of the results of my examination, thus far, I beg leave to make the following

REPORT.

I. In reference to the Book-keeping.

That, before entering upon an examination of the accounts subsequent to January 1, 1861, I found it necessary to consider, although not minutely, those of the preceding years; that, when the consecutive work was suspended, it had embraced the period from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, and that, in considering Dr. Lanahan's allegations, I have had occasion to examine carefully much of the work of years from 1866 to 1871 inclusive, so that my investigation, while minute only as to the five years indicated, has, in many important respects, embraced the entire period from January, 1852, to November 30, 1871. It is proper for me to add, however, that when the examination of the accounts from 1861 to 1865 was suspended, it was complete only as to inaccuracies and irregularities apparent upon the ledger, not as to the vouchers and original records.

There had been originally an attempt to apply the system of double entry in recording the transactions of the Concern. How far the attempt had been successful, and what was the condition of the accounts at the close of 1862, appears from the report under date of August 15, 1862, of the gentlemen who, in accordance with the instructions of the General Conference of 1860, had, at your request, been invited to inspect them, the insertion of which here will obviate the necessity of further reference to the period prior to its date. It was as follows:

"MESSRS. CARLTON & PORTER:

"GENTLEMEN: Some weeks ago I called at the Book Room at your request to examine into the feasibility of examining and auditing the accounts of the Methodist Book Concern. After a hasty glance at the number and character of the accounts, I expressed the opinion that an examination such as was proposed would be of no practical value, unless it was made thorough by tracing every entry back to its source, which would be so laborious that it would be impossible to make the examination in the time that could be devoted to the work. A subsequent critical investigation of the nature of the accounts and of the manner in which they are kept, has more than confirmed me in the opinion then expressed. It is, of course, impossible to say just how much time would be needed to make the examination, but I do not hesitate to say that, if the work were performed by an accountant sufficiently master of his business to do it well, it would be a labor of months to examine and audit the accounts of the Concern for a single year.

"We subsequently held some conversation about the various methods of keeping accounts, and their adaptation to the nature and peculiarities of the business to be transacted; and before leaving I was requested by you to examine into the method or system of accounts kept by the Concern, and to make a report thereon, including in it suggestions as to changes in the system that I might think could be advantageously made.

"I have accordingly examined somewhat closely into the nature of the business transacted, and the manner in which the accounts are kept, and, as the result, beg leave to make the following

"REPORT.

"The books of the Concern appear to contain a full record of the business in all its departments. As far as my observation extended, I discovered no omission in

recording every fact that was necessary to a perfect understanding of the business, or to a full statement of its results. In the manner of arranging the accounts, however, they are faulty.

"An effort seems to have been made to have the books kept systematically, but the system adopted is not sufficiently comprehensive, and does not include all the accounts. Some of them are kept methodically and correctly; others amount to little more than disconnected memoranda; the consequence of which is, that the books fail to show the exact results of the business.

"This may seem strange, but we have only to analyze one or two of the leading accounts to make it clear. Take, for example, the merchandise account. The main thing to be learned from this account is the gross profit made by the manufacture and sale of books during the year. To do this, it is requisite that the debit side of the account should show the entire cost of the goods included under the head of merchandise, and the credit side the entire proceeds realized from their sale. Having these two items, the total cost and the amount of sales, we have but to add to the debit side of the account the amount of stock on hand at the beginning of the year, and to the credit side the amount on hand at the end of the year, and the balance then standing at the credit of the account will be the profit made on the year's sales. Let us see how far the books, as now kept, succeed in giving us these facts. One great element of cost in making books consists of wages paid to printers, book-binders, etc., and to authors for copyrights, and all disbursements for these objects should in some way be debited to the merchandise account. The practice of your accountant is, however, to charge these disbursements to other accounts, and the consequence is, the merchandise account shows at the end of the year an amount of profit fictitious to an extent just equal to the amounts paid for the above objects.

"Again, the item of wages alluded to above, instead of going into its proper channel, finds its way into an account called 'Salaries and Wages.' This account is, or should be, purely an expense account, and is properly chargeable with no items except such as are a necessary expense in the general management of the business. By charging to it, therefore, items that really constitute a part of the cost of the goods in which you deal, you show an amount of expense that is, to a large extent, fictitious.

"The accounts with the different periodicals would naturally be considered of great importance, but in these the books are deficient to a much greater extent than in the accounts to which allusion has already been made. The books should show the cost, receipts, and profits of each one of the periodicals published, but in reality they give us no information whatever on either of these points. The cost of the paper on which the periodicals are printed is charged to the merchandise account, and the wages paid to printers, etc., are charged to the account of 'Salaries and Wages,' while the accounts with the subscribers are kept on books entirely disconnected from the set which should represent the whole business, and in such a way as to give us no information as to the amount of subscriptions received for any one of the periodicals, or, indeed, for all of them combined.

"The accounts with the different depositories also fail to give us the information they should as to the results of the business done by them. The amount of sales, profits, and expenses of each depository, instead of appearing distinctly and by themselves, are merged into the general accounts of those items which include the business done at the Book Room, as well as at the different agencies.

"The above instances are probably sufficient to vindicate the principal deficiencies of the method of keeping the accounts now in use, namely, that they are not so arranged as in the ordinary routine of the business to gather the various aggregates of the business under proper heads, so as to show easily yet clearly the exact results of the business.

"As I have before remarked, every part of the business appears to be fully recorded in the books, and it is possible, by analyzing the accounts, taking an item here and another there, to make at the end of the year a statement of the result of the business; but the necessity for making this analysis proves the incompleteness of the system used.

"If the system be a good one, and well adapted to the nature of the business, every item of disbursement and receipt, whether of expense or of profit, will be

classified and appear under its proper head, and at the end of the year the profit and loss account will show at its debit the total amount of losses and expenses, and at its credit the profits made, together with the sources from which they are derived.

"There is nothing in the nature of the business of the Book Room that would render it at all difficult to arrange the books so as to show these results, and I will now attempt to suggest a plan of accounts that will meet the requirements of the business in this respect."

(Then follows the plan—suggestions as to the manner of keeping accounts with the several depositories, printing-office, bindery, periodicals, etc.)

I need not add a word concerning the book-keeping prior to the date of that report, except only to say that, as it was not that gentleman's purpose to audit the accounts, but only to examine the system of book-keeping employed, there were some features of the books, at that time, which probably did not come under his observation, and which would, undoubtedly, have modified in some measure his opinion concerning the fullness of the records, and the possibility of making therefrom, at the end of the year, a correct "statement of the results of the business."

On January 1, 1863, the changes suggested in the foregoing report with reference to merchandise account, and the accounts with the depositories, printing-office, and bindery, were in most respects adopted, but not those in regard to the periodical accounts; the manner of keeping the accounts in this department of the business was unchanged, and is at the present time substantially what it was in 1862; the gentleman in charge of that department preferring to retain the method with which he was familiar. Referring, then, to the period from January 1, 1863, to November 30, 1871, it is my duty to say,

1. As to accuracy.

That I found in 1861 and 1862 serious errors, many of which were unquestionably caused by the defective system of book-keeping then in use; that partial improvement, resulting from the changes in the above-mentioned accounts, was apparent in 1863, so that in this and the years 1864 and 1865, although there were clerical errors, they were such as evinced oversight rather than incompetency, and that from 1865 to 1871 inclusive, there have been errors and irregularities of which I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

2. As to the system of accounts.

That while double entry is used in respect to the other accounts, those in the Periodical Department are kept by single entry, and consequently do not afford information essential to its most profitable management.

3. As to the application of the system.

That the methods of application are not such as are approved by experience and in accordance with universal usage; the subsidiary books, upon which should be found the original record of facts and details pertaining to the transactions which appear in skeleton upon the ledger, are unusual in form, incorrect, and not adapted to the purposes for which they are intended; the vouchers are not so arranged as to be readily accessible, and there is no proper cash account upon the ledger—that is, none from which can be ascertained the amount of cash received and the amount disbursed within any given period.

4. As to the practice.

A. The record of details is obscure and meager.

The subsidiary books afford, in most cases, very little, and in many no information whatever concerning the origin and incidental history of important accounts and entries, so that it is simply impossible to understand such accounts and entries without protracted and elaborate investigation, which frequently would need to be supplemented by information from one personally familiar with such details. It is certainly true that, in case of the absence of both the book-keeper and his assistant, it would not be possible for one not otherwise advised to gather from the books such knowledge of the accounts before him as would render him competent to make a reliable statement of the real condition of the Concern—not because of peculiarities of the business, but only because he would find no record of facts which would elucidate the entries upon the ledger.

B. Frequent alterations and changes have rendered the books untrustworthy and unintelligible, because there is no explanation of such alterations.

C. The correctness of the books has been tested, by trial-balance, only once a year; error then disclosed has been allowed to remain without discovery, and, consequently, the books have not proved in nearly twenty years.

D. There is a singular lack of uniformity in the manner of keeping some of the accounts, changes being made so frequently, and without explanation or notice upon the books, that the account is rendered unintelligible.

E. Many entries are made in phraseology not known to double entry, which either obscures or fails to make apparent the transaction recorded.

F. Accounts have been closed to profit and loss without proper adjustment, and without intelligible explanation.

II. As to the allegation of fraud.

In reference to this I would not speak prematurely.

The business of the Concern is complex; classified under the four general departments—Mercantile, Manufacturing, Publishing, and Ministerial, (namely, representing the General Conference, and both receiving and disbursing the funds of its institutions.) Its accounts subdivide into those of the wholesale and retail stores, with the depositories of Boston, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh; of the printing-office, bindery, and engraving department; of the periodicals, (embracing five publications;) of the Church institutions, (Tract, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, and, until recently, Missionary Societies, and Sunday-School Union;) and of the General Conference, Bishops, etc. The transactions throughout these departments and subdivisions are inter-related; are characterized frequently by peculiarities not apparent to casual or cursory observation, involve details numerous and varied; are in their aggregate so large, and extend over a period so long, (twenty years,) that it is simply impossible to reach an absolute conclusion in regard to this allegation without patient and careful scrutiny not only of these accounts, but also of the original records, vouchers, etc.; and such an examination cannot, in consequence of the defective and anomalous character of the books, (as above indicated,) be made either rapidly or in the use of customary methods; and, therefore, I have not yet had opportunity to give attention to either the alleged fraudulent purchase of materials for the bindery and printing-office, or the alleged diversion of the property of the Concern to private uses. It is true that, before I began this investigation, I had, at your request, by a careful comparison of the vouchers with the receipts and disbursements of cash in the years of 1869 and 1870, as stated upon the cashier's book, found that in these years the cash was accounted for and the disbursements verified by vouchers, with the exception of \$6,206 30, embracing numerous small amounts, such as usually appear in the petty cash, and for purposes legitimate to the business. It is also true that a comparison of the receipts and disbursements, shown by the several ledger accounts during the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, gave the balance of "cash on hand" which appeared on the book called "cash-book;" but as there is no proper cash account, and I had not yet examined the vouchers, etc., which related to such entries, in the ledger accounts from 1861 to 1865, the above result, although important, was not final.

It must be manifest from the above brief statement that my work is, as to its extent and thoroughness, so incomplete that I cannot, without the risk of serious injustice to the large and important interests, personal and denominational, thereby to be affected—and therefore should not—at present report a conclusion which it may be found necessary, after further investigation, to either modify or retract.

While, however, I may not, at this stage of the investigation, speak decisively as to the charge of fraud in the administration of the affairs of the Concern, truth constrains me to say that there are indisputable facts, both circumstantial and positive, which must convince any impartial mind that there have been, in some of the departments of the Concern, grave irregularities, affording unusual opportunities for fraud, the significance of which can be determined only when the investigation is completed.

I am, as rapidly as possible, putting into intelligible form the evidence upon

which the conclusions herein expressed are based, and will be prepared in a few days to place it in your hands. Respectfully, etc., JOHN A. GUNN.

April 26, 1872.

IV. The inventories of property have been so made as to be unreliable, so that but little dependence can be placed upon the annual exhibits of the Agents to the Conferences, so far as relates to the actual results of business during the preceding year, of the real assets of the Concern.

V. The minority have been driven to the conclusion that the Book Concern has suffered from the want of personal supervision, the principal Agent and some of his subordinates giving so much attention to private business, to corporations, and various forms of speculation, in part carried on in the Concern. Interests have been divided, time consumed, and energies paid for by the Concern directed elsewhere. From such imputations even the severest critics and most earnest opponents of the Assistant Agent entirely exempt him.

We submit these statements to your godly judgment, believing them to be entirely truthful. We furthermore declare our solemn conviction that if the Agent had joined with the Assistant Agent in carefully inspecting the business of the Concern, in giving personal attention to alleged abuses, and in attempting to rectify the same, the controversy through which the Church has passed would have been avoided.

We believe that Dr. Lanahan has suffered serious wrong. The chief paper bearing his name as publisher has cautioned the public against his statements; his feelings have been outraged; twice has sentence of suspension been pronounced against him; a vote of deposition was declared, and the act only arrested by the timely and constitutional interference of the Episcopacy; he has been put to heavy cost in defending himself, while we have reason to believe that the costs of prosecuting him have been paid from the funds of the Book Concern. It is for us to call your attention to these facts; it is for you to provide the remedy. The minority believe that the statements they have submitted are true in all respects, and fully accept the responsibility of sustaining them. We ask for a searching, faithful examination before an impartial and competent tribunal. Appoint such a one, arm it with power to send for persons and papers, place over it a disinterested presiding officer, and we will at once respond to the summons to make good all that we have said. We furthermore state that it is our opinion that, from the forwardness of various examinations, the most important of these allegations can be disposed of in a very short time. We earnestly ask you not to refuse a thorough, sifting examination, under your authority and direction, on the ground that there is not sufficient time for conducting it. We insist that there is, and the General Conference alone is competent to end this long-continued agitation.

We now close this report. Duties laborious and often painful

have devolved upon us. We could not escape them, and have performed them as best we could. We surrender to you the trust received four years ago, confident that honesty of purpose at least will be accorded us. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY SLICER,
JAMES PIKE,
GEORGE W. MALTBY.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, May 1, 1872.

45.—*Journal, page 102.*

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT AGENT AT NEW YORK.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I welcome your assembling as affording me a long-desired opportunity to present to your consideration matters of deepest moment to the Church. Elected by your suffrages, in 1868, to the charge of an important trust, I have found myself unable to agree with my colleague in relation to its condition and administration. After four years of much vicissitude, I turn with pleasure to your body, in confident expectation that you will listen to my facts attentively, that you will examine them thoroughly, and decide upon them righteously. I bespeak, therefore, your patience while I rehearse to you the transactions of my term of office.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

I entered on duty as Assistant Book Agent, at New York, in June, 1868. Having learned that the Superintendent of the Printing Department purchased all the paper, I asked him in July of that year how and where he made the purchases? His manner and his indefinite answers impressed me unfavorably. Being unacquainted with the details of such business, I determined, before inquiring further, to take at least six months to make myself familiar with the workings of the Concern. Some time after I asked the book-keeper for the vouchers for paper purchased, and was told that there were none in the possession of the office, but that they were retained by Mr. Goodenough, Superintendent of the Printing Department, and that payments were made upon monthly statements. I named this fact to Dr. Carlton, and told him that to me it was startling that the office should be without vouchers, and should pay upon monthly statements containing only dates and money amounts. He replied that Mr. Goodenough had the vouchers, and that it was all right. I answered that it was manifestly unbusiness-like and dangerous to allow one man to purchase, receive, and use the paper, and retain the only proper

vouchers, while the office paid upon statements which were *not* vouchers.

In April, 1869, I sent to Mr. Goodenough for the vouchers for the purchases of paper of the preceding year, and for a statement of his manner of purchasing. Instead of sending me the vouchers, he sent two order-books with the following note:

"METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, April 22, 1869.

"DR. LANAHAN: I called at your desk two or three times to answer your note in person, but found you engaged elsewhere. These books contain all the orders for stock within the time named. I have not made contracts with parties, but have made orders from time to time, taking advantage of the market as to prices, and not confining orders to any one, unless it proved of advantage to the house. In a falling market contracts are annoying. I shall be glad to explain any matter you may not quite understand. I am confident we have bought at the lowest market rates, and not infrequently below the market.

Yours, etc.,

S. J. GOODENOUGH.

I returned the order-books, and requested Mr. Goodenough to send me the original bills, or vouchers, which he did. These bills showed that all paper for the year had been purchased of a house in Boston, of a house in New York, and of Mr. J. F. Porter, a son of my predecessor, Rev. Dr. James Porter. An examination of one of Porter's vouchers, dated April 30, 1868, showed that he had charged the Concern \$13 50 per ream for a lot of paper. The books of the firm from whom he purchased it, and his own subsequent admission, proved that he had bought it the day before for \$10 80 per ream, thus realizing a profit of over 25 per cent. Until Porter obtained control of purchases this firm had sold to the Concern direct, and I was assured by them that they would have been glad to sell to the Concern as low as to Porter. This unexpected development was so contrary to the statements of Goodenough in the above note that I determined to make a thorough examination of the purchases of paper. I first called upon the New York firm before alluded to, and they informed me that for several years all orders to them from the Concern had come through J. F. Porter, who claimed to have entire control of them, and that they could get no orders except as they paid Porter a percentage, which percentage was added to the price they would have sold at to the Concern. They said further that this was an unusual way of doing business, but that they had submitted to it because it was understood by the trade generally that no paper could be sold to the Methodist Book Concern except through Porter.

The orders delivered by Porter were in the name of the Book Concern, and signed by Goodenough; the bills being made out to the house, and not to Porter. This firm's place of business is within fifteen minutes' walk of the Book Concern, yet Goodenough had been there but twice in four years, and on those occasions merely to inquire about certain grades of paper, the orders for which were subsequently delivered by Porter, and upon these

also he received a percentage. A day or two after I had made these discoveries I told Mr. Goodenough that, in my examination of the paper purchases, I had found that the facts were in conflict with the statements contained in his note. He said he would like to see it proved, and again assured me that he frequently canvassed the market, and that he was confident he often purchased below the market price. I asked him if he purchased directly from manufacturers. He replied that he did. I said, "What I mean is this: do you purchase directly from the persons whose bills we pay?" He assured me that he did. I asked him if there was any third person between him and the dealers from whom he purchased. He said there was not. I asked him how he delivered his orders. He said he delivered them in person or sent them by mail. I asked him to state the date and amount of his last order. He said it was given about two weeks before, and was for five hundred reams of extra super-calendered paper. I asked him how he delivered that order. He replied that he could not remember. These statements I knew to be positively untrue.

I again called on the New York firm, and obtained a statement in writing, showing that during the preceding four years J. F. Porter had delivered to them fifty-one orders for paper, all of which were in the name of the Book Concern and signed by S. J. Goodenough. These orders amounted in the aggregate to \$174,985 24, and upon this amount Porter received a percentage. Being thus assured that Goodenough's statements to me were false, I laid the facts before Dr. Carlton, and asked him to examine them. Instead of doing so he indulged in severe criticisms upon the character of Porter, stating grave matters of which I had not previously heard, and which only increased my surprise that such a man should have been allowed to have the control of so large an interest of the house. At a subsequent interview between Dr. Carlton, myself, and Mr. Goodenough, Goodenough gave as a reason for his former statement that there was no third party, that he had thought Porter was a clerk of the New York firm. I replied that he could not have so thought, as he had known Porter for many years, and was at that time purchasing more paper from him, as an independent dealer, than from any other person. During this interview I had received a note from Boston, informing me that Porter controlled our purchases there, and I remarked to Goodenough that "I should not be surprised to find that our business in Boston also was controlled by Porter." Goodenough replied, "That is ridiculous; you will find no such thing." I then read to him the note referred to, as follows, "We pay Porter a commission, and can't do business with the Book Concern in any other way," and remarked, "Here is a rebutter to your denial, strangely received during this conversation." Goodenough was silent, and did not, as in the former case, plead that Porter was a clerk of the Boston house. After some demur by Dr. Carlton, Goodenough was finally allowed to present his resignation, to take effect in thirty days. I continued to pursue

my investigations, and, in the prosecution of them, received the following letter from the house in Boston:

BOSTON, August 17, 1869.

MR. J. LANAHAN:

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 13th is received. In my letter of June 14th I stated that no orders were received from the Methodist Book Concern from July, 1867, to July, 1868. I should have excepted the news paper, ($33\frac{3}{4} \times 46 = 56$;) these orders came direct from the house.

In reply to your inquiry:

1. Early in July, 1867, Mr. Goodenough stated to me that an arrangement had been made by which he was to be relieved of the care which was pressing upon him, and was to have the assistance of Mr. J. F. Porter. That Mr. Porter was to purchase all the paper we might furnish the M. B. C. We must arrange with Mr. Porter as to terms.

2. Mr. Porter, having been so introduced, I treated with him as to prices, and, under the pressure of competition, fixed a very low figure as the price the paper must net me, not knowing what price he intended to charge the Book Concern. When the orders again came in the name of the house, but, as before, through Mr. Porter, my price remained the same, and the difference between my price and that paid by the Book Concern was given to Mr. Porter as commission. This was done as necessary to retain the business. Yours truly,

— — —

From this letter it appears that in July, 1867, the Boston house were informed by Goodenough that thereafter J. F. Porter was to purchase all the paper for the Book Concern, and that they must arrange with him as to terms; that they paid Porter a percentage on all paper sold to the Concern; that they could not retain the business in any other way; that in July, 1868, orders again went to them in the name of the Book Concern, but, as before, through Porter, who continued to receive a commission. This proves that my first inquiry of Goodenough (in July, 1868) led to an immediate change in the form of making the purchases, by Porter, and further demonstrates that this whole arrangement was a contrivance whereby the Book Concern was defrauded out of the amount received by Porter.

But this is not all. The books show that Porter had been concerned in the purchase of paper for the house prior to 1864. This could only be done through the consent of Goodenough. From 1864 to 1869 Porter sold to the Concern direct, and received a percentage upon purchases from other dealers to the amount of about \$526,617 59. I do not say what were his profits and percentage on this enormous sum; but from the specimens of exorbitant prices charged by him which I shall furnish in another part of this statement, you can form a tolerably correct judgment.

I need not argue here that this arrangement with Porter was improper, or try to prove that it was a breach of trust. The anxiety of Goodenough to conceal it, his contradictions, the testimony of the firms who were compelled to submit to it, sufficiently demonstrate its character. In point of fact, J. F. Porter enjoyed a monopoly of the purchase of paper for the Book Concern by a *private* arrangement with Goodenough. It is not unusual to purchase paper through brokers, but *that* is not the case before us.

The case is of *one man*, who was allowed to *take possession of* this part of the business. All this while the dealers, with a single and small exception, testify that they would have sold as cheaply to the Concern as to Porter. It would have been more than strange if they would not. It is well known that at the General Conference of 1868 Dr. Carlton gave as a reason why his associate, Dr. Porter, should not be re-elected, the fact that his son James had this monopoly of the purchase of the paper, to the damage of the Concern; and yet, after my election, Porter was allowed to enjoy this monopoly, as before, until I discovered the fraud and stopped it.

THE BINDERY.

After Mr. Goodenough was dismissed, I reminded Dr. Carlton of the danger of conducting the business of the house so loosely, and expressed my fears of the condition of the Bindery, and urged him to examine that department, proposing to render him any service in my power; but my advice availed nothing. Mr. H. R. Hoffman was then, and had for years been, in charge. He did all the purchasing, received the stock for his department, and all bills on which his initials were written were paid by the cashier without auditing. I noticed several facts here which seemed to me to require explanation. I could find no account of the gold-sweepings; there was no regular account of the sales of paper shavings, waste paper, board and leather clippings, which ought to have yielded from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per year. I found bills for black velvet, purchased by Hoffman, at \$16 and \$17 per yard, respectively. I also found bills for colored velvets, at \$6 and \$7 per yard, which are the usual prices paid for binder's velvet. Upon inquiry I learned from Mr. Andrus, who had served as foreman under Hoffman eight or ten years, and from the workmen, that they had seen no books issued from our bindery in black velvet. I showed the bills to Dr. Carlton and to the clerks in the store, who said they had never seen the books of the house so bound.

I further learned from Mr. Andrus and from others that Mr. Hoffman was known to have sent large quantities of leather from the Concern. Mr. Andrus specified one hundred and forty-one dozens of sheep-skins, which had been sent away the previous spring, about the month of March, 1869; also quantities of morocco; also cotton goods which had been bought for the bindery.

Dr. Carlton had informed me that Hoffman's salary was \$2,000, nothing being said of perquisites. Having subsequently learned that the books showed no account of gold-sweepings, I named the omission to Dr. Carlton, who replied that he should have told me that it had been arranged some years before with Hoffman that, in addition to his salary, he should have the gold-sweepings, amounting to \$200 or \$300 a year. I replied that they amounted to four or five times that sum. Hoffman is also entered on the wages-book as having drawn \$200 per year in addition to the above

amounts of salary and perquisites. He averaged only from two to three hours a day in the bindery, and upon a nominal salary of \$2,000 lived in a style of affluence.

It is not necessary to pursue these details further. It is enough to say that I laid them before Dr. Carlton, and urged him to examine them for himself, or to unite with me in the dismissal of Hoffman. He admonished me to be careful, as Hoffman was a desperate man; and subsequently said that he was employed by the year, and had six months to serve. Failing in all my efforts to get Dr. Carlton to examine my facts, or to consent to the discharge of Hoffman, I notified him that if Hoffman did not leave the house I would. Finally, in the month of August, 1869, Hoffman presented his resignation, which was accepted.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

These, with many other facts, were laid before the Book Committee at their annual meeting in November, 1869. My statements were fortified by the statements and letters of dealers and others. After a session of two weeks, the Committee unanimously adopted a report containing the following resolutions:

"2. That though the Agents have bought paper and other material for the Printing Department mainly through paper dealers or middle-men, yet it does not appear by any facts before the Committee that the Concern has suffered any serious loss by such mode of making purchases.

"3. That the investigation of the affairs and business of the Bindery has satisfied the Committee that there has been great mismanagement in this department, and that serious losses have occurred therein."

You will perceive that the Committee here admit a "loss" in the Printing Department, and "great mismanagement" and "serious loss" in the Bindery. Enough, therefore, was found by them to justify the investigation which I had made. What constitutes a serious loss in the Printing Department they do not define; it is sufficient to say that the paper alone purchased therein had averaged for several years largely more than one hundred thousand dollars a year, and a very small percentage on this accruing to a middle-man would be a loss too serious to be tolerated. The Committee do not, however, touch upon the scandalous wrong of giving the entire control of the purchase of paper to a single individual for his own advantage. It was evident during this meeting that my facts were very reluctantly received, even when supported by the clearest testimony.

On the 12th of January, 1870, the Committee assembled again, *professedly* to investigate the case. In spite of my protest, the confidential attorney of the Book Concern, who had spoken and acted against me in public and in private, was invited to be present with the Committee, and was finally appointed to act with a Sub-Committee, whose duty it was to shape the course of the investigation. Against this Messrs. Slicer and Pike entered a written

protest, saying well, among the rest, that the Book Committee "had in effect employed the counsel of the defense in the case before the Committee to assist in conducting what is substantially the prosecution, which we apprehend will excite and alarm the Church and bring odium upon the Committee." My own request for counsel was repeatedly denied, but at last granted on the condition that I should find a Methodist lawyer. This concession was not made, however, until some days after the attorney for the Concern had been brought in, and after the reading of the testimony taken at the former meeting of the Committee had been closed. Soon after the admission of the Committee's lawyer, two questions were presented for consideration, in brief as follows: 1. Are there any peculiarities in either of the Agents which unfit him for his position? 2. Has either of the Agents done any thing to damage the Book Concern? As might be supposed, these proceedings foreboded any thing else than an impartial consideration of the case.

The Committee passed a resolution, forbidding any further examination by the Sub-Committee of the books and papers of the Concern bearing date prior to December, 1869. They also demanded of me a pledge not to report these Book Concern affairs to the General Conference. I refused to give such pledge, whereupon they adopted the following extraordinary resolution:

"Whereas, Our Book Agents have not been under charges before this Committee; and, whereas, they are not convicted of any wrong involving their official or moral character; therefore,

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Committee, it would be highly improper for them, or either of them, to go to the General Conference with a statement of this case, the Committee having carefully examined and decided the whole case." (See Journal of Committee, February 9, 1870, p. 83.)

My surprise at the passage of this resolution was only less than my unwillingness to comply with it. If it was not a resolution to smother the truth and keep the Church in ignorance of the wrongs done to her property and her honor, I fail to understand its meaning.

Without assigning any reasons for the change, a majority of the Committee reversed the decision of the preceding November, and now denied the fact of losses and frauds in any department of the Concern. They say, "The testimony not only failed to establish the existence of fraud, defalcation, or corruption, but likewise failed to establish the allegation of losses." A minority of the Committee (Messrs. Pike, Slicer, and Vernon) issued a report to the Annual Conferences, fortified by testimony, in which they declare their conviction of losses both in the Printing Department and the Bindery. (See Minority Report.)

THIRD MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee were yet ill at ease. In the May following they met again. Of this meeting I had no knowledge, save from private

rumor, until the members appeared, although their coming was known to the subordinates of the house. They came together unheralded, and for what? None but the few who were in the secret could divine. It soon appeared that the object of their mysterious reassembling was the suspension of the Assistant Agent. Instead of there being a prosecution of the wrong-doers, who had enriched themselves at the expense of the honor and the property of the Church, I was to be held as the criminal, and from that hour until now have been so dealt with by the Book Committee. It turned out that they had been summoned to try certain charges against me; but I, the person most interested, had received no official notice of such charges. A pamphlet, purporting to contain charges, had come to me through the mail, anonymously, and without explanation, and I do not know to this day by whom it was sent. These charges were signed by seventeen persons outside of the Book Concern, three fourths of whom were entire strangers to me, and related to matters of which they could have no personal knowledge. One charge related to pledges alleged to have been given by me to the Book Committee, a thing with regard to which, whether true or false, the outside public could know nothing whatever. The meeting ended, however, without action, the Committee issuing to the Church a paper in which they say that a bill of "grave charges" against me had been presented, but that, "finding themselves surrounded by many and great embarrassments," they deemed it expedient to defer the consideration of them until their annual meeting in October.

I was thus held up before the public for the space of five months as being under grave imputations, and left without an opportunity of reply.

FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee met again in October, at Cincinnati, according to adjournment. They quickly entertained the charges, suspended me from office, and fixed January 12, 1871, as the time of trial. By special resolution I was permitted to examine the account books and papers of the Concern under the following provisions:

"*Provided*, That the books and papers shall not be removed from the building where they are ordinarily kept, and that the examination of them shall be made under the supervision of Mr. E. Grant, the principal book-keeper of the Concern, or some other competent and responsible person who may be designated by Dr. Carlton to assist as above provided: and *provided*, further, that when Dr. Lanahan shall specify any books or papers which he may need for the purpose above specified, Dr. Carlton shall cause a record of them to be made, and proper receipts to be taken therefor.

"[Copy]

I. S. BINGHAM,
"Secretary of Book Committee."

As a General Conference officer, I had a clear right to examine the books and papers of the house without any supervision, espe-

cially without the supervision of a person in my employ. My name was still written on all bills and checks, and I was still an Agent, even though not exercising official functions. This was, however, but one specimen of the injustice with which I was treated.

FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

On the 12th of January, 1871, the Committee met. I was duly present with my counsel. Of the seventeen, four only appeared. A letter from one of the seventeen was presented withdrawing from the prosecution, confessing that he had been misled, and regretting that he had allowed his name to be used. Another one wrote me a letter, stating that he had no personal knowledge of the matters embraced in the charges. My counsel begged the Committee to send for all the prosecutors, and offered to prove from their own lips that at least four of them would have been as willing to sign a bill of charges against Dr. Carlton as against myself, and that several of them would declare that they had signed the charges without reading, and that they "had been made fools of." The following is the language of the request presented by my counsel: "Whereas, seventeen ministers and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church have preferred charges against Dr. Lanahan, and four of them only have appeared to meet him; therefore the defense asks that a request be made upon the other thirteen to appear and submit to an examination as to what they know of the matters contained in the charges, and their motives for making them."

The Secretary of the Book Committee declared that he would resign before he would sign such an order, and the Chairman decided that he had no authority to send for them. This decision was sustained by the Committee. Here was, at the outset, a flagrant violation of the law of the Discipline, which requires accusers and accused to be brought face to face, a law which should be more strictly applied when it is presumable that charges have been devised by men who would divert attention from themselves by prosecuting their prosecutor. The history of these charges is very brief; the material for them was secretly prepared in the Book Concern, and placed in the hands of a person who employed an attorney to put them into legal shape, if shape it might be called. Goodenough and others then hawked them about for signatures.

Immediately upon the opening of the investigation the Bishops presented a paper, stating that they could not be understood "as sharing in any sense, or to any extent, the responsibility of receiving or entertaining charges against an editor or agent, prepared or presented as these were;" that they could not act as "concurrent authority in any investigation" extending beyond the official conduct of an editor or agent; that they could not act concurrently upon charges of slander preferred by third parties; and that they could not act upon charges of unfitness for office, unless the cause

of unfitness had arisen since the election of the officer by the General Conference. At the end of a brief examination of witnesses the proceedings were suspended, and the Committee went into executive session. After several days of secret discussion, they adopted in my absence a paper, in which they say they "deem it proper to discontinue any further investigation of the complaints against the Assistant Book Agent." They appointed a Committee, who with Bishop Scott should employ accountants to examine "the business methods and arrangements of the Book Concern." The approval of the selection of accountants was referred to Bishop Scott and Messrs. Fancher and Reynolds. Thus, for the first time in the history of these proceedings, the Committee admitted that there was presumably a case for examination, and provided for it by what appeared to be an impartial method. By formal vote of the Committee, the suspension was rescinded; following this, the charges were withdrawn, and I was reinstated in office. My answer was then withdrawn; but this was not done upon any agreement *precedent* to the withdrawal of the charges. Such was the conclusion of this stage of the case.

This elaborately constituted Commission accomplished nothing. It met for the first time in the latter part of February. After a session of about six days, during which one expert, Mr. J. Van Vleck, was appointed by a majority of its members, but rejected by my counsel, the Commission adjourned to March 29th, ensuing. Assembling again, they selected three experts, and reported them for approval by Bishop Scott. Bishop Scott had already taken part in their selection, and Judge Reynolds left with the Commission in writing an approval, provided all three were confirmed. Mr. Fancher, the counsel for the prosecutors, declined to approve of more than one of the three; upon this the Commission adjourned *sine die*. While in session this second time, it transpired that Mr. Elihu Grant, senior book-keeper of the Concern, had had the assurance to write a letter to Bishop Simpson, stating that there were many awkward entries in the books, which would speak badly for the house unless charitably dealt with. For this reason, and for another, he urged the Bishop to use his influence to secure the appointment of Mr. Van Vleck as examiner. It is needless to say that this proposition was indignantly spurned by Bishop Simpson, and that Grant's letter, with a suitable reply, was transmitted to the Committee.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Commission, Dr. Carlton, on his own responsibility, appointed three examiners—Messrs. Van Vleck, Callender, and Gunn. The instructions to these accountants directed them (1) To examine, thoroughly, from 1852 to the present time; (2) To include in the examination the cash accounts, so as to trace all disbursements; (3) To include the general accounts, so as to ascertain if any corrupt practices had obtained; (4) To embrace the business methods of the house. Two of these accountants have not acted; the third, Mr. J. A. Gunn, has been engaged until the present time, and has a full report

ready for your inspection. When I learned of these appointments by Dr. Carlton, I proposed to him that he should retain any two of the three, and that I would name one person to act with them. He, however, declined, saying that if I had made the proposition sooner he would gladly have accepted it. I then offered to add one to the three, so that the examination might be agreeable to both of us. This was also declined.

SIXTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

On the 11th of January, 1870, I was sued for slander by S. J. Goodenough, with damages laid at \$20,000, on matters growing out of these troubles. I have no question this suit had the same origin as the charges. June 14th, 1870, I told Dr. Carlton that I should wish soon to enter upon an examination of the books and accounts, in order to make preparation for the suit. He refused to allow me access to them, asserting that the Book Committee had forbidden any further examination. In October of that year I applied again for the books, and was again refused. I applied soon after, and was for the third time refused. I then notified him that, if he persisted in his refusal, I would have to apply to court. During the pendency of my trial in January, 1871, I applied, first through my accountant, and then through my counsel, Judge Reynolds, for the check-books, bank-books, and vouchers, and was refused still again. Finding, after this, that the suit was advancing to trial, and that I must prepare for it properly, I applied once more to Dr. Carlton, only, however, to be again refused; whereupon I requested my counsel to apply to the court for an order, authorizing me to make an examination of said books and papers. Dr. Carlton immediately summoned the Book Committee, and on the 25th of May they assembled once more. I informed the Committee that I only wished to obtain access to the books, and that, if they would grant it, I would gladly withdraw my application to the court for an order. To this they made no reply, and, after a brief deliberation, suspended me on Dr. Carlton's complaint. June 15th was the date fixed for my trial, and on that day I was present with my counsel.

It will be observed that the complaint of Dr. Carlton closed with these words :

"In view of the foregoing facts, and a great number of others, which have been brought to your notice during the last two years, it remains for you, in your wisdom, as the supervisors of the Methodist Book Concern, to take such action as, under the circumstances, you may judge will best promote the interests of the Church and the Book Concern."

In harmony with this general allegation, which contains the main issue in the controversy, to wit, the condition and administration of the Concern, my counsel begged to be permitted to plead to that issue as well as to the special one. This the Committee strangely refused to allow. Bishop Janes declares, in his opinion

to the Committee, "When I read this passage (that is, of the complaint) I supposed that all of the issues of the past two years were to be examined." They were not, and thus the Committee again evinced their unwillingness to allow me to prove mismanagement and fraud. At the close of a protracted trial I was removed by a majority vote. Bishop Janes concurred with the Committee, and Bishop Ames non-concurred. I was, consequently, by the action of the Discipline, restored to my position. Bishop Janes, however, in his carefully prepared decision, fully confirmed all I had asserted of the necessity of a thorough examination of the condition of the house. I beg here to cite his weighty words, as I regard them of great value to my case:

"The management of the Book Room having become a subject of inquiry and criticism, the question of its integrity can be settled only by a most thorough, competent, and impartial examination. Nothing short of this will satisfy the Church; nothing short of this ought to satisfy the Church; nothing short of this need satisfy the Church, for it will certainly be had. No human power can prevent it. It may be embarrassed and delayed, but cannot be stopped. The longer it is delayed the more thorough it will be. An examination that would have been satisfactory six months ago, would not be satisfactory to-day. Books and book-keeping, buying, selling, printing, binding—all the modes and methods of business—must be inquired into and reported upon. It is because the Church sees this examination to be inevitable that she is calmly waiting for its results, and because she sees it to be inevitable she will continue calmly to wait until it comes."

For Bishop Janes's cordial expression of his confidence in my integrity, as a man and a minister—not only in the past, but even at the moment when he was acting officially upon the question of my removal—I desire to thank him. Having known me for more than a quarter of a century, I conceive that he could say no less. I of course differ with him in the estimate of the act for which I was arraigned, and to which I felt myself compelled. His decision, as he confessed, was made with wavering and hesitancy up to the last moment of deliberation. I am, however, indebted to Bishop Ames for the opportunity I now enjoy of standing here as your official representative, and giving an account of my stewardship.

In reviewing this long history, you cannot but be struck with the varied changes of my position. Beginning as a prosecutor of mismanagement and fraud, I found myself before long treated as a presumptive criminal. I was not even credited with an honest, if mistaken, purpose to discover the truth, but was arraigned as an enemy of the Book Concern and a slanderer of its reputation. Instead of trying the guilty parties, the Book Committee made haste to try me. I may say with truth that the majority of the Committee, so far from dealing with me as impartial judges, labored to convict me. The one thing uppermost in their proceedings was how to get me out of the way. The fact that a respectable minor-

ity of their own number adhered to the conviction that I had brought to light important truth should at least have made them cautious. The whole country has been scandalized by the persistent efforts made by the parties whom I had exposed to drag me down and ruin me. These efforts would never have been ventured, but for the confidence felt that the Committee would lend a willing ear to any and every charge preferred against me. That I have passed through these trials as I have seems almost a miracle to myself. Twice I have been suspended, and once removed from office. I have been made the object of unsparing attack in the paper of which I am publisher, and have been refused all access to it for explanation or defense, while its columns have been opened to assaults upon me. My Conference has been maligned, when it has done no more than declare its confidence in my integrity, and call for an examination of the affairs of the Church's publishing house by a commission of laymen skilled in business. I have waited through these years, in confident expectation that I would receive justice from you. To you I now make my appeal. If the truth be not in me, I deserve to be sacrificed. But if I have spoken the truth—if I have contended for righteousness—then I beg you, Fathers and Brethren, to declare the fact to the world. Nothing less than this will suffice; more than this I do not ask.

Efforts will be made to bring side issues before you, with the view of preventing a direct and speedy examination of the main questions, mismanagement and fraud. You may be overwhelmed with documents, and then assured that it will be impossible for you in the time of your session to examine them.

STATEMENTS AND PROOF.

In order to give you the material in my hands with all possible clearness, I have arranged it in the following series of statements, appending proofs to each one:

STATEMENT I. That James F. Porter was allowed the control of the purchasing of paper for the Book Concern, to his own personal profit and the detriment of the Concern.

I give, as proofs that Porter controlled the business, letters of the houses from which purchases were made. (See letter marked 1 on page 18 of this report.)

I present also, as further proof, the statements of these houses, showing the amount of purchases and percentages realized by Porter. (See order-books kept by Goodenough, and tabular statements marked 2 and 3 accompanying this report, giving date and number of order, amount paid by Porter, and amount paid by Book Concern to Porter.) These statements make the profits from July, 1867, to July, 1868, \$9,942 52. To this must be added his profits on nearly \$10,000 of paper which I have not been able to trace. I add, also, the letters of these houses, in which they say that they would have sold as cheaply to the Book Concern as to Porter.

BOSTON, October 20, 1869.

JOHN LANAHAN, D.D., New York:

MY DEAR SIR: You ask in yours of yesterday, "Whether from July, 1867, to July, 1868, I would, under the same circumstances, have sold paper to the Methodist Book Concern at the same price I sold to Mr. J. F. Porter if the Agents of said Book Concern, or their *employé*, had applied to me in person?"

I reply, I know no reason why, under the same circumstances, I should not have sold paper as low to the Methodist Book Concern as to Mr. Porter.

The following is an extract of a letter of Mr. ——, dated Boston, December 22, 1869 :

The letter to which Mr. Goodenough refers is probably the one written by me in which I said that, under the same circumstances, I would have sold as low to the Book Concern direct as to Mr. Porter. By this I meant that I had no motive for making low prices to Mr. Porter that would not have existed had the Agents of the Book Concern applied to me direct.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1870.

REV. DR. JOHN LANAHAN:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether we should have furnished the Methodist Book Concern the paper sold to Mr. Porter, and upon the same terms, we have to say we should most certainly have done so.

Yours truly,

NEW YORK, November 10, 1869.

DEAR SIR: We would say, in answer to your inquiry as to whether we would have sold the Methodist Book Concern the paper which we did through Mr. Porter, bringing us the orders, at the price, allowing the Methodist Book Concern the discount which we paid to Mr. Porter, had those orders come to us direct instead of through Mr. Porter, we would have allowed the one cent a pound to your Society, as we do now. The demand of Mr. Porter for $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. addition, which we finally allowed and paid to him, we did under protest, feeling that it was the only way that we could keep along with the business, knowing that the time would come when we could break up the infamous system, and ourselves and others could get righted, and do our business with your Society as we had formerly done before Mr. Porter came upon the field of action, and in the same manner as we did our business with other large customers.

REV. JOHN LANAHAN.

STATEMENT 2. That the fact of Porter's purchasing in this way was known to Dr. Carlton, and at the last General Conference assigned by him as a reason why his colleague should not be re-elected, and that, nevertheless, Porter continued to control these purchases until stopped by me.

I give as proofs the affidavit of an Editor of this city, in which he says Dr. Carlton told him "the reason that Dr. Porter was not returned by the General Conference was, that his son had been employed as a middle-man in the purchase of paper for the Concern." (See paper marked 4.) I can add also the testimony of several gentlemen, one of whom is a member of the Conference.

STATEMENT 3. That J. F. Porter was an unfit person to be intrusted with any such business, or to hold any relation to the house.

I give as proof of this paper marked 5.

STATEMENT 4. That S. J. Goodenough assigned as a reason for

giving this business to Porter that he must be "relieved of the care that was pressing upon him," whereas Goodenough was during these years giving time and attention to outside speculations of great magnitude and variety.

I cite as proof of Goodenough's assertion the letter from Boston, dated August 17, 1867, as given on page 5 of this statement.

I present, as an account of the "care that was pressing upon him," the charter of the Crown Petroleum Company of New York and Canada, March 19, 1865. Capital stock, \$150,000. T. Carlton, President; H. R. Hoffman, Vice-President; S. J. Goodenough, Secretary and Treasurer. The cashier, book-keeper, clerk in charge of the store, and other *employés* of the Concern were directors in this company. The meetings were held in the Book Concern buildings during the business hours of the day. I present also the minute-book of the proceedings, which shows that the senior Agent, the superintendents of the Bindery and Printing Departments, and the book-keeper were appointed committees to go to Canada to attend to the interests of this company. I present also the charter of the Ridgewood Petroleum Company, located in Pennsylvania; capital stock, \$500,000; of which Goodenough was the corporator, with Dr. Carlton and H. R. Hoffman. Grant, the book-keeper, was likewise in this company. Also of the Crescent Petroleum Company of New York and Canada, of date June 27, 1865; capital stock, \$1,200,000; of which Goodenough was "Chairman of the Working Committee," and in the service of which he traveled abroad to Canada and other places. If further proof is needed of the "duties that were pressing upon him," I can add sundry other speculations which occupied his time. (See papers marked 6.)

STATEMENT 5. That as soon as Porter's monopoly was broken up, and the paper was bought direct by myself, the saving on the average issue of the "Christian Advocate" was \$34 72 per week, or \$1,805 44 for the year. On a single issue of the "Sunday-School Advocate" the saving was \$45 73. On the "Good News," \$21 73. On the "Missionary Advocate," \$58 70. For all of these periodicals, except the last mentioned, the same quality of paper was purchased from the same manufacturers, without there being any fluctuation in the market prices.

I give as proof of the above a statement from the order-books of the Printing Department. (See paper marked 7.)

Porter's profits were much larger on book and writing papers than on news papers, in some cases amounting to four, five, and as much as seven cents per pound. When it is taken into consideration that we had fifteen presses almost constantly running, the paper for which was purchased at such greatly reduced prices, you can form a general estimate of what was the saving on all the publications of the house.

STATEMENT 6. That the Bindery Department has been defrauded of large amounts in the single item of leather, and that the proba-

ble loss from this source is not less than \$25,000 in the last twenty months of Hoffman's administration.

I present the amount of leather on hand December 1, 1867, as per inventory, namely, one thousand one hundred and eleven dozens of skins. There were purchased from that date to August 1, 1869, the time of Hoffman's dismissal from the Concern, twenty-six hundred and forty-two dozens, as will appear from the copies of the bills herewith annexed. The aggregate is, therefore, thirty-seven hundred and fifty-three dozens. From this total deduct the number of skins necessary to bind the books turned out during the period, as per estimates herewith presented, and there will be twenty-four hundred and eighty-one dozens to be accounted for. Of this last amount, there were on hand September 1, 1869, but seven hundred and fifty-one dozens.

I have had estimates made by three master-binders of this city (each acting without the knowledge of the others) of the amount of leather necessary for binding the leather-bound books which came from the bindery from December 1, 1867, to August, 1869, giving them the patterns from which we cut, the number of books to each pattern, and sample sizes of the skins we used. Their estimates all agree in leaving more than seventeen hundred dozens of skins, purchased as above stated, and costing over \$25,000, unaccounted for. These estimates, which are in detail, are herewith presented. (See, for all these facts, paper marked 8.)

STATEMENT 7. That one hundred and forty-one dozens of sheepskins were sent from the Concern by Hoffman on or about March 31, 1869. These skins were never returned, nor did the Book Concern receive any credit for them from the party to whom they were sent. Hoffman told in regard to these skins three entirely different stories. The first, that he had sent them to Newark to be shaved, and that they were sent back at different times. He next told the Sub-Committee that they were shaved for nothing. Finally he told the Book Committee that he had exchanged them for other leather.

The proof of this statement is very direct. The skins were counted by Hoffman's foreman and porter, both of whom are still in the employ of the Book Concern. The porter was sent by Hoffman to Mercer-street, to say to the leather dealer, "Send for that leather immediately." In the absence of Mr. —, the proprietor, his book-keeper and salesman sent for and received the leather. The same day one hundred and twenty dozens of this lot of skins were sold to a respectable publishing house in this city.

I append the letter of the book-keeper and salesman above mentioned, which is clear as to the above facts; also a statement from the publishing house referred to, showing the fact of the purchase of the one hundred and twenty dozens of skins on the 31st of March, 1869. (See paper marked 9.)

STATEMENT 8. That large quantities of morocco and other material belonging to the Concern were sent away and sold by Hoff-

man, for which the Concern received no credit. Bills were made out by Hoffman in his own name, and he received and receipted for the money.

I give as proof the statement of Mr. J——. I give also the letter of Mr. T. L. L——, a leather dealer of this city, and also Hoffman's receipts. (See papers marked 10.)

STATEMENT 9. That the superintendent of the Bindery, contrary to all sound business principles, was allowed the gold-sweepings for six years prior to his removal, amounting to more than \$1,800 yearly.

I present as proof (1) the statement of the amount of gold-leaf purchased by the Concern from one dealer alone in six years, (from 1863 to 1868 inclusive,) the total amount in value of which was \$48,516 65.

I present (2) a statement of the percentage of gold contained in the sweepings of the last two years under the present administration, which amounts to twenty-three per cent. of the whole. There is reason to believe that this is about the usual percentage. We would then have as the average yearly cost of the gold-leaf in the years named, \$8,086; and Hoffman's perquisites from the sweepings would be \$1,859 each year. (See papers marked 11.)

STATEMENT 10. That Hoffman was dishonest in paying wages due in the Bindery. 1. He drew from the cashier, and entered on the wages-book as paid, more money than he paid out. 2. He kept on the pay-roll the names of persons not at the time in the employ of the house.

I present as proof (1) the statement from the book kept by the foreman of the folding-room, showing the amount of wages due, upon the face of the bills of the persons employed, and showing also the sums entered on Hoffman's wages-book as paid to the same persons at the same date. The difference is visible in an instant. I present (2) a statement of the amount paid to sundry persons named on the pay-roll after they had been marked off the book of the foreman of the folding-room. I present (3) the statement of Elijah Myers, who is still in the employ of the house. (See papers marked 12.)

STATEMENT 11. That in the year 1868 Hoffman used \$43,202 06 of stock in turning out \$90,961 78 of work. In the two years 1870 and 1871 the present superintendent of the Bindery has used \$42,546 15 of stock in turning out \$170,186 18 of work.

I give as proof (1) transcripts from the books of the Concern, showing the amount of money paid in all these years for stock for the Bindery, and (2) tabular statements, showing the number, sizes, and styles of books bound during the two periods. In the years 1870 and 1871, 339,682 more books were bound than in 1868. Yet less stock was used in the two years than Hoffman consumed in one year. During these years there was no very material change in the price of stock, as you will see from the statements of dealers here appended. (See papers marked 13.)

STATEMENT 12. That the bindery inventories and account-books contain false entries, as will appear from the following items:

Item 1. To the bindery inventory of sheet-stock for January, 1856, is added \$12,000 in the lump, in these words and figures, "Add twelve per cent. on \$100,000, for increased cost of printing, \$12,000;" whereas the whole amount of sheet-stock, or printed matter, for that year, as per inventory, was only \$80,063 24. This arbitrary addition was not, however, carried into the ledger, as in the succeeding years.

In 1857 the prices or valuation of sheet-stock was largely increased in detail in the inventory, notwithstanding which "twelve per cent. on \$100,000, for increased cost of printing," is again added; whereas the actual amount of sheet-stock, as shown by the inventory, was only \$86,923 56.

The same amount, \$12,000, is added to each of the inventories for 1858 and 1859, "for increased cost of printing;" whereas the actual amount of sheet-stock in the inventory of 1858 was but \$84,354 69, and the amount in that of 1859 was only \$70,969 79. Thus, in these three years, twelve per cent. is added on \$57,748 96 worth of sheet-stock more than the Concern possessed, or than was shown by the inventories. (See transcript from inventories, marked 14.)

Item 2. In the bindery store account-book of 1857 to 1862, inclusive, which contains a record of work turned out in that department, the footings of one year are carried into the footings of the succeeding year in numerous instances, and thus counted twice. (See pp. 2, 28, 49, 116, 237, 276, 282, 300, 304, 332, 342, 410, of bindery store account-book.)

Item 3. In the same book, although the work turned out in 1862 is entered in detail, aggregating several thousand items, no extensions or footings of the cost, or price of the work, are made for six months of the year, so that the value of the work turned out in that year can only be guessed at. I refer to this as proof positive of the most criminal neglect, or as collateral evidence of fraud. To fully appreciate this, the book need only be seen. I have had the extensions carried out, and the footings made, as far as it was possible, and the showing of work turned out for that year was only \$40,379 07, while the same book shows that in the succeeding year (1863) the work turned out was \$177,681 86. Yet this year's work (1863) is entered in the ledger of the office \$185,421 59, a difference of \$7,733 93.

The inventory of the Bindery for November 30, 1864, is entered in the ledger as \$161,641 08, and upon that basis a profit is shown of \$18,908 39. The inventory itself (which is the original record from which the entry in the ledger should have been made) shows the amount to be \$138,478 19. The entry in the ledger is a false entry. Had the correct amount (\$138,478 19) been entered in the ledger, it would have shown a loss in the bindery account for that year of \$4,254 50. The manifest object of the false entry in the ledger was to conceal this loss of \$4,254 50, and to force an ap-

parent profit of \$18,908 39. (See the inventories and transcripts of ledger, marked 15.)

Item 4. The bindery store account-book shows in the final footings of the work turned out for 1865, \$117,547 55, to which is appended the following note: "Add twenty-five per cent. on \$117,547 55 for increased cost of labor," etc., thus arbitrarily increasing the amount of work for that year to \$147,909 94. The stock is paid for when purchased, the cost of labor is paid every two weeks, and both are included in the price charged for binding. The price charged for binding is twenty-five per cent. in addition to the actual cost, so that a loss in the Bindery is impossible. The evident object of this addition of \$29,382 39 was to force an apparent profit of \$7,024 12, and to conceal a loss of \$24,358 27. (See bindery store account-book.)

Item 5. The bindery store account-book shows that the amount of work turned out in the year 1866 was \$147,073 03. From this amount twelve and one half per cent., making \$18,384 12, is deducted. But while this sum is deducted from the amount of work turned out in the Bindery, \$12,808 36 is added to the bindery inventory for "increased cost of material and labor," and \$6,900 are added to the two inventories of bound books in the store "for increased cost of labor and materials," making an aggregate addition of \$19,708 36. This deduction and these additions are wholly arbitrary, and must have been made to conceal legitimate results.

Item 6. In the bindery store account-book, before the final footings for the year 1868 were made up, the following item was appended: "Binding, December 1, 1867, \$13,540 52." With this addition, the showing of work turned out in 1868 is \$90,961 78. By referring to the account of work turned out in 1867, it appears that the \$13,540 52 was actually included in the work for that year; thus it was counted twice. (See bindery store account-book.)

STATEMENT 13. That after Hoffman's removal no record or invoice or receipt-book for the Bindery was found to show that goods purchased were received. I cite this as presumptive evidence of fraud.

I give as proof Hoffman's own admission to the Sub-Committee of which Rev. J. Pike was chairman. (See testimony taken before Sub-Committee, page 5.) The amount of merchandise purchased for the Bindery from 1863 to 1869, inclusive, averaged about \$78,000 yearly. (See transcript of bindery account marked 16.) To properly keep the bindery account without an invoice-book was impossible. There is evidence that Hoffman was seen to destroy an account-book and vouchers a few days before he left the house. (Witness will appear in person.)

STATEMENT 14. That the exhibits of the assets furnished by the Agents to the Annual Conferences, as compared with the capital stock account in the ledger, are false.

I furnish as proof a tabular comparison of the exhibits made to the Annual Conferences, with the ledger entries during several years.

According to the printed exhibits, January 1, 1862, the capital stock of the Concern was \$519,738 61. According to the ledger of that date the capital was \$595,815 49, a difference of \$76,076 88.

According to the printed exhibit of January 1, 1863, the capital stock was \$552,119 55. According to the ledger it was \$551,998 55, a difference of \$121.

According to the printed exhibit of December, 1864, the capital stock was \$604,909 20. According to the ledger it was \$631,063 96, a difference of \$26,154 76.

Similar differences in other years might be cited. (See exhibits and copy of capital stock account marked 17.)

STATEMENT 15. That the amount of profits reported in the exhibits to the Annual Conferences as added to the capital stock of the Concern is untrue.

I furnish as proof a tabular comparison of amounts reported to the Annual Conferences, and the amounts found on ledger entries.

According to the printed exhibit of December 1, 1864, the amount added to the capital stock was \$19,323 03. According to the ledger, the amount added to the capital stock for 1864 was \$32,565 44; a difference of \$13,242 41.

According to the printed exhibit of December 1, 1866, the amount added to capital stock was \$2,827 87. The ledger shows that not only this amount was not carried to capital stock, but that there was an actual loss in the business of the year of \$708 86, and that at the same time the assets were reduced \$54,372 11 for correction of errors. No explanation appears in the books as to what these errors were.

According to the printed exhibit of November 1, 1867, \$35,212 28 was added to capital stock. According to the ledger, \$58,889 48 was added, showing a difference of \$23,677 20. But this year the \$54,372 11, which had been charged off as a loss in 1866, was brought forward and entered as a profit in 1867, and of course included in the amount carried to capital stock. Other examples might be cited. (See exhibits, copy of capital and stock account, and of profit and loss account, marked 18.)

STATEMENT 16. That from the year 1863 to 1868 inclusive, while the Concern had heavy cash balances, more money was paid than was received for interest. Moreover, there is an extraordinary discrepancy between the average balances as shown by the cash-books for three years and the books of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

I give as proof (1) tables of the cash balances as shown by the cash-books of the Concern and the books of the bank; (2) a table of the excess of interest paid out over interest received during these years.

AVERAGE CASH BALANCES, AS PER CASH BOOKS.

1863.	\$17,088 43
1864.	20,697 00
1865.	12,219 66
1866.	13,605 12
1867.	72,916 03
1868.	87,397 94

AVERAGE CASH BALANCES IN BANK, AS PER STATEMENT OF A. V. STOUT,
PRESIDENT SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

1863.....	\$23,800 00
1864.....	28,400 00
1865.....	19,500 00
1866.....	27,100 00
1867.....	26,400 00
1868.....	51,100 00

As will be seen by the above, the cash balances in bank appear to have been much larger than the balances shown by the cash-book. For 1867 and 1868, the balances in bank were very much less. From the account-books, it appears that, notwithstanding these large balances, during these years the Concern paid in interest, over and above interest received, as follows:

1863.....	\$811 26
1864.....	294 12
1865.....	583 73
1866.....	2,218 40
1867.....	1,710 60
1868.....	1,314 04
	<hr/>
	\$6,932 15

STATEMENT 17. That for four years, from 1863 to 1866, errors in the Depository accounts were allowed to accumulate to the amount of \$76,528 31, and were finally charged off arbitrarily as a loss.

I give as proof a transcript from Cash-book Z, folio 26, November 30, 1866, as follows:

Boston Depository, profit and loss.....	\$45,812 05
Buffalo " " "	22,419 69
Pittsburgh " " "	8,296 57
	<hr/>
	\$76,528 31

"Error in Depository monthly sales during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866. These amounts charged to profit and loss by order of Agents."

I append the following letter to Messrs. Carlton & Porter, from the Agent of the Depository at Boston, as furnishing a practical illustration of the confusion which marks the accounts of the Concern with the Depositories:

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1867.

DEAR BRETHREN: Herewith I send statement of stock account for four years, in comparison with your statement sent to me:

1863, December 31.—Merchandise to date, I allow more, \$376 20. Conference collections, \$1,011 03, is a mistake. The cash was remitted for them, and not counted at all in my charge of remittances of Depository.

Buffalo Depository, \$1,500. all wrong; no such charge should be made to Boston Depository.

CR.

You allow me cash more than I charge.....	\$65 20
You allow me for books sent to New York.....	93 75
Whereas it should be \$609 19.	
You do not credit books to editors.....	46 79
You do not credit cash for freight on Repository.....	171 60
You do credit for freight on Cincinnati books.....	12 43

1864.—Merchandise received you charge \$41 more than I received.
Periodicals, I allow \$2,075 04 more than you charge.
Collections, I paid all separately; no charge to be made.

CR.

I sent cash more than allowed	\$255 53
I sent books more than allowed.....	268 10
I sent books to editors not credited.....	35 50
Freight on Cincinnati books not credited.....	36 22

1865.—You charged for books received from New York more than I received.....	\$2,688 06
You do not charge any periodicals. I acknowledge	13,805 71
You charge for collections.....	405 67
I acknowledge.....	909 28

CR.

You credit me cash more than I sent	\$576 59
(This grows out of collections, I presume.)	
You credit books sent to New York \$178 98 less than I sent.	
You did not credit books to editors.....	45 58
1866.—You charge me books sent \$4,250 more than I received; which is what I credit for Repository from Cincinnati, which you do not charge.	
Then you charge me Poe & Hitchcock's account, which is the same thing over again.	
Collections at Conference should be.....	1,331 00
Instead of.....	1,965 19

CR.

You credit me cash \$976 70 more than I sent on Depository account.	
I sent books \$26 88 more than credited.	
Freight on Cincinnati books not credited.....	\$40 71

STATEMENT 18. That a false entry appears on the books of the Concern, charging the banking-house of Brown Brothers & Co., of this city, with \$20,900, in the manner following, to wit:

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. TO CARLTON & PORTER:

December 9, 1861, to cash	\$15,400
July 31, 1862, to cash.....	3,000
October 21, 1862, to cash.....	2,500
	\$20,900
December 31, 1862, by cash.....	\$292 14
January 1, 1863, by profit and loss.....	20,607 86—20,900

I give, as a proof that this is a false entry, (1) the admission of Dr. Carlton that this money was loaned to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was the real debtor;

when the money was paid to Brown Brothers & Co., they had given an equivalent in letters of credit issued by them for the use of the Southern Missionary Society. I give as proof (2) the report of the Book Concern made to you at your present session, which says, on page 3, in the account of earnings, "Also the amount realized as above from the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for moneys paid during the late civil war on drafts drawn on letters of credit, which had been indorsed by the Agents in 1860 for the support of their mission in China, charged to profit and loss, \$35,215 02." This is another confession who the real debtor was, and that the above entry is false. I give as proof (3) of the misleading character of this entry, that the name of the real debtor does not appear anywhere on the books of the house. The loss was put upon parties who did not owe the Concern a single dollar. I add also (4) the fact that notes had been given for said indebtedness by the real debtor, the Southern Missionary Society, but such notes were not entered upon the books, nor did it appear therefrom that any notes had been given on account of such indebtedness; and that \$1,300 had been paid on one of said notes, but no entry of such payment was made on the books, nor was the money so collected accounted for on the books of the Concern.

The fact that this loan had been made, and that it had been charged off as a loss, was never revealed by Carlton & Porter to the Book Committees nor to the General Conference, though two sessions of the latter body had been held after January 1, 1863, the date of the entry. The first information of it given to the constituted authorities of the Church was by myself to the present Book Committee.

STATEMENT 19. That while the sales at New York have been steadily on the increase, with one exception, the profits, as reported in the exhibits of the Annual Conferences, have been steadily and strangely decreasing, although there have been no changes in the price of our publications. (See paper marked 19.)

STATEMENT 20. That the periodical account, upon examination, will be found to have been kept in such a manner as to create a wrong impression of the condition of the business, and in such a way that almost any interpretation can be placed upon it.

The account shows the following gains in the years as specified:

In 1861	\$85,973 56
" 1862	80,959 10
" 1863	29,522 44
" 1865	31,527 03
" 1866	17,933 84
" 1867	55,025 04

and losses in years as follows:

In 1864	\$6,584 82
" 1868	12,037 38

The subscription list and the advertising business of the periodicals during these years show a marked uniformity. No good reason can be given for such variations. If the book-keeping were correct and honest they would not appear. (See paper marked 20.)

CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY OF THE TWO EXAMINERS.

I find myself in the above statements largely corroborated by Mr. J. P. Kilbreth, the examiner appointed in June, 1871, by the Book Committee; and Mr. J. A. Gunn, the accountant selected by Dr. Carlton, without my suggestion or interposition. Mr. Kilbreth was the choice of the Book Committee solely, Mr. Gunn of Dr. Carlton solely. These gentlemen have pursued their investigations independently of each other. The former has devoted himself to the irregularities and mismanagement of the Printing Department and the Bindery, the latter to the books of account. Both are of high professional standing. Mr. Kilbreth, while showing, in my judgment, a bias which makes him almost an apologist for the parties involved, says :

Mr. Goodenough very naturally favored him, (P.,) and from a desire to please his father. His father, from very natural impulses, felt a desire to bestow upon his son, but in an unjustifiable way, the business benefits of his position. J. F. Porter himself was sufficiently acute to take in all the features of the case at a glance, and make haste to improve his opportunities. None will deny that he did this effectually.

None can deny that the peculiar connection of Mr. Porter with the paper purchases of the Book Concern gave rise to damaging suspicions and dangerous influences. It was a wrong to put and keep him in the place he occupied.

He further says :

In the Bindery a bad administration prevailed under Mr. Hoffman, especially in the last several years of his superintendency; and although it has been in this case, as it almost always is in such cases, difficult to establish frauds by direct or legal proofs, yet they undoubtedly existed, and the Concern suffered thereby. The actual losses suffered by the Concern, in the only department where frauds are found, the Bindery, do not, according to my best judgment, exceed the expenses already incurred in investigating them.

If Mr. Kilbreth means by an amount equal to the expenses of this investigation, all the cost of the many sessions of the Book Committee held since my first disclosures, and the cost of examinations by experts, he will have to put the losses at a very high figure, but a much lower one than my facts demonstrate. Had he been engaged for more than three years, as I have been, in this search, his conclusions would have corresponded more nearly with my own. As it is, his testimony is valuable.

I now cite from the report of Mr. Gunn, to which I have had access, through the courtesy of the minority of the Book Committee.

As to the application of the system of book-keeping practiced by the Concern, Mr. Gunn says he finds,

That the methods of application are not such as are approved by experience, and in accordance with universal usage. The subsidiary books, upon which should be found the original record of facts and details pertaining to the transactions which appear in skeleton upon the ledger, are unusual in form, incorrect, and not adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. The vouchers are not so arranged as to be readily accessible, and there is no proper cash account upon the ledger—that is, none from which can be ascertained the amount of cash received and the amount disbursed within any given period.

The record of details is obscure and meager. The subsidiary books afford, in most cases, very little, and in many no information whatever concerning the origin and incidental history of important accounts and entries, so that it is simply impossible to understand such accounts and entries without protracted and elaborate investigation, which frequently would need to be supplemented by information from one personally familiar with such details.

It is certainly true that, in case of the absence of both the book-keeper and his assistant, it would not be possible for one not otherwise advised to gather from the books such knowledge of the accounts before him as would render him competent to make a reliable statement of the real condition of the Concern—not because of peculiarities of the business, but only because he would find no record of facts which would elucidate the entries upon the ledger.

Frequent alterations and changes have rendered the books untrustworthy and unintelligible, because there is no explanation of such alterations.

The correctness of the books has been tested by trial-balance only once a year. Error then disclosed has been allowed to remain without discovery, and, consequently, the books have not proved in nearly twenty years.

There is a singular lack of uniformity in the manner of keeping some of the accounts, changes being made so frequently, and without explanation or notice upon the books, that the account is rendered unintelligible.

Many entries are made in phraseology not known to double entry, which either obscures or fails to make apparent the transaction recorded.

Accounts have been closed to profit and loss without proper adjustment, and without intelligible explanation.

As to the allegation of fraud, Mr. Gunn reports that such is the extent of the business, and of the period to be examined,

That it is simply impossible to reach an absolute conclusion in regard to this allegation without patient and careful scrutiny, not only of these accounts, but also of the original records, vouchers, etc. Such an examination cannot, in consequence of the defective and anomalous character of the books, (as above indicated,) be made either rapidly or in the use of the customary methods, and therefore I have not yet had opportunity to give attention to either the alleged fraudulent purchase of materials for the Bindery and Printing Office, or the alleged diversion of the property of the Concern to private uses.

While, however, I may not, at this stage of the investigation, speak decisively as to the charge of fraud in the administration of the affairs of the Concern, truth constrains me to say that there are indisputable facts, both circumstantial and positive, which must convince any impartial mind that there have been, in some of the departments of the Concern, grave irregularities, affording unusual opportunities for fraud, the significance of which can be determined only when the investigation is complete.

For saying what these two gentlemen have said I have been twice suspended, once removed from office, and my conduct and character held up to reproach. I have simply endeavored to discharge my duty: you, Fathers and Brethren, will discharge yours in my complete vindication.

A paper, called "A Supplement to the Christian Advocate," was issued March 17, 1870, in which my facts were attempted to

be traversed. I estimate that one hundred thousand copies of it were circulated through the Church. I had designed to give it some consideration in this report, but its conclusions have been so entirely confuted by the reports of the two examiners above cited that I deem it unworthy of further attention. When my results have been essentially confirmed by experts not of my own choosing, I need not tarry to dispose of the special pleading of a partisan.

I respectfully ask that this subject be referred to a Special Committee. The Standing Committee on the Book Concern is burdened with many matters; a Special Committee can give this undivided attention. The questions raised are in fit shape for speedy solution. The Church asks that by a speedy solution they may be set forever at rest.

JOHN LANAHAN.



46.—*Journal, page 293.*

RESPONSE OF THE AGENT TO THE REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT AGENT.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NOW ASSEMBLED IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Twenty years has the undersigned served the Church, by your suffrages, in the responsible position of Book Agent. Five times the General Conference has elected him to this position, thus expressing its confidence in his ability and integrity in this high office. For all this he is profoundly grateful. But the days of undisturbed confidence, of peace and prosperity, have passed. A document, presented and read before this body a few days since; from the Assistant Agent, Rev. John Lanahan, D.D., elected to such place four years ago, being so personal and injurious to the reputation of the undersigned, he is compelled to make a personal defense. This necessity deeply humiliates him, while, at the same time, he is proudly sustained by the consciousness of his integrity, and by an abundance of incontrovertible facts.

The document entitled "Report of J. Lanahan, Assistant Book Agent at New York, to the General Conference, May 1, 1872," is a printed pamphlet of thirty-five pages. You all have a copy, or may have one, and thus will be able to verify our analysis and reply, which shall be as brief as the nature of the case will permit.

In order to facilitate this inquiry, and make our reply perfectly intelligible, and our justification complete, we will follow the arrangement of the pamphlet reviewed.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

The effort in this part of the report (from the first to the sixth page, and also "Statement 5" on page 20) is to convict S. J. Goodenough of collusion with J. F. Porter to defraud the Book Concern in the purchase of paper. The case is presented in the pamphlet with all the zest of novelty, notwithstanding it had been iterated and reiterated by the complainant, and examined and re-examined by your legally-constituted Committee and by experts and accountants over and over again, and by them pronounced destitute of a single particle of evidence to sustain it; and now what at first was a groundless suspicion has grown into a wicked slander of an honest and true man, and one, too, who gave thirty-five years of faithful service—all the energy of his young manhood—to the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church. No one is better acquainted with the thorough refutation of this accusation against Mr. Goodenough than Dr. Lanahan. For the disposal of all these charges against Mr. Goodenough we refer you to the report of your Book Committee and to the report of Mr. Kilbreth, both of which are in the possession of this Conference. (See Book Committee's Report, pp. 50-57.) It is implied, in the rehearsal of these charges, that the undersigned was guilty, as the head of the house, in permitting such transactions. He never permitted them, because of the simple fact that they never existed, except in the feverish dreams of the Assistant Agent. The writer was aware of the purchase of paper through Mr. Porter as broker, and he was aware of the liability of suspicion on the part of suspicious persons and business rivals. He consulted with Mr. Goodenough, the superintendent of the department, in regard to it, and was assured by him that he purchased through Mr. Porter because he thus obtained paper cheaper than he could in any other way. He believed him, and the books show his statement to be true; and the increased cost of the paper since, purchased by Dr. Lanahan, also shows it. Thus we dismiss this portion of the report of the Assistant Agent.

THE BINDERY.

This is the second division, occupying from the sixth to the eighth page of the pamphlet. What we have said of the novelty (?) of the matter of the Printing Department is equally true of this. At first the charges made against this department were few in number, but they have been multiplied by repetition until some persons suppose they are legion.

In reply to the charge of the non-use of black velvet, we answer, that although some of the workmen may have said they had "seen no books issued from our Bindery" so bound, copies were afterward produced that were so bound—some of which, we doubt not, Dr. Lanahan has seen; at least the salesmen have

distinct recollection of some books being thus bound. Of this matter Mr. Kilbreth says (p. 59 of Book Committee's report) : "I consider the testimony favorable to Mr. Hoffman. Certainly nothing is proven, and the explanations are of an exculpatory character."

The allegations concerning gold sweepings, the leather clippings, the sheep-skins, the morocco in the junk shop, and Hoffman's wages book, all and each have been examined by your Committee and accountant and decided upon, and all the force given them that they could bear. The conclusions are before you in their reports, to which we refer.

Dr. Lanahan charges the Agent with unwillingness to examine into his (Dr. L.'s) statements against Hoffman, and a determination not to dismiss said Hoffman. So far from this being the case, the Agent expressly said to Dr. L. that he would render him whatever assistance he could in ferreting out any abuses, and join with him in punishing their perpetrators. As the alleged abuses were in the manufacturing department, which by long usage had been placed under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Agent, it seemed proper that the latter should have the special direction of such investigation.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

This is the third general division of Dr. Lanahan's report, and extends from page 8 to page 17. It would be a work of supererogation in me to attempt any defense or explanation in behalf of the Book Committee. They have spoken for themselves in the official report already made to you. But I may be permitted to say, that during my official term we have never had a more laborious and painstaking Book Committee than the present; and in my judgment there has never been a report from such Committee presented to the General Conference more thorough, more able, more independent, or of more importance to the Church, than the present quadrennial Report. There are, however, a few points in this department of Dr. Lanahan's Report which may need a passing remark from me.

1. The *mandamus* case. Dr. Lanahan affirms repeatedly the refusal of the undersigned to permit him to examine the books and accounts as the cause of his appeal to the courts. This is incorrect. I never refused him permission to examine, *in their proper place*, any or all of the books and papers of the house; I only required that the books should not be taken from the office where they were in use. The Court, after a full hearing of the case, in a decision denying the writ of *mandamus*, said:

"The relator, in my opinion, has failed to show such a refusal on the part of the respondent to permit him to examine the books and papers mentioned as to entitle him to the writ. I am of the opinion that the relator's difficulty has been, that he claimed the right to have *private control* of them, to remove them from their

accustomed places, and that this claim has been properly resisted by the respondent for reasons which will be stated hereafter. If the relator has a right to the examination sought, it must be made in the building and places where the books and papers are ordinarily kept, and not elsewhere; and such examination should be had under checks and safeguards such as were provided by the Book Committee in their resolution of October, 1870. But with such an examination the relator is not satisfied. Such an examination he declines to make."

To this we add the opinion of Bishop Janes; and this we do more gladly because of the eulogy passed upon the Bishop by Dr. Lanahan, and whose weighty words he cites (page 16) as confirmatory of his charges. Bishop Janes says, after reviewing the case, "I cannot, therefore, see the necessity for this legal procedure." Justified, therefore, in this particular, by both the civil and ecclesiastical authority, all that the Assistant Agent would make out of this charge amounts to nothing; therefore we make no further reply to it.

2. Historical truth requires a correction of the following statement on page 13 of the pamphlet. It says:

"This elaborately constituted commission [the Committee to appoint experts to examine the books of account] accomplished nothing. It met for the first time in the latter part of February. After a session of about six days, during which one expert, Mr. J. Van Vleck, was appointed by a majority of its members, but rejected by my counsel, the commission adjourned to March 29th, ensuing. Assembling again, they selected three experts, and reported them for approval by Bishop Scott. Bishop Scott had already taken part in their selection, and Judge Reynolds left with the commission in writing an approval, provided all three were confirmed. Mr. Fancher, the counsel for the prosecutors, declined to approve of more than one of the three; upon this the commission adjourned *sine die*."

This statement is incorrect. The facts are, that at the former meeting of the Sub-Committee they and Bishop Scott selected and unanimously approved J. Van Vleck chief accountant. Bishop Scott then approved of the selection in writing. Mr. Fancher also approved of the selection in writing, but Judge Reynolds disapproved, and the Sub-Committee adjourned because of his non-concurrence. At the adjourned meeting the Sub-Committee unanimously selected from the names before them James P. Kilbreth as chief accountant. Bishop Scott was ready to approve him, and so was Mr. Fancher. Two of the Committee voted to nominate two others as assistant accountants. Judge Reynolds would not approve of the gentleman selected as chief unless the two proposed assistants were also selected and approved with such chief accountant. He made this an indispensable condition. For these two as assistant accountants only two of the Sub-Committee had voted. The condition imposed by Judge

Reynolds (to vote for the whole three in a body) was very properly declined by Mr. Fancher.

After Mr. Fancher had stated his reasons for not acceding to the condition proposed by Judge Reynolds, the Sub-Committee, with Bishop Scott, *again met on the next day*. They then again unanimously made choice of Mr. James P. Kilbreth as chief accountant. When this action was had it was telegraphed by Bishop Scott to Judge Reynolds and to Mr. Fancher, with the question, "Do you approve or disapprove" of such selection? Judge Reynolds disapproved unless the two other nominees should be added. Mr. Fancher *approved* the selection of said Kilbreth as chief accountant, and sent to the Bishop and Sub-Committee his approval in writing. But *because of the disapproval of Judge Reynolds the Sub-Committee again adjourned*, this time *sine die*—Bishop Scott having ruled that no appointment of an accountant could be made unless approved by both lawyers.

The last thing, therefore, before this Commission was the consent of Judge Fancher and the refusal of Judge Reynolds. The latter would consent to no appointment unless a certain three were appointed. The force in his favor that Dr. Lanahan would give to this circumstance fails when the whole truth is told.

In connection with this statement, immediately following it, we regret that Dr. Lanahan very unnecessarily goes out of his way to stab the character of the chief book-keeper of the Concern, because he had written a friendly and confidential letter to Bishop Simpson. Mr. Grant, in his own defense, insists that the letter itself be produced and given to the public.

Perhaps there is no other point in this Department that we need notice. As before said, the able report of the Book Committee is a complete vindication of their whole course. Let Dr. Lanahan's report in regard to their doings be read as the text, and the Committee's report as the commentary, and there will be no difficulty in arriving at the truth.

The statements and proof herein given have been thoroughly examined by the Book Committee and Mr. J. P. Kilbreth, and to their reports we cheerfully refer. The only exception is the statement concerning certain private speculations. The animus of this statement is manifest. The evident design is, so to group together the names of Carlton, Hoffman, Goodenough, and Grant, as to make them odious before this General Conference, and by insinuation charge them with neglecting their duties in the Book Concern for outside speculations. This insinuation is as baseless as it is base, and when a charge is made against the undersigned of neglect of official duties he will be prepared to meet it.

MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGATIONS.

I now proceed to answer Dr. Lanahan's allegations concerning the general business accounts of the Book Concern.

"STATEMENTS 14 and 15."—The charges are of discrepancy between the added capital stock reported in the exhibits, and the balance in the ledger.

ANSWER.

The discrepancies of two of the years named in his statement require special reference. First, that of 1866. The ledger shows a loss, after paying \$27,444 12 for Bishops' salaries, etc., in the business of that year caused by charging out to profit and loss account a large amount of doubtful debts which it became apparent might not be collected, and which, therefore, ought not any longer to be counted among the assets of the Concern. The Agents preferred to show a *loss* rather than to reckon what was not certainly good, and thereby show a gain. But "according to the printed exhibit of that year \$2,827 87 was added to capital stock." The explanation is, that inadvertently an item of \$4,627 43 was included *twice* in the assets, otherwise the exhibit also would have shown a loss. The error was discovered too late for correction in the exhibit, but a note was made in the balance book at the time of discovery, *where it may now be seen*. The addition of fifteen per centum, or \$19,708 36 in the aggregate, was made only to a *certain class* of merchandise, and this addition did not bring it above its actual value.

Second, as to the inventory of 1867, the item of \$54,372 11, which "was deducted from capital 'for correction of errors,'" did *not* enter into the account of profits that year, (1867,) for the same amount was deducted from the inventory. The supposed error was brought to the notice of the Agents by the present book-keeper, and after discussion was corrected as above. In 1868 Dr. Lanahan was apprised of all the facts in this case by the present accountant.

I give as a further answer to "STATEMENT 14" his items placed in juxtaposition with the figures from the Books and Exhibits of the Concern, which I will be pleased to show to any member of this General Conference, or of its Committee:

[*From Dr. Lanahan's Pamphlet, p. 26.*]

According to the printed exhibits, Jan'y 1, 1862, the capital stock of the Concern was.....	\$519,738 61
According to the ledger of that date the capital stock was.....	595,815 49
A difference of.....	\$76,076 88

[*From Exhibits and Books.*]

JANUARY 1, 1862.	
Exhibit.....	\$461,964 95
Ledger.....	632,175 79
A difference of...	\$170,210 84

[of which difference \$112,437 18 was caused by a reduction in the value of real estate and merchandise.]

According to the printed exhibit of Jan'y 1, 1863, the capital stock was.....	\$552,119 55
According to the ledger it was.....	551,998 55
A difference of.....	\$121 00

JANUARY 1, 1863.

JANUARY 1, 1863.	
Exhibit.....	\$496,968 14
Ledger.....	551,998 55
A difference of...	\$55,030 41

According to the printed exhibit of December, 1864,
the capital stock was... \$604,909 20
According to the ledger it
was..... 631,063 96
A difference of..... \$26,154 76

DECEMBER, 1864.
Exhibit..... \$547,117 94
Ledger..... 663,629 40
A difference of... \$116,511 46
[owing in part to reduction in value
of merchandise.]

Similar differences in other years might be cited. See exhibits and copy of capital stock account marked (17.)

To enable the reader fully to comprehend the seeming incongruities, it will be necessary to state that it has, during the entire period of the existence of the Book Concern, both here and at the West, been the practice in the "exhibits" to the Conferences to deduct a certain sum from the debts due the Concern (consisting of accounts and notes) "for probable losses." It is not the purpose here either to defend or to condemn this practice, a practice which has the sanction of the successive Book Committees and of the General Conference, and of preceding Book Agents, some of whom have been elevated to the Episcopal office, but simply to state a fact which furnishes an easy solution of an *apparent* inconsistency. In the very nature of the case the "exhibits," having an important item discounted so heavily, cannot agree with the ledger. These reports are *not* supposed to be in exact harmony therewith for the reason stated. Bearing in mind this important fact, the discrepancies which are so laboriously brought to view are readily and satisfactorily explained. Mr. Kilbreth, (see Book Committee's Report, p. 46,) in reviewing an unfavorable criticism by Dr. Lananhan's experts of this identical subject, though in a different year, sustains the correctness of our books in the following language:

These gentlemen should really have seen through this without explanation, but a word from the book-keeper would have made it plain in a moment. The difference between \$82,279 82, discounted from the debts due the Concern in the Exhibit of 1867, and \$79,481 54 in 1868, accounts exactly for the difference between \$56,244 74 and \$53,446 46, therefore the "foot-note" above criticised is right.

"STATEMENT 16." The assertion is made that a discrepancy exists between the average balances in the Cash-books and the books of the bank. The explanation is this:

ANSWER.

The discrepancies between the cash balances as per books of the house and the balances in bank are perfectly legitimate, and grow out of the nature of the business. All cash received, for whatever purpose, goes with the common fund, and the surplus, above what is needed for daily use, is deposited in the bank to the credit of the house. Books are kept with the Tract and Sunday-School Societies, and until recently with the Missionary Society, in which are entered daily such sums as belong to them respectively.

At the end of the month the aggregate of such receipts is duly entered and passed to its proper place in the ledger. In addition to this, in the case of the Missionary Society, the Treasurer either receives or gives a check for the adjustment of the monthly balance.

The result of the preceding facts will be to show a larger comparative cash balance in bank when the Missionary Society has a surplus, and, on the other hand, to show a smaller balance in the bank when the Missionary Society is a borrower. During the first four years of the period quoted by Dr. Lanahan the Missionary Society showed a large surplus for most of the time, but was a borrower during a part of the next two years. An examination of the particular records in each case will furnish the most satisfactory explanation.

As to the allegation concerning interest the answer is easy. (1.) A respectable balance in bank must always be kept as an equivalent for benefits received in the way of collections and discounts. This balance earns no interest. (2.) We had not recovered from the depletion of the Concern caused by paying the large amount awarded the Church South in its suit against us, and were owing for some money borrowed on that account. (3.) During the war we were compelled to borrow money from time to time to enable us to conduct the business.

I now present a statement showing the indebtedness of the Concern on notes for the six years named by Dr. Lanahan:

1863	the Concern owed on notes.....	\$16,999 79
1864	" "	81,748 57
1865	" "	89,401 19
1866	" "	82,273 44
1867	" "	34,945 00
1868	" "	12,843 00
Average for six years.....		53,035 16
Interest for six years.....		22,214 76

The management which kept the excess of interest down to \$6,375 31, being only a fraction over two per cent. per annum, (instead of \$6,932 15, as Dr. Lanahan erroneously quotes,) is cheerfully submitted to the attention of any persons interested.

“STATEMENT 17” charges errors in the depository accounts to the amount of \$76,528 31. The explanation is this:

It will be remembered that in 1862, as a result of the examination made by the Book Committee and Mr. Van Vleck, it was determined to change the mode of keeping the accounts with the Depositories, and instead of charging the books, as formerly, we opened a “consignment” account, requiring them to report their monthly sales, which sales were charged to them. The several Depositories purchased the works of other publishers, and paid for them in our books. In the monthly reports these books so disposed of were included in the “sales” and charged to the Depositories, as also were the books which they received in exchange, when sold, thereby making the report of sales in all such transactions double what it should have been.

At the close of the financial year 1866 it was found that the sums thus inaccurately charged to the Depositories, from their own reports, amounted to the sum quoted by Dr. Lanahan, (see page 28,) and to make the correction it was charged to profit and loss, the only proper method of procedure in such a case.

Dr. Lanahan next makes the following

ALLEGATION.

"I append the following letter to Messrs. Carlton & Porter, from the Agent of the Depository at Boston, as furnishing a practical illustration of the confusion which marks the accounts of the Concern with the Depositories:"

[The improper publication of this letter by Dr. Lanahan renders it necessary to insert (as is done in brackets) the explanatory notes furnished by Rev. E. Grant, chief book-keeper of the Book Concern. For convenience of reference figures have been inserted, as below.]

BOSTON, February 1, 1867.

DEAR BRETHREN: Herewith I send statement of Stock Account for four years, in comparison with your statement sent to me.

1863.

December 31—Merchandise to date, I allow more, \$376 29. (1)	
Conference collections \$1,011 03 is a mistake. The cash was remitted for them, and not counted at all in my charge of remittances of Depository. (2)	
Buffalo Depository, \$1,500, all wrong; no such charge should be made to Boston Depository. (3)	
You allow me cash more than I charge.....	\$65 20 (4)
You allow for books sent to New York	93 75 } (5)
Whereas it should be \$609 19.	
You do not credit books to editors.....	46 79 }
You do not credit cash for freight on "Repository".....	171 60 }
You do not credit for freight on Cincinnati books.....	12 43 } (6)

[(1) This simply shows that the entry clerk omitted to charge the amount. For this omission the book-keeper was not responsible.

(2) We debit the collections and credit the cash, hence there can be no "mistake" here.

(3) "Buffalo Depository \$1,500," is not "all wrong." Inadvertently, you had been credited that amount from Buffalo. The debit entry was simply to rectify the mistake.

(4) No doubt to offset a debit which you do not take cognizance of.

(5) In such cases the book-keeper credits from original invoices. These not being furnished, the credits would not be made.

(6) We do credit exactly your figures, \$184 03.]

1864.

Merchandise received you charge \$41 more than I received. Periodicals, I allow \$2,075 04 more than you charge. (1)

Collections, I paid all separately: no charge to be made.			{	(2)
I sent cash more than allowed.....	\$255	53		
I sent books more than allowed	268	10		(3)
I sent books to editors not credited.....	35	50		
Freight on Cincinnati books not credited	36	22		(4)

[(1) Periodicals charged, \$8,587 96, and \$2,075 04 carried into account for 1865, *exactly* harmonizing with your figures.

(2) Our books show the collections charged and cash credited.

(3) In the absence of invoices the book-keeper could not know of the credit due you.

(4) Our books show freight credited exactly as you have it, \$36 22.]

1865.

You charged for books received from New York more than I received.....	\$2,688	06	(1)
You do not charge any periodicals. I acknowledge	13,805	71	(2)
You charge for collections	405	67	
I acknowledge	909	28	{(3)}
You credit me cash more than I sent	576	59	
(This grows out of collections, I presume.)			
You credit books sent to New York \$178 98 less than I sent.			
You do not credit books to editors.....	45	58	{(4)}

[(1) Not so. You acknowledge \$38,724 49; we charge \$35,513 37; difference, \$3,211 12.

(2) Another mistake of the Boston Depository. We charge Periodicals, \$13,854 84; you "acknowledge" \$13,805 71.

(3) Collections charged and cash credited. But in this case there was an overlapping of a part of another year.

(4) Not credited for lack of invoices.]

1866.

You charge me books sent \$4,250 more than I received; which is what I credit for "Repository" from Cincinnati, <i>which</i> you do not charge. (1)				
Then you charge me Poe & Hitchcock's account, which is the same thing over again. (2)				
Collections at Conference should be	\$1,331	00		
Instead of.....	1,965	19	{(3)}	
You credit me cash \$976 70 more than I sent on Depository account.				
I sent books \$26 88 more than credited. (4)				
Freight on Cincinnati books not credited.....	40	71	{(5)}	

[(1) You mistake on "books." Our debit is \$49,492 69, exactly what you acknowledge in annual report. The \$4,250 we debit you for Repository, which is correct according to report of Boston Depository on file in our office.

(2) 'Tis not "the same thing over again," but the Repository account from January to July, the former being from July to December. It is right as we have it.

- (3) Boston Depository mistaken again, according to your own showing.
- (4) Not credited for lack of invoice.
- (5) Our books show freight duly and truly credited.]

My figures I believe to be correct. I have gone over the originals, and find all my yearly accounts correct as rendered in, except last year; then I failed to credit collections, \$1,331.

On examination of your periodical account rendered for 1863, I find that you included in it \$7,485 belonging to 1862, and so acknowledged by me; at any rate, it don't belong to 1863 in making up this statement.

I credit you in my statement for the periodicals received in each year.

(Signed,) _____

J. P. MAGEE.

In further explanation I append also the following extracts from a letter from Brother Magee:

NEW YORK, June 21, 1871.

TO THE BOOK COMMITTEE OF THE M. E. CHURCH:

DEAR BRETHREN: Having had my name used in a pamphlet prepared by Dr. Lanahan, designed to show discrepancies or errors in the keeping of accounts in the Book Concern, I offer the following as an explanation of the letter in question. It was only a small part of a correspondence between the Agents and myself, just previous to the General Conference of 1868, on the general question of the status and business of the Depository at Boston. The other Depositories, as I understood, were examined at the same time.

In this correspondence the whole question of the nature of our business and its relations to the outside book trade was freely discussed, as also the relative value of the Depository to the Book Concern as a selling agency.

I never had (so far as I can remember) a reply to the part of my letter which is published, except a verbal statement from Dr. Porter that all had been satisfactorily adjusted.

In November, 1869, when Brother Pike was on his way to the second annual meeting of the Book Committee in New York, he asked me if I had any information to give him with reference to the busiuess of the Depository. Having in my mind the discussion of the whole subject in the correspondence referred to I showed it to him, and at his request gave him a copy of that part of it referring to the general character of the business. We had some conversation about the other part of the letter, but no copy was given.

When he arrived at New York he did not find my letters on file, and requested me to send a copy of the part referred to. He being a member of the Book Committee I did not hesitate to comply with his request. There was no injunction of secrecy, and yet there was no expectation of the paper being used as it has been, as it does not sufficiently explain itself without the accompanying correspondence, especially previous to that letter.

When Brother Pike was at the meeting of the Book Committee he presented the paper since published, as I have only recently learned, but did not know then, and it was retained with the other papers presented to the Committee at that time. Soon after the Committee adjourned Dr. Lanahan asked for a copy. No reason was given why he wanted it; but being one of the Agents I deemed it proper to send him a copy of the same given to Brother Pike. Soon after that I was in New York consulting with the Agents in reference to our new store in Boston. As the discussion about the irregularities in the Concern had at that time assumed a very different phase, I called the attention of Dr. Lanahan to the letter which was in his hands, and made some explanation of the circumstances attending its original preparation, and he replied that he only wished it for his own satisfaction, and not to be used in any way publicly, and assured me that no one else should see ever it.

I have had no interviews or correspondence with Drs. Lanahan or Carlton at any time with reference to the subjects which have so largely occupied your time.

In reference to the book-keeping of the Concern I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion, as I have no knowledge of the books except as they refer to my business, and very little of that. In the letter published I pointed out discrepancies as they appeared in the statement made to me. Whether I was right in every instance I cannot say, though my recollection of the matter is that in the subsequent investigation at least *part* of them were found to be only apparent errors, and not real, growing out of a difference of time in receiving certain accounts.

During the last four years, or thereabouts, my intercourse with the Concern would lead me to the conclusion that great care is used by the present chief book-keeper in keeping the accounts, and I am happy to say that in my report of last December we harmonized them to almost a cent, though even in that report there was at first an apparent discrepancy, which by inquiry was easily adjusted.

In my intercourse with the business world I have frequent occasion to correct such mistakes—sometimes made on my own part, and again by the other parties—and in no case may it be the fault of the principals managing the business, but the result of accident or carelessness on the part of under clerks in the hurry of business; and in a business like ours it is peculiarly liable to occur, as there is so much of detail about it.

Very respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. MAGEE,

"STATEMENT 18" charges a "false entry" in the matter of the aid rendered the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—a matter which Dr. L. sedulously strives to present in an odious light.

The page of the Journal where this account of \$20,607 80 is charged to profit and loss reads thus:

"PROFIT AND LOSS."

"To sundries for Southern accounts."

Then follows a list of twenty-two names, at the bottom of which is Brown Bros. & Co. The whole amount which was at this time charged off, including the \$20,607 80, was \$27,452 95.

When the amount was thus charged to profit and loss I gave directions that it should be charged in the following manner, namely: "Paid Brown Bros. & Co. \$20,607 80 for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." I supposed that it was so entered until it became necessary to settle with the said Missionary Society, when for the first time I ascertained that the words "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," were omitted. When the settlement was made and the notes received, I did not think it proper to enter the notes as bills receivable, inasmuch as they would then have to be credited to profit and loss, and thereby increase the showing of profits for the year to that amount. Therefore, being really matter of suspense, these notes should not go among the assets of the House, but were made payable to the House in due form, and placed in an envelope, properly indorsed, giving their full history, and deposited in the cashier's vault with other bills receivable. When I received the \$1,300 I at once handed it over to the cashier, and it was used, as were all other funds, in the business of the House; but as the party said he

would in a few days pay the balance of a note of \$11,000, it was thought best not to enter the \$1,300 on the books until we could enter the whole amount in one sum. The cashier made a memorandum, which he kept in his drawer, while he used the money as above stated. In a few days the party gave us checks made payable a few weeks ahead, to pay in full the said note of \$11,000; but he used the money which had been forwarded to him by the said Missionary Society in private speculation, and when the said checks matured he was unable to pay them. As soon as this fact was ascertained the \$1,300 was duly entered upon the books of the House.

Years ago I gave Dr. Lanahan all the information contained in the above showing. I handed him the notes, and pointed him to the entry on the books, etc.; but judge of my surprise when but a few days after I learned that Brown Brothers & Co. had been informed that they stood as defaulters upon our books, and, taking up one of our city papers, I saw the whole thing paraded there in its very worst form, and soon it went, as upon the wings of the wind, to all parts of our country as one of the evidences of the great fraud and corruption in the Methodist Book Concern. Dr. Lanahan thought it of so much importance that he presented it to the Book Committee, among other grave charges, at their meeting in November, 1869, when a full explanation was made not only by myself, but by the Attorney and Treasurer of the said Missionary Society of the Church South. The Doctor, not satisfied, continued to keep up the agitation, by the use of the press, in various forms, and by his fly-sheet, which was scattered over the country, and his allegation is now gravely brought to your attention, occupying more than a page of his report.

I will now refer you to Mr. Kilbreth's report, which reads as follows, (see Book Committee Report, p. 48:)

"In form, this was an erroneous account; in fact, it was not. A ledger account is a simple compilation of titles and amounts. It never, strictly speaking, explains itself. The explanation of this is, that the Book Concern became guarantor on a letter of credit for the Missionary Society of the Church, South, issued by Brown Bros. & Co. When the time for reimbursement came non-intercourse existed between the two sections of country, and the guarantor had to pay. It was necessary to put the payment in some form on the books. By a clerical mishap it was charged to Brown Bros. & Co. instead of Suspense Account or the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The whole debt, principal and interest, has since been paid."

In further elucidation of this subject I reproduce the following true history of the case, as given in the "Christian Advocate" of the issue of February 15, 1872:

AN INTERESTING LETTER WITH A HISTORY.

"NASHVILLE, TENN., February 2, 1872.

"REV. THOMAS CARLTON, D.D.:

"DEAR BROTHER: It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I paid this morning the balance due you by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for money paid by you for our Mission in China several years since. It is a matter of deep regret that we have not been able at an earlier date to meet this obligation; but the entire prostration of our Missionary Society, together with all our financial affairs as a Church, placed it beyond our power to do so. There could have been no obligation we could have felt more acutely than this, and its prompt payment was the wish of our entire Church; and but for the impoverished condition in which we were left in 1866 we would have had no difficulty in meeting this debt at once. I cannot, however, close this letter without returning you our sincere thanks not only for your great kindness in protecting our China Mission at a time when it was beyond our power to do so, but also for the long and patient forbearance you have shown in reference to the refunding the money on our part. Unable to compensate you for what you have done, we will invoke the blessing of our heavenly Father upon you for your happiness in this life, and for your salvation in heaven.

"Affectionately your brother in Christ,

"A. H. REDFORD, Treasurer,

"Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South."

Now that the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have paid their entire indebtedness to the Methodist Book Concern, both principal and interest, amounting to \$35,215 02, it is due to all the parties concerned that we should state briefly the circumstances under which that debt originated, and the honorable method pursued for its liquidation.

Some time in 1858 or 1859 Rev. Dr. Sehon, then Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, called on the Treasurer of our Missionary Society to ascertain how he remitted funds to China for the support of our missionaries there, and was informed by Dr. Carlton that he did it by letters of credit, procured of Brown Bros. & Co., of this city, drawn on Brown, Shipley, & Co., of London, authorizing the Superintendent of the mission in China to draw from time to time for such sums as might be needed until the letters of credit were exhausted.

On December 7, 1859, Dr. Sehon made an arrangement with the above named bankers, Brown Bros. & Co., to furnish the Missionary Society which he represented with the same facilities for remitting funds for the support of their missionaries in China that were furnished to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, provided Carlton & Porter, then Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, would do the same for them that they had always done for the last mentioned Society, that is, become surety for the payment of the drafts that might be drawn against the said letters of credit.

Dr. Carlton had become intimately acquainted with several members of the Board and officers of the Southern Missionary Society in the settlement of the long-disputed question relative to the division of the property of the Book Concern, and had been granted by the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, all the time asked for to pay the amount agreed upon, so that the business of the Concern had not been interrupted. The most friendly business relations had existed between the two branches of the Church at the time. Under these circumstances, and especially as the indorsement asked for was for missionary purposes, where there was the least possible risk, the Agents felt that a refusal of their indorsement would be regarded in no other light than as a want of that Christian courtesy which should always characterize good men.

The letters of credit indorsed by the said Agents were three in number—one dated December 7, 1859, for £1,200; one dated February 1, 1860, for £1,634; and one dated June 23, 1860, for £1,600.

All the drafts drawn on these several letters of credit that came forward before the breaking out of the late civil war were promptly paid, and no doubt but for this event, which no one could foresee, all others would have been as promptly met; but very soon after the commencement of the war all mail facilities between Nashville, the seat of the Society, and New York, were suspended, and there remained no possible way for the Treasurer to remit funds to meet the drafts as they came forward. Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. of course notified the Agents of the non-payment of the drafts, but did not demand payment at once, presuming the time would soon come when the way would be open for the transmission of the funds to pay the said drafts. But the war continued, and gold was rapidly advancing, and every thing was in the dark as to the future. The Agents, after frequent conversations between themselves and with their financial friends, concluded, as they had the money, the better way was to pay the drafts before gold advanced to any higher rate, and it was well that they did so, for gold went up more than a hundred per cent. above what it was when the payment was made. The whole amount which the Agents advanced was \$20,607 86.

Just as soon after the close of the war as the said Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, could reorganize, they appointed Rev. A. L. P. Green, D.D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of the Board, with their Secretary, Rev. Dr. Schon, a Commission to come to New York and settle the claim the Book Agents held against the said Missionary Society. The parties met in March, 1868. The commissioners stated to Rev. Dr. Carlton the condition of their Missionary Society, and its inability to make payment at present, but assured him if they could have a little time to recuperate they had no doubt that they could pay every dollar. They said they did not ask a compromise of the debt, for the Society would pay the whole amount of it, and that it would be regarded by their Church dishonorable not to do so. The settlement was amicably made; the time asked for was granted. Not only the Society, but also the Bishops, the preachers, and the leading laymen of the Church, South, said, "This is a debt of honor, and must be paid."

The first note which fell due was \$11,000. The money was raised to pay it, together with the interest; but, unfortunately, the party intrusted with it, with instructions to take up the note, used the money in the purchase of certain stocks in Wall-street, reporting to the Society that he had paid over the money to Dr. Carlton and had taken up the note; and it was not until some six months afterward that the Society ascertained that the money was lost in stock speculations. This was a loss most keenly felt by the Society; but as Christian men they were not discouraged, but worked on, supporting their China mission, and paying the debt as it became due.

The whole amount which the Southern Board have paid, principal and interest, is \$35,215 02. Adding the amount which they lost, the total is nearly \$50,000, which the Society has been compelled to raise in order to meet the obligation. We must say that the spirit evinced by all the parties concerned in this matter is worthy of all praise. If all matters appertaining to the relations between the North and South could be done on the same principle, it seems to us the two Churches would soon be one at least in Christian sympathy and feelings.

Now it remains for you to say whether the Agents [Carlton & Porter] have committed a sin for which they shall never be forgiven in doing for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under the above-named circumstances, just what all the Agents of the Book Concern have always done for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church when circumstances required it.

In "STATEMENT 19" Dr. Lanahan alleges that while the sales at New York have been steadily on the increase, with one exception, the profits, as reported in the exhibits of the Annual Conferences,

have been steadily and strangely decreasing, although there have been no changes in the price of our publications.

In reply to this, I need only submit the following tables compiled from the Books and Exhibits, which are open for inspection:

SALES AT NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDING DEPOSITORYIES.

1864.....	\$374,416 25	1868.....	\$435,064 28
1865.....	438,711 24	1869.....	430,643 05
1866.....	478,316 01	1870.....	422,543 39
1867.....	495,840 35	1871.....	443,855 68

PROFITS REPORTED TO ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

	Net Profits.	Paid by ord. Gen. Conf.	Gross Earnings.
1864.....	\$19,323 03	+ \$38,526 29	=\$57,849 32
1865.....	5,413 61	+ 24,867 81	= 30,281 42
1866.....	2,827 87	+ 27,444 12	= 30,271 99
1867.....	35,212 28	+ 27,340 11	= 62,552 39
1868.....	56,244 74	+ 26,764 29	= 83,009 03
1869.....	30,513 08	+ 30,441 09	= 60,954 17*
1870.....	49,021 17	+ 26,361 06	= 75,382 23
1871.....	69,163 16	+ 21,846 60	= 91,009 76

By the above figures it will be seen that from 1864 to 1867, both years included, there was a regular increase in the sales; but the first year after the last General Conference the sales fell off from the previous year \$60,776 07; the next year, 1869, they were less than they were in 1867 by \$65,197 30; and in 1870 the sales continued to fall off so that they were less than they were when the decline commenced by \$73,296 96. But the last year of the quadrennial term the sales have been larger than the previous year, though not so large as in 1867 by \$51,984 67.

With all our increased facilities for business, that there should be such a falling off in the sales is a fact we can but deplore; nevertheless, truth and justice demand that we should state the facts. Dr. Lanahan's statement is no less erroneous in reference to the profits than in reference to the sales, as may be seen by the above table.

In "STATEMENT 20," Dr. Lanahan charges that the book-keeping is not "correct and honest," because he fails to comprehend the application thereof to the periodical accounts.

It is a sufficient reply to this allegation, the closing paragraph of which I will not characterize, to say that the "periodical account" so called, as kept by the house for many years, is used to receive certain entries for convenience of reference merely. The complete account is inseparable from the merchandise account. Hence the application of the figures, to which the General Conference and the public are now treated, renders the figures unmeaning.

As a sufficient answer to the use which Dr. Lanahan makes on page 32 of quotations from the Report of Mr. Kilbreth, I will simply refer you to what Mr. Kilbreth also says on pages 51 to 57 inclusive, Report of Book Committee.

In answer to the allegation of Dr. Lanahan (p. 17 of his Report)

* See foot-note on Exhibit for 1869.

concerning his not being allowed access to the columns of the "Christian Advocate," I present the following letter from the editors of that paper:

NEW YORK, May 3, 1872.

Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, D.D.:

Dr. Lanahan having stated in his report, made to the General Conference this day, that he has been "refused all access" to the "Christian Advocate" "for explanation or defense," it is proper for us to say that Dr. Lanahan was never refused admission to the columns of the paper except in a single instance. In the spring of 1870 he transmitted to us by mail a printed copy of his speech made in the Baltimore Conference, with a request to publish. That speech contained so many misstatements that we did not think it proper to aid in its circulation. In no other instance has he been refused a place in our columns.

We send you herewith the copy of the Baltimore speech referred to, numerous marked copies of which we understand were widely scattered throughout the country.

(Signed.)

D. CURRY,
W. H. DE PUY.

The "Christian Advocate Supplement," referred to by Dr. Lanahan on page 34 of his printed report, was written by Dr. Curry, who holds himself responsible for the correctness of its statements. The following certificate was appended to the "Supplement:"

We, the undersigned, having examined the matter contained in the above document, and having personally heard a large part of the proceedings before the Committee, hereby certify that its statements are *substantially* correct, according to our recollections.

E. L. FANCHER, *Att'y and Counselor.*

W. L. HARRIS, *Ass't Miss. Sec.*

D. WISE, *Editor Sunday-School Advocate.*

ALEX. M'LEAN, *Stenographer.*

Rev. Joel W. Eaton, a member of the Troy Conference, and the official reporter for the last three General Conferences, writes thus:

"I am glad to see the 'Supplement' which accompanies the 'Advocate' of this date. I wish to say that previous to the last meeting of the Book Committee I had formed an opinion strongly in my own mind that there had been great mismanagement, and probably 'fraud and corruption,' in the Book Concern. In that state of mind I was called to New York as a stenographer in the last examination; and, after hearing or reading much of the evidence taken in November, and all the evidence taken at the second session of the Committee, I was forced to the conclusions expressed by the majority in their report. I wish to say, also, that in my opinion your statements in the Supplement above referred to are correct, and in no case overdrawn. Any attempt from any source to foment trouble in the Church over this matter seems to me to be simply nefarious."

EMBARRASSMENTS TO THE AGENT.

I now, very reluctantly, proceed to call your attention to a few of the many great embarrassments to the business and prosperity of the Book Concern growing out of the remarkable course of the Assistant Agent. I had not designed to make any reference to these matters, because, in addition to their important bearing upon the questions at issue, they involve some painful personal ref-

erences; but the statements of Dr. Lanahan's report compel such reference in this connection.

The time of the Assistant Agent has been largely occupied in faulting the administration of his predecessors and of the Agent, and in seeking to make good his unfounded allegations of fraud and corruption. After the Book Committee had carefully investigated said allegations, and had reached, by a unanimous vote, a decision fully exculpating the administration of the Agents, and had also by a large majority declared that the charges of fraud and corruption against the *employés* were not sustained; and after he had promised the Book Committee that he would stop such course of procedure, he republished his list of allegations in "fly-sheet" form, and scattered them through the country by mail and otherwise. In these "fly-sheets" he carefully omitted to inform the reader that the statements there made had all been traversed by the Book Committee, and the allegations found *not sustained*.

If Dr. Lanahan did not directly inspire the first injurious article in the New York *Times* throwing discredit upon the management of the Book Concern, he did circulate the allegations upon which that article was founded, and immediately after its issue sent out to different parts of the country marked copies of the paper containing said article, with accompanying indorsements by his own hand of the substantial correctness of the statements in that article.

I am credibly informed, and believe it to be true, that at different times he visited certain secular newspaper offices in this city, and had conferences with one or more of the editors on the evenings before the issue of offensive articles in such papers designed to impair the credit of my administration. These papers containing such articles were largely circulated. The great injury, directly and indirectly resulting therefrom to the credit of the Book Concern and to the Methodist Episcopal Church, cannot be stated in words. The injury is irreparable.

In prosecuting his so-called "investigations" he has, contrary to the usage of the House, and in opposition to my expressed direction and protest, carried important vouchers and books away from the Book Concern, some of which have never been returned. In one instance he rudely snatched important papers from the keeping of Mr. Grant, and carried them away. In some cases large bundles of important vouchers, after being used by Dr. Lanahan's private experts, have been found miscellaneously scattered about the rooms, and in such manner as to be exposed to loss. In conducting his examinations of the accounts he has not allowed any one connected with the house to be present or to know his purpose, or to make any explanation of alleged discrepancies.

He has had employed for weeks, without my consent or knowledge, accountants, some of them believed to be from rival houses, examining the private business books of the Book Concern. In

some cases these examinations were conducted in the night, when he could the more certainly get access to the books without my knowledge.

The accountants whom he employed to ferret out alleged wrongs in the books of the Concern were of doubtful reputation. One of them, I am credibly informed, is the keeper of a liquor store in Washington city, another is one of the employés of a theater in New York city. Another of them, while in Dr. Lanahan's employ, by false promises obtained \$65 from the private funds of the cashier of the Book Concern, which, though he remained in the House for several weeks subsequently, and was repeatedly reminded of his promise, he finally left without paying; thus justifying the assertion of his associate that he was "a fraud." Are persons of such character to be intrusted with the books and accounts of the Concern, and their findings to be accepted as reliable?

Dr. Lanahan appointed, without consulting me, a new man as Superintendent of the Printing-Office, as Mr. Goodenough's second successor, a man in every way unfit for the place, and who soon got the whole department into confusion, and who also within the year left for parts unknown, after having collected considerable amounts for Job-work and made no returns.

He has at various times sued out legal processes compelling the cashier and chief book-keeper, or both, to go before the courts and, by due form of oath, answer questions concerning the accounts which would have been cheerfully answered by them in the office had he intimated his desire for such answers. The book-keeper, Mr. Grant, has been, under his call, at least ten times in court for the purpose of such answers. I give the latest instance of such procedure. A few weeks ago, on the pretense of "perpetuating testimony" in the Goodenough *vs.* Lanahan case, and on the further pretense that he would not be able to secure the testimony of the cashier when needed, he had the latter brought before the Court. In order that you may see the real character of the remarkable affidavit made by Dr. Lanahan, and the true nature and purpose of his examinations, I append herewith a correct copy of the same:

Superior Court of the City of New York.

SAMUEL J. GOODENOUGH }
 against }
 JOHN LANAHAN. }

City and County of New York, ss.:

John Lanahan, being duly sworn, says:

That he is the defendant in this action, and has appeared and answered therein. That this action is brought to recover damages for an alleged slander. That the defense is a denial as to some of the alleged utterances, a justification as to others, and matters in mitigation of damages. That deponent has fully and fairly stated his defense to Brown, Hall, & Vanderpoel, his attorneys; and deponent is advised and verily believes that Daniel Denham, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J., is a ma-

terial and necessary witness for deponent upon the defense of this action. That said Denham is now in this city, as deponent believes, but is, as deponent is advised and believes, about to leave the State for his said residence in Elizabeth, N. J. That, although said Denham has employment in the city of New York, deponent fears he may not be able to secure his attendance at the time of the trial of this action.

JOHN LANAHAN.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1872.

JOSEPH BOSWORTH, JR., Com. of Deeds,
New York County.

Superior Court of the City of New York.

SAMUEL J. GOODENOUGH }
against
JOHN LANAHAN. }

On the foregoing affidavit of John Lanahan :

Ordered, That Daniel Denham, Jr., be examined before me as a witness, conditionally, at the chambers of the Superior Court in the Court-House, City of New York, on the twentieth day of January, 1872, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated January 18, 1872.

JOHN M. BARBOUR, C. J.

A true copy of the questions and answers, as taken down before the Court in this examination, is furnished herewith, and another will be placed in the hands of the Special Committee.

In the well-known *mandamus* suit commenced by Dr. Lanahan, ostensibly in order to gain possession of certain books, his affidavits were not only most remarkable in kind, but they were so drawn as to throw great doubt upon my business integrity both in respect of my relation to the Book Concern and as Treasurer of the Missionary Society. Copies of those affidavits were immediately given to the press, and scattered broadcast through the country before it could be answered. It is safe to say that thousands of preachers and people, on reading them, trembled for the honor and credit of the Book Concern and Missionary Society. It was only when the responsive affidavits were given to the public, vindicating beyond a doubt the integrity of my administration, that public confidence was restored. I herewith furnish to the Conference attested copies of the various affidavits in the case.

As an instance of the unreliability of the accusations of Dr. Lanahan, I refer you to his deliberate and emphatic declaration, made in the General Conference, denying that he had signed, or authorized to be appended, his name to the Quadrennial Report of the Book Agents. My own version of the case is before you. In proof of the latter I append below the written statement of Mr. Joseph Longking, the Superintendent of the Printing Department :

Before writing out a transcript of the list of work done by the Printing-Office the last year, I informed Dr. Lanahan that I would make two copies—one for himself, the other for Dr. Carlton. After transcribing from the Printing-Office books

a list of such printing, I learned that Dr. Carlton designed to publish it in the Report of the Agents, when, deeming it no longer of importance to furnish either gentlemen with a fair manuscript copy, as originally designed to be done, I merely handed my rough draft to Dr. Carlton for publication in the report. When, in accordance with Dr. Carlton's order to "show proofs to Dr. Lanahan," I presented some of these to Dr. Lanahan, containing, with other matter, the above-named list, he (Dr. Lanahan) reminded me of my promise to furnish him a manuscript copy, saying that he did not wish his name attached to matters he had not seen in manuscript. My reply was, substantially, that as the matter was to be printed, I had supposed the making of a fair copy no longer necessary, but proposed then to draw one off for him. Dr. Lanahan then told me I need not do it now, as the matter was already in type. Subsequently, but before the submission of the Report to the Book Committee, I placed a proof of the "Report," as far as it was then in type, on Dr. Lanahan's desk, and afterward handed him, personally, another, the Report being still incomplete. After receiving from Dr. Carlton the remainder of the copy for the Report, and putting it in type, I took proofs to 805 Broadway for Drs. Carlton and Lanahan. Dr. Lanahan being absent, he did not, at that time, see those proofs. Before leaving the Agents' office, I inquired of Dr. Carlton if the Report should not be signed, he having omitted to append the signature of the firm. He told me it should, and directed me to add the Agents' names, which I did in his presence. Subsequently, seeing Dr. Lanahan at 200 Mulberry-street, I showed him the additional matter and the signature. He read the new matter, and criticised the expression that the Concern was now prepared to do "five times" the amount of business it had ever done. I inquired, if that was modified, whether I was at liberty to append the firm's name. He answered, substantially, that I might do as I chose with the emendation, and gave permission to insert the name of the Agents. I subsequently saw Dr. Carlton, who consented to the proposed alteration. The name of the firm was inserted by myself as above stated.

J. LONGKING.

In defense of the House against some of the statements in Dr. Lanahan's report, I am compelled to say that he has seemed not to understand either the business intrusted to his hands, or the nature and meaning of figures and accounts which he has examined and collated. In his Report, which has been before you for several days and been published to the world, he charges in three different instances "*false*" entries, or book-keeping not "*honest*." Why does he, on page 26, in nine consecutive groupings of figures, give you wrong figures more than six times? Why does he, in support of allegations of "*false*" entries in the matter of the Bindery inventories, on page 25, ignore the true explanation of the case, as given in my answer to his allegations before the Book Committee, published in "The Christian Advocate" June 29, 1871? Why does he parade his allegations of fraud and false book-keeping in his "Report" to you, with all the air of novelty, when many of these identical items were presented in June last to the Book Committee, and were fully answered, as the case required. The allegations concerning Exhibits, Bank Balances, Periodicals, Interest, and Boston Depository, are of this class.

Why does he reiterate the charge of a "*false*" entry in the case of the Missionary Society of the Church South, where a former book-keeper had simply committed a clerical blunder, and then covertly strike our present book-keeper by a false rendering of his letter to Bishop Simpson growing out of this very subject?

Am I not using a very mild expression when I characterize such conduct as the merest trifling with important interests?

All will remember a certain Mr. Lutkins, a leather-dealer, and a Mr. Murphy, a paper-dealer, and how thoroughly they were dissected by Mr. Kilbreth. The former confessed that he was in partnership with Hoffman, and shared equally with him the profits on purchases for the Bindery. Did that disclosure of his own infamous conduct lead Dr. Lanahan to discard and despise him? Quite the reverse. He has been rewarded with the patronage of the Concern. I have forbidden the Superintendent to purchase from him; but that does not stop Dr. Lanahan. Did Hoffman, even if the allegations against him were proved true, ever do anything worse than Lutkins admits he himself did? and could Hoffman have done the alleged wrong except by the help of such men as Lutkins? As to Murphy, he never got a foothold in the trade of the Concern until after he openly stated that he did not think it wrong for a dealer to divide profits with the purchaser for a house, and that he sometimes did it. He is now regularly patronized by Dr. Lanahan, and appears to be a favorite. Are not these strange characters to employ in getting up a reform, and to purge the Book Concern of robberies? In the meantime, also, Campbell, Hall, & Co., who first led James F. Porter into their trap, and afterward denounced him, have still the full run of the house. Is any comment necessary here?

I call attention to the great loss of the Concern in money and reputation on account of printing disgracefully executed, because Dr. Lanahan, in opposition to the views of the Superintendent, insisted on making changes in the ink. (See the letter of Orange Judd, November 7, 1869, advising that the whole edition of the Almanac be destroyed. Also the testimony of Dr. Wise and Mr. Joseph F. Knapp as to the Sunday-School Journal.)

I call attention to the fact that Campbell, Hall, & Co. sell the same paper to the Harpers at a less price than to the Book Concern. If that was done in former times neither Mr. Goode-nough nor I knew it, or it would have been stopped. But Dr. Lanahan is fully apprised of it, and apologizes for it by saying (Sten. Report, page 207) that the Harpers are considered the closest buyers in the market!

I call attention to the fact that Dr. Lanahan (Sten. Report, p. 4) estimated paper shavings at \$2,500 per year. In paper marked O³ he estimated them at \$3,000. In his address to this Conference he estimates them from \$5,000 to \$7,000. He asserts that there was no account kept of them under Hoffman; whereas the books show that for five years under Hoffman the average receipts per year were about \$4,600, and since Hoffman left about \$3,600 per year. What reliance is to be placed upon wild representations like these?

I could extend this list so as to make a small volume, but shall say no more unless compelled to do so hereafter. I have long borne many unjust attacks quietly, willing rather to suffer than

to add to the disturbance of the Church. I think a point has been reached now when for me silence is no longer a virtue; nor can I think that my brethren and fathers of this body, whom I regard with such reverence, will judge my course in the matter to be an unchristian one.

And now, dear Fathers and Brethren, by whom I have been honored and trusted these many years, I had flattered myself, from the large success of the business placed in my charge and from your repeated approvals, that I had honestly won your confidence, and had really rendered valuable service to the Church of our choice; yet I appear before you at this late date of life and labor assailed and traduced, my character stabbed and blackened by ingenious insinuations of neglect of duty, of malfeasance in office, of falsifying accounts, of being an accomplice with thieves and liars, dishonoring and defrauding the Church in whose service a long and active life has been spent. All this is done, I repeat, by improper insinuation, and by ingenious perversion of facts and figures.

Excuse me, dear Fathers and Brethren, if I have been betrayed into unseemly severity of words in this personal defense. I now leave this whole subject with you, not indifferent to your decisions, but with entire confidence that your judgment will be intelligent and just, and that it will fully vindicate the integrity of my administration.

THOMAS CARLTON.

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47.—*Journal, page 276.*

MEMORIAL OF SAMUEL J. GOODENOUGH IN ANSWER TO JOHN LANAHAN.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I did not suppose it would devolve upon me to address you upon matters connected with the Book Concern difficulties, having already presented my case fully to the Book Committee, who, in connection with Mr. Kilbreth, have spent so much time in the examination of the case, with results as shown in their reports; but as Dr. Lanahan still persists in his charges of fraud and irregularities, and has presented to the General Conference his report as though no refutation of his allegations had been made, I beg the privilege of submitting a statement criticising his *assumed* facts, as far as I am concerned.

1. Dr. Lanahan asserts, on page 1 of his report, that "he was told by the book-keeper that there were no vouchers for paper purchased in the possession of the office, but that they were retained by Mr. Goodenough."

I have to say in answer to this, that *I never retained a voucher*

for paper or any thing else purchased, but always passed them to the cashier, after which they were filed by the book-keeper.

The *invoices* which were memoranda of goods forwarded, were properly filed and preserved in the vault of the printing-office. These were necessary to the department in order to check the receipt of goods and the items of monthly statements, while the *vouchers*, or receipts for money paid, were always with the book-keeper.

2. My letter, quoted on page 2, in which I said, "I have not made contracts with parties, but have made orders from time to time, taking advantage of the market as to prices, and not confining orders to any one unless it proved of advantage to the house," was given in answer to a request for a copy of contracts for paper. It was strictly true in every particular, and as to the result of my management in this regard, I refer you to Mr. Kilbreth's report.

The attempt on page 3 to make a case of falsehood is founded alone on my statement that we were dealing mostly with manufacturers, and it seems strange that Dr. Lanahan did not drop that part from his report, when it was brought out in the *sworn* testimony of Mr. Smith, of Campbell, Hall & Co., and of Mr. Bartow, that they sent for Mr. Porter and employed him to act for them in the matter of procuring orders, and that they paid him for his services. In all the business of Mr. Porter which he did for Campbell, Hall & Co., he was not known except as their accredited agent, and was treated as such by all the parties; and the statement that Campbell, Hall & Co. said that "the percentage which was paid to Porter was added to the price they would have sold at to the Concern," has been contradicted in the testimony above referred to.

I never said, as charged on page 4, "I thought Mr. Porter was a clerk of the New York firm," meaning Campbell, Hall & Co. What I *did* say was, that as far as our dealings with Mr. Porter were concerned, in respect to Campbell, Hall & Co., he acted, as I understood it, in the *capacity* of a clerk for that house, and subsequent testimony shows that my understanding was correct. I most *emphatically* deny that there was any motive or desire on my part to conceal any matter connected with the business, because I believed it to be straightforward and legitimate, and I knew that the Concern was being well served by the course pursued, as all the examinations and evidence taken in the case fully demonstrate; and as to the conversations said to have passed between us, *his* word must be received against *mine*. The whole thing has been put in a shape by Dr. Lanahan to suit his purpose. In a former statement he said, in pretending to give what passed at one of the interviews between us, that "I began to cry." Evidently feeling, with a sober second thought, that he had gone too far, and was imposing too much upon the credulity of the public, he failed to mention it in his *last* report. The most charitable course, in view of his errors in repeating words and conversation, would be to charge the same to the account of defective memory?

I pass over the anonymous letters from Boston, and simply refer you to the letter of S. D. Warren, (quoted by Mr. Kilbreth,) showing that the Book Concern bought of that house at less price than their other customers.

3. I deny that Mr. Porter enjoyed a monopoly of the purchase of paper for the Book Concern—by a private arrangement with Goodenough—and that Goodenough was anxious to conceal it, as stated on page 6. On the contrary, not a pound of paper was ever bought for the Concern except on a written order by me, and the price was determined in advance, and was made to conform to the lowest market rates, except in a few cases of small lots of odd size or quality. Mr. Porter was on a par with every other dealer, except that he had proposed, and was allowed, to devote special attention to procuring goods on the best terms for the Concern. I constantly encouraged competition, and received and noted the proposals of other parties, and *did not give orders to Mr. Porter unless his terms were as low as the lowest.* The monopoly, so called, was simply the ability to undersell others.

I will repeat once more that Mr. Porter was never employed by the Book Concern, and never received one cent from the house for any service rendered. All the benefit he ever had was in profits or commissions as a dealer, which were made out of the manufacturers by their agreement and consent, which, as it appears, were sometimes large; but during the high prices of war times, and subsequently, the profits of manufacturers were enormous, and we suppose they could afford liberal terms with brokers and commission dealers. This was a matter with which we had nothing to do. I submit the question whether, if Mr. Porter presented samples of goods with prices more favorable than others, it was not a duty to make purchases of him, though his father *was Assistant Agent?*

Why did Dr. Lanahan fail to give the testimony of Mr. Joseph Parker, a manufacturer at New Haven, who, before the Book Committee, established the fact that the Concern was purchasing below the market price? This omission is as unfair as that of his introducing the matter of Mr. Hoffman's purchasing black velvet, when, as he says, "I showed the bills to Dr. Carlton, and to the clerks in the store, who said they had never seen the books of the house so bound." Why did he not add that a book so bound *was* found and shown to the Book Committee? Or the case of Mr. Magee's statement, which he spread out in his report as though it had not been explained by Mr. Magee himself, and made to harmonize, in every essential particular, with the books of the Concern. These are only samples of unfairness on his part, to say the least, and they go to show how unreliable his statements are.

In view of these facts it seems strange that Dr. Lanahan did not introduce the item of \$22,000 deficiency which he declared existed in the wages account of the Printing Department, which, by the testimony of his own expert, was afterward reduced to two cents,

and this had occurred by mistaking a figure seven for a nine. *This* was the only error found after a careful examination of some thirty thousand items of wages, running through a period of six years; and yet there are witnesses who will testify that Dr. Lanahan went about declaring that I had "robbed the Concern of \$22,000, that he had the documents to demonstrate it, and that it was as clear as the sun in the heavens."

4. With regard to the other letters, without signatures, presented by Dr. Lanahan, dated at Boston and New York, and which are from the houses of S. D. Warren, and Campbell, Hall & Co., I will only say that, considered in the light of the *sworn* testimony of Mr. Warren and of Mr. Smith, of the firm of Campbell, Hall & Co., they fall to the ground as worthless—especially when taking into consideration the circumstances and pressure under which they were obtained.

5. On page 19 reference is made to my giving time and attention to outside speculations, and three petroleum companies are named in which I am made to figure, and the impression is sought to be conveyed that I devoted much time to these matters, neglecting my duty to the Book Concern. As to the oil companies mentioned, what little time I ever gave to them did not in any way interfere with my office duties; while the "traveling" on their account, though little, was taken by me from summer vacations to which I was entitled. Why should I be censured for a practice in which many of our ministers engage to better their worldly prospects and condition, if, as I claim, my office duties were never neglected? Must they of necessity neglect their pastoral duties in carrying to a successful issue some outside financial operation? This attack was most malicious, and I suggest that all the parties implicated be rigidly examined as to whether any official obligation was neglected in consequence of attention to those matters. I am willing to compare *my* record with Dr. Lanahan's, that it may be seen which has done the more to promote the interests of the Book Concern.

6. Statement 5 purports to give the figures of saving to the Concern on the issue of periodicals "after Porter's monopoly was broken up and the paper was bought directly by myself," says Dr. Lanahan. I admit that several dealers came down in their prices, under a *pressure*, for the time being; but this was more than neutralized by the lots of inferior paper and worthless ink purchased by Dr. Lanahan, and the contract which he made with a *broker*, or middle man, for \$35,000 worth of paper, on a falling market, and which, within a few weeks, could have been purchased at much lower rates. The market was "fluctuating"—his statement to the contrary notwithstanding. Every point I have made I am prepared to sustain by ample proof.

Inasmuch as Dr. Lanahan has instituted a comparison of his operations and those of mine, and has given figures that amount to nothing when all the facts are known, let us see, in the light of the following statement, how much there is in his assumption of

saving. Dr. Lanahan gave orders to Campbell, Hall & Co., through Mr. Bartow, *broker*, as follows:

June 29, 1869, 50,000 pounds of extra superfine calendered paper, at 18½ cents per pound.

June 29, 1869, 50,000 pounds of superfine calendered, at 17½ cents.

June 28, 1869, 100,000 pounds superfine Chelsea, at 17 cents.

The Concern had been paying, through the early part of the year, 19½ cents for paper like the first named, but, during the summer, prices went down, on the average, one cent a pound; so that his order was, in relation to the current price, just what had been paid for the grade of paper in question.

The 100,000 pounds ordered at 17 cents was not as good as that furnished formerly by S. D. Warren at that price, to say nothing about the decline in the market; and paper quite equal could have been bought, within a few weeks, for 16 cents per pound, even under the *assumed* disadvantage of buying it through a broker.

During the war, anticipating a rise in prices, I ordered in August, 1865, 500 reams of news paper, at 17 cents per pound; and in September, 500 reams, at 20 cents. The price soon went up to 23 cents. About the same time I engaged over 1,000 reams of book papers at from 17 to 19 cents per pound, and the price rose to 26 and 27 cents within a short time.

In August of the same year I engaged 400 reams of superfine supercalendered paper at 25 cents per pound, and 400 in September at 32½ cents; and while taking in these papers the price advanced to 33 cents. The saving to the Concern on these purchases was estimated at the time to be between \$7,000 and \$8,000. On a declining market the Concern was fortunate in making small orders and keeping a limited stock on hand.

Feeling determined, if possible, to have every matter connected with my superintendency and doings investigated, on the 4th of January, 1870, I addressed a communication to Dr. Lanahan, in which I made the following proposition:

Let a number of competent and disinterested persons be chosen, by mutual agreement, to ascertain what prices were paid for paper, during the last ten years, by Appleton & Co., Harper & Brothers, Carter & Brothers, C. Scribner & Co., The American Bible Society, The American Tract Society, The American Sunday-School Union, and any other publishers in New York, or elsewhere if desired, and then make a full examination of the books and bills at the Methodist Book Concern for the same length of time, and any amount that can be found that the Concern paid more than the average price by the above-named publishing houses for the same grades of paper I will pay to you—if, on the other hand, you will personally agree to pay to me the amount I saved to the Concern by purchases at prices below those paid by these parties and below the market price, when the goods came to hand. I make this proposition with a view to let the facts come before the public, as well as to allay the excitement occasioned by the newspaper reports of “great frauds and defalcations in the Methodist Book Concern.” I know of no fairer way to test the case, and am willing to risk every dollar I have in the world on the issue. More than this, some of my friends have volunteered to stand security for a faithful performance of this agreement on my part to any amount required.

This letter came back to me the next day. It had been opened, but on it was written "returned unread."

I now renew the proposition, and will furnish bonds to fulfill its provisions.

I will mention the following incident to show the apparent desperation of Dr. Lanahan to find *something* to hold against *somebody*, and the means adopted to effect his object. A few weeks since Dr. Lanahan made an affidavit to the Superior Court, in which he set forth that Daniel Denham, Jr., was an important witness in the suit of Goodenough against Lanahan; and that, from *information and belief*, Mr. Denham was about to leave the State of New York, and could not be had at the trial of the suit. The examination resulted in the presentation, by Dr. Lanahan, of a bill of Major & Knapp, in 1865, for \$90, for printing and binding 2,000 blank checks, and a canceled check in payment of the same. The testimony showed that a book with that number of checks was received, but that they were rebound in three books, and of course he did not find 2,000 in *one* book. No case, however, was made against Major & Knapp, the Agents, or Mr. Denham; but to his mind it was evidently a case of fraud, and he adopted the *extraordinary* course mentioned to ferret it out, though a single question put to Mr. Denham would have led to an explanation. On the cross-examination of Mr. Denham it appeared that he was cashier at the Methodist Book Concern; that he had not been absent from his place a day since July last; that he had no intention of leaving the State, except to go to his home in Elizabeth, N. J., after the labors of the day; neither had he told Dr. Lanahan, or any one else, that he intended to leave the State, and he knew no reason why he could not be present at the trial of the suit. What all this had to do with my suit for slander and libel we failed to see.

As showing the inspiring cause of the course pursued by Dr. Lanahan to break up the "monopoly of Mr. Porter," as he terms it, I can put the Committee of the General Conference on the track for investigating a matter which might throw some light on his motives—whether, while he was moving to get rid of Mr. Porter and myself, he was not trying to procure a position for his own son as a partner in the paper business. You may draw your own inference. If desired, the names of the parties who can furnish information will be forthcoming.

My suit against Dr. Lanahan in the civil courts is for slander and libel—much more aggravating than any thing contained in his report. The terms used, as set forth in the "complaint," are such as would shock the moral sense of the General Conference. How the minority of the Book Committee were betrayed into an intimation that the funds of the Book Concern were being used to defray the expenses of that suit I cannot imagine. I simply say that not one farthing has been given or promised by any party connected with the Book Concern.

I now leave the case in the hands of the General Conference and

its Committee, feeling assured that justice will be done to all the parties connected with this unhappy controversy; and while I cannot deny that the persistent attempts to injure me, and the scenes through which I have passed, have been *deeply painful* and *afflictive*, I still have a firm reliance upon that overruling Providence which educes good from ill, and is a tower of strength in the day of adversity.

S. J. GOODENOUGH.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1872.



48.—*Journal*, page 279.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF JOHN A. GUNN.

REV. DR. CARLTON:

SIR,—As you desired, in view of the then approaching session of the Book Committee, to know the conclusions which thus far in my investigation of the accounts of the Book Concern I had reached, before it was possible for me to submit in intelligible form the evidence upon which those conclusions were based, I beg now to place in your hands the following report, supplementary to that of the 26th ult.

I said in my former report that the book-keeping of the Concern was in several specified particulars defective.

It is not necessary for me to state in detail the evidence which justified many of these specifications, as it can be appreciated only by an inspection of the books.

It will, however, of course, be understood that I had no reference to the *system* used—that of double entry, which the commercial world recognizes as the only proper system. This system has reference only to the final record of transactions in the form of accounts upon the ledger, and such record is determined by principles which are invariable, and therefore applicable to transactions of every possible variety, and under all circumstances: there can be but one system of double entry.

As transactions appear in the ledger accounts only in skeleton, the necessity exists for the use of subsidiary books upon which the details essential to their understanding may be recorded, and these are in form such as experience has indicated, or as the judgment of the accountant may determine to be best adapted to the nature of such details and the peculiarities of the business. Whatever latitude, however, may be allowable in form, and whatever diversity of opinion in any instance as to their fitness, it is obvious that these books should be of *such* form that the original record will be sufficiently full and intelligible to afford the requisite information.

I have said that those of the Book Concern are in this respect defective, and, to illustrate my meaning, refer you to the Cash-book, a page of which, omitting personal names, is annexed. Its

peculiarities are apparent on the surface. On it are recorded, promiscuously, both receipts and disbursements of cash and miscellaneous journal entries, the latter adapted to the usage of a proper Cash-book; that is, the credit accounts on the left hand and the debit accounts on the right hand, so that it would be read "Consignment to Pittsburgh" by "Pittsburgh Depository" instead of "Pittsburgh Depository" to "Consignment to Pittsburgh," a reversal of usage not of course fatal, but adapted to lead to error in footing.

The debit and credit of the *journal* entries being equal in amount, obviously the *difference* between the *aggregates* of these combined cash and journal entries is the *balance* of cash. These aggregates are then posted to an account on the ledger, which, although entitled "Cash," gives no account of the cash other than that already apparent in the Cash-book, that is, the *balance* of cash on hand—no information whatever, should it be necessary, can be derived from it as to the *amount* either received or disbursed in any given period, as the aggregates are in excess of the cash by the sum of the journal entries. It has been said that a Cash-book *similar* to this is used in banks, but it differs essentially. In banks, the transactions being almost exclusively cash transactions, occasional miscellaneous entries are sometimes, for convenience, made upon the same book, but *separately*—not in the same column, footed into one sum, and then posted to the cash account.

These remarks, however, have no reference to the cashier's department, but only to the manner in which the transactions of this department are recorded upon the books of the Concern. I concur with Mr. Kilbreth in the opinion that it is difficult to see how the *system* upon which that department is at present managed can be improved.

I referred in my Report to a lack of uniformity in the manner of keeping some of the accounts. If, as in what is known upon the ledger as "Periodical Account," an amount is in successive years used under the same title for different purposes without notice or explanation, it needs no accountant to see that the record must be unintelligible; and so, too, if, with each entry, there be not reference, whether in figure or phrase, to the balancing account, which renders it accessible, it is obvious that otherwise needless labor is necessitated.

Absolute observance of the cardinal principle of double entry—equal debit and credit for every transaction—is essential to the integrity of the record. This can be assured only by the test of the trial balance; and if error then disclosed is allowed to remain without discovery, the trustworthiness of the record is destroyed, for, although the error disclosed be *apparently* small, there is no certainty that it is not large.

As evidence that amounts have been carried to Profit and Loss without proper adjustment, and without intelligible explanation, I refer you to the Depository accounts, by which it appears that in 1866 there was placed to the debit of Profit and Loss upon only an

estimate of probable error, not after the amount of error had been definitely ascertained, the sum of \$76,528 31, the only explanation being "for errors in Depository sales;" and that in nearly every successive year these accounts have been closed "by profit and loss" for differences between the books of the Agents and those of the Concern, not *after*, but *without* adjustment, and without such explanation on the books as would enable one not acquainted with the facts to see the propriety of the entry.

I have seen a copy of the "Report" which has been prepared for you to submit to the approaching General Conference, and to some matters therein it seems proper for me to direct your attention.

I. On page 3 there is a statement of "Sales and profits for the four years ending November 30, 1871." The profits stated are not profits on sales *only*, but profits on the whole business of the Concern in *all* its departments; and of these only the *net* profit, that is, the amount which *remained* after the payment of all losses and expenses.

1. These *net* profits on the whole business are *not* given as they appear on the ledger.

<i>Report.</i>	<i>Ledger.</i>	<i>Difference.</i>
	<i>More.</i>	<i>Less.</i>
1868. \$83,009 03	\$81,326 89	\$1,682 14
1869. 60,954 17	193,223 96	\$132,269 79
1870. 68,081 05	82,683 41	14,602 36
1871. 63,095 92	104,145 77	41,049 85
<hr/> \$275,140 17	Net profit.... \$461,380 03	\$187,922 00 1,682 14
Deducting amt. from "Miss. Society" of M. E. Church, South	35,215 02	\$186,239 86 35,215 02
"Net earnings".	\$426,165 01	Difference \$151,024 84

2. To the amount which is given as the "Net earnings" in the business, namely.....	\$275,140 17
Adding the amount "received from Missionary Society M. E. Church, South"	35,215 02
And the amount said to have been "not credited" in 1867..	51,739 48

The "Total Income" is stated as..... \$362,094 67

- a. The amount so obtained is not total *income*, but total *gain*.
- b. If the \$51,739 48 was earned in 1867, it is *not* a part of the profits of the business of the four *succeeding* years.

The Report says that this amount, "by a clerical mishap, was *not credited* to the profits of 1867, and *got into* the profits of 1868."

Now the *fact* is, in the year 1867 the real profit on sales, per Merchandise account, was \$94,535 50; and, in order to reduce the capital stock, the Capital Stock account was debited "To Profit and Loss, \$54,372 11;" and in the Profit and Loss account the amount of profit on merchandise was *divided* and credited

By merchandise..... \$40,163 39
By stock 54,372 11

Total (see Profit and Loss account)..... \$94,535 50

This amount was then deducted from the inventory of "Merchandise on hand," and the Merchandise account was closed by the amount of "Merchandise on

hand" as per inventory, \$159,969 02, less \$54,372 11=\$105,596 91. This reduced amount of merchandise on hand being carried forward at the beginning of 1868, the consequence was that in the profit shown at the close of 1868 was included the amount by which the value of the merchandise on hand at the beginning had been understated, and therefore, instead of its being that "by a clerical mishap \$51,739 48 was not credited in the profits of 1867," the fact was that \$54,372 11 was intentionally deducted from the profits of 1867, but in such a manner that it "got into the profits of 1868." The \$54,372 11 having thus got into the profits of 1868, \$51,739 48 of this amount "got out" again at the close of the year by means of deductions, as follows, namely:

From inventory of merchandise.....	\$10,364 59
" " bindery.....	21,073 53
" " printing-office	29,301 36
Total	\$51,739 48

And there is shown after these deductions, and is posted to the Profit and Loss account, a profit of \$176,383 61; that is, with sales less in 1867 by \$75,412 31, a profit greater by \$136,220 22.

3. In 1869, of which, without comment, the profits are given as \$60,954 17, the inventories being brought forward as reduced at the close of 1868, the consequence was that again the amount by which the value of the property in hand at the beginning of the year had been understated was included in the profit on sales shown at its close, namely, (per ledger,) \$187,741 18; there having been, on sales less than in 1868 by \$25,282 02, a profit greater by \$72,723 01: and there was in this year a net profit on the whole business of (as above) \$193,223 96.

Observe: On the Exhibit of November 30, 1869, "the profits for the year" are given as \$112,693 65, and there is as follows: "Note.—Of the above profits, \$51,739 48 were earned last year"—not in 1867, as stated in the Report—"though not shown by the Exhibit; leaving the actual profits \$60,954 17." But, according to the ledger, the net profit was \$193,223 96; and if, as according to the note, \$51,739 48 of this amount should have appeared on the ledger in 1868 but did not, it is deducted from \$193,223 96, we have "the profits for the year" 1869 (that is, net profit) \$141,484 48, instead of \$112,693 65, as per Exhibit.

1871.—The increase of capital is stated (page 6) to have been \$69,163 16, and the gross earnings from sales (page 6) to have been \$63,095 92; whereas, per ledger, the gross earnings from sales were \$136,240 31; and, with sales more than in 1870 by \$35,884 26, there was a profit more by only \$2,124 57.

The net profit was.....	\$104,145 77
Out of which was paid by order of the General Conference.....	23,164 12

The increase of capital was.....	\$80,981 65
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Deducting from the amount given as "Total Income"....	\$362,094 67
"Amounts paid by order of the General Conference"....	105,413 04

The "Net amount added to capital" is given as.....	\$256,681 63
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But, according to the ledger,	
The total gain on "the whole business" was	\$461,380 03
There was "Paid by order," etc.....	107,846 70

And the "Net amount added to capital" from profit on business was	353,533 33
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Difference between Report and ledger.....	\$96,851 70
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II. The Report says, on page 4, "in the Exhibits of the latter (Western Book Concern) the property was estimated at its cost or cash value; whereas, in those of the former (New York Book Concern) a reduction had from time to time been made in the real estate, and the discount on debts due from others had been increased from 20 to 33½ per cent. A portion also of the stock and machinery con-

tinued to appear in the inventories at prices which obtained before the war, although costing, and being worth, nearly double the amount expressed." That "it became necessary that the Exhibits of both houses should be made upon the same basis," and that an "Exhibit upon the basis of valuation which obtained before the reduction of prices referred to was prepared and presented to the Book Committee, then in session, who approved it."

The Exhibit now referred to, that of 1869, made the following additions to the assets of the Concern, namely:

"1. By restoring the former estimated value of real estate.	\$113,349 20
"2. By restoring the former estimated value of books, sheet stock, machinery, and materials.....	72,765 44
"3. By changing the discount on debts due the Concern from 33½ to 25 per cent	21,811 60

"Total increase of the estimated cash value of real and personal" \$207,926 24

But observe:

1. As the assets are supposed to be all shown on the Exhibit as they appear on the ledger, that is, at their <i>nominal</i> value, the discount stated is only an indication of their <i>estimated real value</i> ; <i>reducing</i> this discount from 33½ to 20 per cent, was <i>not</i> an "addition to the assets," but merely the expression of a more favorable estimate of their value; therefore the "Total Increase," etc., was less than the amount stated by the amount of "Discount," namely	21,811 60
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which is the precise amount that was added on November 30, 1869.. \$186,114 64

2. That "the former estimated value of real estate" was *not* "restored"—\$113,349 20—but that the valuation of real estate was *increased* as follows, namely:

Property in Mulberry-st. from \$70,000 00 to \$150,000 00=	\$80,000 00
Property in San Francisco from 20,000 00 to 48,000 00=	28,000 00
Property in Pittsburgh from 24,650 80 to 35,000 00=	5,349 20

Total..... \$113,349 20

while the real estate on which "a reduction had from time to time been made" was as follows, namely:

Property in Mulberry-street, in 1858, \$17,321 54, in 1862, \$31,860 30.....	\$49,181 84
House in Seventh-street, in 1862 (sold May 11, 1863).....	2,500 00
House in Sixth-street, in 1862 (sold November 18, 1864).....	2,000 00
Property in Binghamton, in 1862 (sold November 14, 1867).....	452 00
Property in Michigan, in 1862 (sold November 14, 1867).....	1,006 00
Property in Jefferson, in 1862 (sold April 17, 1868).....	785 07
Property in Hamilton, in 1862.....	100 00

So that there was *restored* the amount of former "reductions".... \$56,024 91

and real estate was increased *beyond* its "former estimated value" .. \$57,324 29

3. In regard to the addition "by restoring the former estimated value of books, machinery," etc., that is,

By increasing the valuation of merchandise on hand	\$61,365 44
By increasing the valuation of "presses"	11,400 00

Total..... \$72,765 44

Observe: (1.) That the reason assigned for such increased valuation, namely, that there existed discrepancies to the extent of "nearly double the amount ex-

pressed" between the *real* value of the property of the Concern and that *shown* in the inventories, which are the bases upon which profits are estimated, forcibly illustrates the practical impossibility of ascertaining the actual worth of the Concern without a careful revaluation and scrutiny of its assets and liabilities.

(2.) That, however desirable such increased valuation may have been in 1869, the necessity for it seems soon to have passed, for in 1870 the "addition to the assets" by "restoring the former estimated value of presses"—\$11,400—was *certainly* subtracted again by a *reduction* in the value of "presses" of the *same amount*; and that the most, if not all, of the remainder also disappeared is at least *probable*, from the fact that in 1870, on sales less than in 1869 by only \$5,545 43, the profit shown was less by \$114,990 881.

In Mr. Kilbreth's Report to the Book Committee there are also some matters to which it is proper for me to advert.

"I have personally examined the *methods* of book-keeping in use in the Book Concern, and the condition of its business as *therein* set forth. My conclusion is that the business is not in a confused or chaotic, but in a decidedly understandable shape, and that it is not difficult to learn the true state of affairs from the books."—Page 44.

As I have, in my Report, expressed conclusions diametrically opposite to those stated in the above extract, it is proper for me to say that Mr. Kilbreth, surely, cannot intend it to be *understood* that he has "*personally examined*" the *accounts* in the ledger, which I have had in daily and constant use until quite recently. Indeed, that gentleman himself informed me that "he did not *intend* to cast up accounts, but only to make a general examination, especially of Dr. Lanahan's more serious charges in reference to the Bindery and Printing-office."

It will be obvious that the extreme diversity of our conclusions arises from the fact that those expressed by Mr. Kilbreth were reached *without* personal examination of the accounts upon the ledger, while those stated in my Report embody the results of a very careful "*personal examination*" of those accounts extending through a period of nearly a year and a half.

"Within the last five years I see no good reason to complain of the general system of accounts, or the general accuracy and care with which the books have been kept."—Page 44.

"The business entries of the years 1862 and 1864, including also the Bindery and Periodical accounts of 1861, of which they speak on page 2, it must be admitted are totally inexcusable as specimens of accounts. The closing entries of these years *partake largely of the arbitrary*, and are awkwardly executed. Estimated values, to some extent justified, we must admit, by the real or supposed effects of the war upon trade, *supplanted and modified*, in *irregular* and *not well-explained ways, subsisting figures*. The work shows a great lack of competency, and presents really a confused record. I do not find, however, as a consequence of these things, that the Concern was made either richer or poorer. Its substance was not impaired by the careless clerical shapes into which it was wrought up. The same remark applies to the entry of November 30, 1868 (page 3.) 'To Profit and Loss for correction of errors, \$54,372 11,' which we must admit was not a very felicitous, though doubtless an honest, attempt to correct the *closing entries* of the former years."—Page 45.

In 1861 and 1862 the books were kept by Mr. Simpson, in 1864 by Mr. Partridge, and from 1866 to 1871 by Mr. Grant.

In 1861 there was an interlineation of \$10,964 in the Periodical Account; but it should be understood that the accounts of the Periodical Department are not under the supervision of the book-keeper of the Concern, that he could not have had personal knowledge of, and therefore was not responsible for, the *propriety* of the entry, and must have acted under instructions in making it. The book on which the original entry should be found is said to be lost.

So also as to the closing entries of 1862, the date at which radical changes were made in the manner of keeping several of the accounts. That the books were in confusion is unquestionable; but in this instance also it is difficult to fix the re-

sponsibility for such confusion, because the leaf upon which should be found the original records pertaining to these closing entries has been removed from the Trial Balance-book.

It is also due to Mr. Partridge to say that, while it is true that in 1864 the work "presents a confused record," Mr. Kilbreth furnishes the sufficient explanation of such confusion when he says that "estimated values, to some extent justified, we must admit, by the real or supposed effects of the war upon trade, supplanted and modified, in irregular and not well-explained ways, subsisting figures;" that is, the "subsisting figures" were "supplanted and modified" in "irregular" ways, which "partook largely of the arbitrary." For example: In 1864 the Bindery inventory, as made up by the Superintendent, amounted to \$161,641 08; it was so reported to the book-keeper, and he, properly, placed the amount to the credit of that account, and closed the books for the year, showing a profit of \$18,908 39. Subsequently, after the books were closed and ruled off for the year, the book-keeper learned that \$23,162 89 had been deducted from the original amount, changing it to \$138,478 19, and that this had been done "arbitrarily," that is, "in a not well-explained way," for the leaf which would have explained the change was cut out of the original inventory-book. An entry was made upon the ledger—all that could be done under the circumstances—to cancel the difference between the amount originally placed on the ledger and that shown in the inventory-book after "the subsisting figures had been in this irregular and not well-explained way supplanted and modified," and the entry which was made did not show lack of competency, but was the proper one to be made. The book-keeper's work was correctly done when he closed the books; the record was confused by the change in the footing of the inventory subsequently made by other parties, and it is hardly just to publish him to the Church as responsible for the consequent confusion.

There was afterward an awkward and unnecessary entry, but it did not in the least affect the correctness of the books.

"Within the *last five years* (1867-1871 inclusive) I see no good reason to complain of the general *system* of accounts, or the general *accuracy* and care with which the books have been kept."

That is, indeed, a most extraordinary statement!

The question is not concerning the *system* of accounts—all admit that double entry is the *proper* system—but concerning the *practice*, that is, the accuracy and care with which the books have been kept *under that system*; of this, in the period 1867-1871 inclusive, Mr. Kilbreth says "I see no good reason to complain."

Truth compels me, Dr. Carlton, to say precisely the reverse; that is, I deliberately affirm that "within the last five years" there is more to complain of in the "practice" than in the five *previous* years; that there are entries which manifest both an utter "want of competency" and a deliberate purpose so to manipulate the accounts that they shall convey an incorrect impression concerning the business.

Mr. Kilbreth's declaration that he did not "see" reason to complain of such entries accords with the fact above stated, namely, that he did not personally and carefully examine the *accounts upon the ledger*; or else implies that, while regarding such entries as perhaps "not very felicitous," he is, nevertheless, not disposed "to complain" when the capital stock shown upon the ledger is \$54,372 11 less than, according to the Profit and Loss account, its *true* amount, and when, for the purpose of making it show this amount, the accounts have been so manipulated that they give results entirely at variance with the facts.

In regard to this entry of \$54,372 11 in Capital Stock account, on November 30, 1867, Mr. Kilbreth says: "Any credit to Profit and Loss made prior to the time for closing the books, and having its corresponding debit, as it must, to some account other than Stock account, necessarily shows in the Profit and Loss account as a profit. But a credit to Profit and Loss, when charged, as in this case to *Stock Account*, is simply the forgiveness of a debt due by Profit and Loss, and is entered as a loss, not as Mr. Gouge says, as a profit. It is a charge assumed by the proprietor (Stock), and by a reduction of the Capital, Profit and Loss is to that extent set free!" The meaning of this extraordinary elucidation of the mystery of double entry is *only* this, namely, that entries so made cancel each other.

But continuing the illustration, if the "proprietor" forgave the debt due by Profit and Loss, then he did not receive as much of the profit of his business as he

should have received by \$54,372 11, which is precisely what has been proved in the "Analysis," etc.

However, after all this show of kindness, "the proprietor, Stock," turns out to have been only another one of many shabby fellows who enjoy a reputation for liberality to one at the expense of another; for while he forgave his debtor, Profit and Loss, he, on the same day, robbed his friend Merchandise, to whom he was indebted for nearly all he was worth, of precisely the same amount, or, as Mr. Kilbreth, in speaking of the inventories, enigmatically puts it (page 45), "the sum of \$54,372 11 comes in to make havoc of quantities." Why did not Mr. Kilbreth, so that the fact might be known, say, in intelligible terms, that this amount was subtracted from the inventory of "Merchandise on hand," and so made havoc of a quantity of the assets of the Concern?

It is said (page 45) that this was an "attempt to correct the closing entries of the former years"—of which years is not stated.

But Mr. Grant says he "supposed" that his predecessor had, in 1865, made the queer mistake of putting *into* the Capital Stock account *twice* an amount which he intended to take *out of it once*, namely, the sum of \$23,162 89, (although his predecessor had *not* made the "supposed" mistake;) and he further says that the remainder of this amount, namely, \$8,046 33, was subtracted because there were "supposed errors" of that amount in the Depository accounts, (see his statement, Exhibit of 1867;) but of these "supposed errors" there is no record on any of the books; and when asked to inform me *what errors* he referred to, his reply was, "I made no record of them, cannot now remember them, and they will have to take my word that it was all right."

But, more remarkable still, on page 50 Mr. Kilbreth says, "During the above interval (Dec. 31, 1860, to Nov. 30, 1866) there was taken off the value of Real Estate, \$38,903 53, and off the valuation of Stock, the sum of \$123,756 34. It strikes me that the reduction in values in the period above named was too great."

\$123,756 34 is given as the aggregate of "*reduction of values*"; but observe, the constituents of this aggregate are.....\$69,384 23
54,372 11
————— \$123,756 34;

and, this being so, either the subtraction was made for the specific purpose of reducing the value of the assets, or else errors (whether in "closing entries of former years," or "supposed" as above) were "corrected" by the convenient expedient of deducting their amount from the value of the property of the Concern; and if the latter, it illustrates both the quality of the book-keeping and the trustworthiness of the books.

It is further said, (p. 50,) "An analysis of the balancing entries from Dec. 31, 1860, to Nov. 30, 1866, shows an aggregate loss for the six years of \$27,609 68, leaving out of view the sum of \$116,841 90 paid out during that period by order of the General Conference for Bishops' salaries and other disbursements. Counting these, the aggregate profit in said six years would appear to have been \$89,232 22. This small show of profits results, I judge, from over-reduction of values."

I judge so too; but the *ledger* gives very different results, namely:

<i>Net Profit.</i>	<i>Loss.</i>	<i>Paid for G. C.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
1861. \$11,624 05		\$21,019 98		\$9,395 93
1862. 29,618 56	11,855 15			41,473 71
1863. 74,528 37	34,166 49		\$40,361 88	
1864. 71,091 73	38,526 29		32,565 44	
1865. 30,281 42	24,867 81		5,413 61	
1866. 26,735 26	27,444 12			708 86
		\$157,879 84	\$78,340 93	\$58,578 50
			51,578 50	
<i>Net profit..</i> \$184,642 27			<i>Net increase..</i> \$26,762 43	
<i>Paid, etc...</i> 157,879 84				

Net gain... \$26,762 43—Arg. \$4,460 40.

Mr. Kilbreth says that there was "an aggregate loss" for the six years of.....	\$27,609 68
The ledger says that there was an aggregate profit for the six years of.....	26,762 43
Difference between Mr. Kilbreth and the ledger.....	\$54,372 11

"This thing of book-keeping, at times, has a tendency to confuse even an expert."

Mr. Kilbreth says that,	
Counting the amount paid by order of G. C., there was an aggregate profit of.....	\$89,232 22
The ledger says that the net increase (as above) was.....	\$26,762 43
And the amount paid to Bishops, etc.....	157,879 84
Difference between Mr. Kilbreth and the ledger.....	\$95,410 05
Amount paid by order of General Conference, as per ledger.....	\$157,879 84
Amount paid by order of General Conference, as per	
Mr. Kilbreth.....	116,841 90
	41,037 94
	\$54,372 11

The fact is, "this inevitable sum of \$54,372 11" illustrates the obscurity and manipulation which have characterized the books and accounts of the Concern, especially since 1866; for observe:

1. That there is not a record concerning it upon any of the books from which it can be ascertained what errors are referred to.
2. The manner in which the entry was made, namely, that the profit on merchandise being \$94,535 50, Merchandise was debited "to Profit and Loss" for only \$40,163 39, and Stock "to Profit and Loss" for the remainder, \$54,372 11, the effect of which was that, when the Stock account was credited "by Profit and Loss" for the net profit, \$54,372 11 of this net profit was canceled by the previous debit "to Profit and Loss" of the same amount; that then a false date, "1866," was interpolated to give the impression that this debit of Stock to Profit and Loss occurred in 1866, while the debit of Merchandise to Profit and Loss occurred in 1867—although it is manifest that it could not have been made in 1866 from the fact that it is a mere manipulation of the profit on merchandise for 1867, and also from the fact that it is found in Profit and Loss account among the entries under date of Nov. 30, 1867; and, finally, that this same amount was subtracted from the inventory of merchandise, so that Merchandise account would show the same amount of profit that stood to the credit of Profit and Loss, namely, \$40,163 39, instead of the true amount of \$94,535 50, and that the "Merchandise on hand" might be reduced by the same amount that had been subtracted from the Capital Stock.

(Did not that "inevitable sum come in to make havoc of quantities?")

3. The statements as to its origin are contradictory, namely, that it was "an attempt to correct the closing entries of former years," that it was intended thereby to correct "supposed errors in the Depository accounts" and "supposed errors" of the book-keeper in 1865, and that it was to effect a "reduction of values."

4. The Church seeks an explanation, and is informed that the amount placed to the credit of Profit and Loss "was entered as a loss," that "by the forgiveness of Stock, Profit and Loss was set free," and that "in 1867 this inevitable sum came in to make havoc of quantities."

And so it remains that \$54,372 11 was subtracted from the balance of Capital Stock account with no other explanation than the 3½ words of the entry, "For cor. of errors."

Mr. Kilbreth gives	
Reductions in the value of stock, Dec. 1860, to Nov. 30, 1866.....	\$123,756 34
Reductions in the value of real estate, Dec., 1860, to Nov. 30, 1866..	38,903 53
	<hr/>
Add reduction in the value of real estate in 1859.....	\$162,659 87
	17,321 54
	<hr/>
There is shown on the "Statement," etc., excess of subtractions....	\$179,981 41
	180,105 30
	<hr/>
Confirming the "Statement" by the difference of only.....	\$123 89
	<hr/>

I have said that the subsidiary books afford very limited information concerning the ledger accounts. It is also true that even this limited information has been rendered untrustworthy by frequent additions to, and subtractions from, original valuations of the assets, without sufficient and, in some instances, without any explanation.

In this connection I ask your attention to the irregularities referred to in my former Report.

I. *As to the Capital Stock:*

1. A comparison of all such alternate changes in the valuation of assets found upon the books from January, 1852, to November 30, 1869, discloses the fact that there was thus far, at the latter date, an excess of subtractions, or, in other words, an apparent deficit in the Capital Stock account amounting to \$180,105 30.

2. On that day there was, by advancing the valuation of certain assets, added to the balance of Capital Stock, in addition to the profit on the business of the year, the sum of \$186,114 64.

3. Notwithstanding such addition on November 30, 1869, there was, on November 30, 1871, an existing deficit in the Capital Stock of \$54,372 11—that is, it was less by this amount than, according to the books, it should have been.

II. *As to the Exhibits:*

1. A careful analysis of all the Exhibits from December 31, 1852, to November 30, 1871, shows that they have not correctly informed the Annual Conferences of the condition and worth of the Concern.

2. That in some instances the amount of assets have been *understated*, in others the amount of liabilities *overstated*, and in still others both the assets and the liabilities have been incorrectly stated.

The evidence of these facts I have endeavored so to arrange in tabular form that it may be intelligible, and that its significance may be readily apparent.

When, sir, at your request I commenced the examination "of the accounts and business methods of the Book Concern," you informed me, in writing, that "you wished to ascertain whether any fraudulent or corrupt acts or practices have obtained in the administration of the affairs of the Book Concern; to ascertain what disposition had been made of the moneys received, and whether all disbursements have been in the legitimate business of the house only;" and also whether "any change is necessary in the business methods and arrangements of the house to secure the safe administration of its affairs;" and that you wished the examination to be "*thorough* and complete." It is therefore proper for me to say that the examination is not yet *completed*; and, indeed, it must, as I have already stated, be manifest that a "*thorough*"

examination in the limited period of a little over *one* year, of the "books, accounts, and vouchers" pertaining to a business large as that of the Book Concern, and extending "through the entire period of your agency"—twenty years—has not been *possible*.

As my work is simply professional, it has seemed to be my obvious and imperative duty to report to you whatever the books might disclose, and I have therefore directed your attention to the irregularities above indicated. Aware that my conclusions may be questioned, I submit also the evidence upon which they are based.

There can be no difference of opinion as to the serious import of the "acts and practices" herein stated, or the results demonstrated by the accompanying evidence. I therefore submit them without comment for such explanation as their importance requires.

Respectfully, etc.,

JOHN A. GUNN.

May 15, 1872.

MISSIONS.

49.—*Journal, page 170.*

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

RECEIPTS FROM THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES DURING THE YEARS 1868-1871.

CONFERENCES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Total.
Alabama	\$3 05	\$622 80	\$174 40	.....	\$800 25
Baltimore	17,176 70	29,231 27	29,984 42	\$30,419 07	106,761 46
Black River	10,831 05	4,953 76	5,852 69	5,848 74	26,981 24
California	1,866 95	4,672 04	2,941 71	3,571 21	13,051 91
Central German	5,653 61	5,108 82	5,601 30	6,218 38	22,577 11
Central Illinois	10,607 46	10,844 85	9,818 72	9,625 95	40,896 43
Central New York, or Oneida	9,997 62	14,104 97	15,129 82	18,535 98	57,768 39
Central Ohio	10,203 52	10,903 57	11,153 40	11,852 18	44,117 67
Central Penn., or East Baltimore	25,083 51	14,693 14	15,478 15	17,559 10	72,793 90
Cincinnati	20,830 89	15,430 75	17,237 45	16,847 81	73,046 90
Colorado	638 25	464 40	767 50	1,354 05	3,219 20
Delaware	321 11	47 18	293 50		661 74
Des Moines	8,862 13	5,632 87	8,835 41	8,438 32	36,763 73
Detroit	10,243 55	9,662 61	7,455 27	8,506 72	35,368 15
East Genesee	11,183 94	11,286 91	12,141 72	11,722 18	46,234 75
East German	1,883 06	1,545 82	1,910 95	2,440 44	7,279 77
East Maine	2,693 94	8,564 17	2,482 14	2,530 33	11,255 58
Erie	16,554 91	16,267 00	17,216 83	17,848 64	67,887 88
Genesee	5,941 49	6,061 87	6,295 87	6,035 26	24,383 99
Georgia	68 35	85 50	191 10	239 30	529 25
Germany and Switzerland		231 97			231 97
Holston	985 70	1,367 60	1,020 49	879 55	4,208 33
Illinois	16,741 82	17,569 91	16,846 12	17,811 71	68,969 56
India .....					.....
Indiana	7,799 91	7,815 91	7,756 22	8,873 91	31,145 95
Iowa	5,928 73	6,910 64	6,742 35	6,847 46	25,924 18
Kansas	2,598 78	2,052 16	2,598 98	2,717 58	9,962 50
Kentucky	1,481 45	1,562 59	1,479 16	1,741 93	6,265 18
Lexington			87 00		87 00
Liberia Mission .....					.....
Louisiana		174 10	1,564 63	763 95	2,502 68
Maine	5,474 26	4,641 49	4,478 82	4,714 18	19,908 70

CONFERENCES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Total.
Michigan	\$8,435 36	\$9,558 83	\$8,417 05	\$8,341 13	\$34,752 37
Minnesota	4,271 82	4,102 98	4,235 99	47 50	12,657 79
Mississippi	283 63	.....	255 00	569 00	1,062 63
Missouri and Arkansas	4,494 16	1,737 60	1,793 60	1,808 76	9,529 12
Nebraska	745 15	823 30	920 60	907 05	3,896 10
Nevada	331 30	430 00	200 00	829 75	1,291 05
Newark	17,029 76	19,734 39	17,320 06	18,220 35	72,304 06
New England	22,091 18	19,180 92	17,152 60	22,367 50	80,792 20
New Hampshire	5,555 41	5,551 50	5,094 25	5,756 10	22,557 26
New Jersey	15,811 45	16,311 14	16,466 15	17,431 17	66,019 91
New York	30,764 14	28,988 58	38,261 78	38,591 21	126,815 66
New York East	31,055 10	32,999 96	38,511 88	41,230 21	139,796 65
North Carolina .....	.....	48 42	811 05	272 75	627 22
North Indiana	11,831 42	8,917 56	7,978 65	9,270 96	37,493 89
North Ohio	11,167 80	11,971 47	11,341 97	11,999 11	46,450 35
North-west German	3,305 98	4,825 91	4,859 91	4,688 93	16,628 73
North-west Indiana	7,283 42	6,646 77	6,121 28	5,751 98	25,808 45
North-west Wisconsin	123 50	.....	.....	.....	123 50
Ohio	20,084 63	18,983 14	19,273 40	18,419 53	76,760 75
Oneida, (see Central New York) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1,063 04	1,164 75	1,775 51	.....	4,003 30
Philadelphia	50,000 00	43,576 00	45,015 00	46,245 72	184,836 72
Pittsburgh	30,424 87	25,838 26	19,637 67	24,604 04	100,014 84
Providence	10,803 77	10,968 32	10,996 92	11,598 25	44,367 29
Rock River	15,069 56	15,009 31	18,561 31	8,751 63	52,892 11
Saint Louis .....	.....	2,677 64	8,354 96	2,990 77	9,023 37
South Carolina	679 66	1,304 38	2,034 26	2,078 44	6,096 74
South-eastern Indiana	7,337 98	7,389 53	7,825 62	7,311 59	29,864 72
Southern Illinois	6,688 11	6,547 16	6,272 97	6,099 00	25,902 24
South-west German	8,818 59	4,155 99	4,762 00	4,725 70	17,492 23
Tennessee	351 69	636 83	515 36	698 06	2,201 94
Texas	88 00	374 91	647 27	300 15	1,360 33
Troy	13,246 84	15,407 96	15,952 23	18,423 07	63,054 10
Upper Iowa	7,116 52	6,708 32	6,725 46	5,759 63	26,340 23
Vermont	7,192 22	5,618 49	4,975 51	5,978 74	23,759 96
Virginia	51 03	511 78	641 44	528 81	1,738 06
Washington	807 00	909 21	1,076 79	1,066 59	3,859 59
West Virginia	2,811 75	3,012 66	3,844 86	3,255 30	12,424 57
West Wisconsin	4,806 70	4,409 77	3,666 23	3,435 39	16,868 09
Wilmington .....	.....	5,000 00	9,530 27	5,981 49	20,511 76
Wisconsin	7,439 82	8,199 28	6,752 21	6,558 57	29,329 88
Wyoming	6,018 20	9,026 54	11,069 97	11,988 81	38,048 52

Total Receipts from Conferences \$575,624 90 \$575,397 48 \$576,774 10 \$608,421 70 \$2,830,318 18

MISCELLANEOUS.

Legacies	\$11,909 36	\$29,618 21	\$12,194 45	\$11,456 41	\$65,178 48
Bible Society	8,500 00	16,477 50	8,207 50	6,462 50	39,647 50
Sundries	10,627 43	14,210 92	5,775 22	8,581 14	39,194 71
Total	\$31,036 79	\$60,306 63	\$26,177 17	\$26,500 05	\$144,020 64

RECAPITULATION.

Total of Receipts from Conferences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,830,318 18
" Legacies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,178 48
" Bible Society .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,647 50
" Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,194 71

Grand Total of Receipts

APPROPRIATIONS.

I.—Foreign Missions.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Liberia	\$12,825 00	\$11,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$8,500 00	\$41,325 00
South America	10,046 00	7,228 00	9,204 00	9,570 00	36,048 00
China	37,920 50	26,370 00	27,480 00	21,783 37	113,538 87
Germany and Switzerland	27,500 00	22,500 00	28,250 00	26,000 00	99,250 00
Scandinavia	21,085 92	19,667 12	28,726 12	27,213 02	91,642 18
India	57,368 75	68,328 00	67,752 00	73,824 00	287,272 75

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Bulgaria.....	\$7,490 02	\$8,499 40	\$7,920 00	\$2,000 00	\$25,909 42
Italy, \$10,000, \$10,000, \$5,000;					
Spain, \$5,000; Cuba, \$5,000;					
Mexico, \$10,000, \$10,000, \$5,000;					
New Granada, \$1,000.....	21,000 00	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	61,000 00
Japan.....	80,680 59	58,434 41	35,866 42	47,597 63	222,579 05
Exchange.....					
Total.....	\$275,866 78	\$222,027 98	\$224,198 54	\$198,890 49	\$968,580 27

II.—Foreign Populations.

Welsh.....	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$600 00
Scandinavian.....	10,900 00	11,600 00	12,000 00	13,800 00	48,300 00
German.....	33,600 00	35,100 00	36,000 00	37,500 00	142,200 00
Chinese.....	7,500 00	23,000 00	9,000 00	4,000 00	43,500 00

Total for Foreign Populations \$52,150 00 \$69,550 00 \$57,150 00 \$55,450 00 \$234,600 00

III.—Indian Missions.

Indian Missions.....	\$5,800 00	\$5,940 00	\$4,000 00	\$4,150 00	\$19,980 00
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IV.—American Domestic Missions.**CONFERENCES.**

Alabama.....	\$12,000 00	\$11,000 00	\$11,000 00	\$11,000 00	\$45,000 00
Baltimore.....	10,000 00	9,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	35,000 00
Black River.....	800 00	800 00	1,000 00	1,200 00	3,800 00
California.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	5,000 00	18,000 00
Central Illinois.....	800 00	800 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,600 00
Central New York.....	1,000 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	3,400 00
Central Ohio.....	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	6,000 00
Central Pennsylvania.....	2,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	6,500 00
Cincinnati.....	2,000 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	7,400 00
Colorado.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	9,000 00	8,000 00	37,000 00
Delaware.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	7,000 00
Des Moines.....	4,000 00	3,800 00	3,800 00	3,800 00	15,400 00
Detroit.....	3,000 00	2,800 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	11,800 00
East Genesee.....	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	2,000 00
East Maine.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	10,800 00
Erie.....	1,500 00	1,200 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	6,700 00
Genesee.....	500 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	2,900 00
Georgia.....	12,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	45,000 00
Holston.....	10,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	37,000 00
Illinois.....	1,000 00	800 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,800 00
Indiana.....	750 00	700 00	700 00	1,000 00	3,150 00
Iowa.....	800 00	600 00	600 00	800 00	2,800 00
Kansas.....	8,000 00	7,000 00	6,000 00	7,000 00	28,000 00
Kentucky.....	10,000 00	8,500 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	34,500 00
Lexington.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,000 00
Louisiana.....	9,000 00	8,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	35,000 00
Maui.....	1,800 00	2,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	8,800 00
Michigan.....	3,000 00	2,800 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	11,800 00
Minnesota.....	6,000 00	5,500 00	6,000 00	8,000 00	25,500 00
Mississippi.....	9,000 00	8,000 00	9,000 00	10,000 00	36,000 00
Missouri.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	7,000 00	6,000 00	27,000 00
Nebraska.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00
Nevada.....	4,000 00	2,800 00	3,400 00	3,400 00	13,600 00
Newark.....	2,500 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	9,100 00
New England.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	16,000 00
New Hampshire.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	9,000 00
New Jersey.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	8,000 00
New York.....	6,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,500 00	21,500 00
New York East.....	6,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	21,000 00
North Carolina.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	40,000 00
North Indiana.....	700 00	700 00	700 00	700 00	2,800 00
North Ohio.....	700 00	700 00	700 00	1,000 00	3,100 00
North-west Indiana.....	700 00	700 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,400 00
Ohio.....	1,500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	5,500 00
Oregon.....	3,000 00	2,500 00	4,000 00	4,500 00	14,000 00
Philadelphia.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00
Pittsburgh.....	2,500 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	9,100 00
Providence.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	9,000 00
Rock River.....	2,500 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	2,200 00	9,100 00
Saint Louis.....	17,000 00	15,000 00	14,000 00	13,000 00	59,000 00
South Carolina.....	15,000 00	14,000 00	14,000 00	14,000 00	57,000 00
South-east Indiana.....	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,000 00
Southern Illinois.....	1,600 00	1,800 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	5,700 00

CONFERENCES.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Tennessee	\$13,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$49,000 00
Texas	9,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	9,000 00	34,000 00
Trey	2,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	11,000 00
Upper Iowa	1,500 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	7,000 00
Vermont	1,600 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	7,100 00
Virginia	16,500 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	61,500 00
Washington	3,000 00	3,400 00	3,500 00	3,400 00	18,200 00
West Virginia	6,000 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	22,500 00
West Wisconsin	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	16,000 00
Wilmington	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00
Wisconsin	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	12,000 00
Wyoming	1,000 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	3,400 00
Total American Domestic Miss..	\$297,250 00	\$274,200 00	\$281,500 00	\$256,800 00	\$1,189,250 00

MISSIONS IN TERRITORIES to be administered as Foreign Missions:					
Arizona, \$2,000, \$2,000, \$3,000;					
Idaho, \$3,000, \$2,000, \$3,000;					
Montana, \$7,000, \$10,000, \$7,000;					
\$5,000; Utah, \$1,000, \$3,000,					
\$2,000, \$3,000.....	\$14,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$18,000 00	\$17,000 00	\$62,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS: Contingent Fund, \$25,000, \$25,000, \$25,000, \$25,000;					
Incidental, \$15, 00, \$13,000, \$15,-00, \$20,-00; Office Expenses, \$15,000, \$15,000, \$15,000, \$15,000;					
Missionary Advocate, \$25,000, \$20,000, \$25,-00, \$15,000.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	80,000 00	75,000 00	305,000 00
To pay Drafts not yet matured....	129,938 22	139,482 07	10,942 51	.....	230,857 80

RECAPITULATION.

Foreign Missions	\$746,001 22
For Exchange	229,579 05
For Foreign Populations	284,600 00
For Indian Missions	19,980 00
American Domestic.....	1,189,250 00
Missions in Territories administered as Foreign Missions.	62,000 00
Contingent	10,000 00
Incidental.....	65,00 00
Office.....	60,000 00
Missionary Advocate	80,000 00
Total	\$2,728,610 27

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1869-1872.

I.—Foreign Missions.

Liberia	\$12,525 00	\$11,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$8,000 00	\$41,325 00
South America.....	10,046 00	7,228 00	9,204 00	9,570 00	36,043 00
China	37,920 50	36,370 00	27,450 00	21,783 87	113,533 87
Scandinavia	21,032 92	19,667 12	23,726 12	27,213 02	91,642 18
Germany and Switzerland	27,500 00	22,500 00	23,250 00	26,000 00	99,250 00
India.....	57,368 75	68,323 00	67,752 00	73,824 00	267,272 75
Bulgaria.....	7,430 02	8,499 40	7,920 00	2,000 00	25,909 42
Italy	5,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	25,000 00
Mexico	5,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	25,000 00
New Granada	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
Spain	5,0 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Cuba	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
Exchange	80,630 59	58,434 41	83,866 42	47,597 63	222,579 05
Total.....	\$215,866 68	\$222,026 93	\$224,193 54	\$246,488 02	\$968,580 27

II.—Foreign Populations.

Welsh	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$600 00
Scandinavian	10,900 00	11,600 00	12,000 00	18,800 00	48,300 00
German	38,600 00	85,100 00	86,000 00	87,500 00	142,200 00
Chinese	7,500 00	23,000 00	9,000 00	4,000 00	43,500 00

Total..... \$52,150 00 \$69,850 00 \$57,150 00 \$55,450 00 \$234,600 00

III.—Indian Missions.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Indian Missions.....	\$5,800 00	\$5,940 00	\$4,090 00	\$4,150 00	\$19,680 00

IV.—American Domestic.

American Domestic Missions \$297,250 00 \$274,700 00 \$281,500 00 \$285,800 00 \$1,189,250 00

V.—Missions in Territories.

Missions in Territories \$14,000 00 \$13,000 00 \$13,000 00 \$22,000 00 \$62,000 00

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Contingent Fund.....	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$100,000.00
Incidentals	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	63,000.00
Office Expenses.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	61,000.00
Missionary Advocate	15 000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00
To meet Drafts coming due.....	129,933 22	139,482 07	10,942 51	280,357 50

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50.—Journal, page 178.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED IN BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, MAY, 1872.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The object of the Sunday-School Union is thus defined in the second article of its Constitution: "To promote the cause of Sabbath-schools in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in such other spheres of Christian labor as, in the judgment of the Board of Managers, may have claims upon its charity, and thus, by a careful training of those who may be under its influence, seek to promote the glory of God and the happiness of mankind."

The Sunday-School Union reports to this General Conference a thorough and effective system of operations. Its work is performed through four distinct departments, each under the direction of a responsible and competent Committee: 1. THE DEPARTMENT OF BENEVOLENCE, the objects of which are, (1) The organization of Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in localities where no such organizations exist; (2) The supply of needy schools with books and requisites. 2. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS, which was divided by the last General Conference into two sections—one, that of the "Sunday-School Advocate" and Library Books, under the editorial supervision of Dr. Daniel Wise; and that of the "Sunday-School Journal," books of instruction, and other Sunday-school requisites, under the editorial direction of the Corresponding Secretary of the Union. 3. THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION, the objects of which are, (1) The training of Sunday-school officers and teachers for their work; (2) The aiding and

urging of Sunday-school scholars to study more systematically and thoroughly the Word of God and the Catechisms of the Church. 4. THE DEPARTMENT OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION, whose duty it is, as specified by the By-Laws of the Society, "to devise means for securing complete statistical returns from the Sunday-schools of our Church, and to collect full reports concerning the condition and progress of the Sunday-school work in all parts of the world."

To the General Conference in Chicago, May, 1868, the Sunday-School Union reported 15,292 Sunday-schools, 171,695 officers and teachers, 1,083,525 scholars, and for the four years from 1864 to 1867 inclusive, 119,423 conversions.

To this General Conference (May, 1872) the Union reports: 17,244 schools, an increase for the quadrennium of 1,952 schools; 192,197 officers and teachers, increase, 20,522; total number of scholars of all ages, 1,197,674; increase, 114,149. The whole number of conversions reported for four years, from 1868 to 1871 inclusive, 181,237, an increase over the former four years of 61,809. The average attendance of officers, teachers, and scholars for the past year was 64 per cent., or about 897,495.

More than 19 per cent. of our scholars, or about 234,103, are in the infant classes.

More than 36 per cent., or about 433,882, are over fifteen years of age.

More than 44 per cent., or about 528,965, are under fifteen, but not in the infant classes.

More than 80 per cent. of the officers and teachers, and a little more than 25 per cent. of the scholars in our Sunday-schools are Church-members or probationers.

During the past four years more than 5,000 grants have been made to schools in seventy-two different Conferences in the United States, and in Germany, India, and Liberia. These grants amount to \$55,784 51. The Executive Committee has also donated \$1,309 56 to aid the Sunday-school work in prisons, soldiers' homes, asylums, almshouses, and among the freedmen of the South. More than 500,000 pages of a large and beautiful "Lesson Tract" have been distributed during the past year among the Southern Conferences. In response to the suggestion and request of our Board, the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church united in this important movement, and added a page, entitled "The Home Paper," for every "Lesson Tract" sent out by the Union.

The Rev. James S. Ostrander was elected by the Board of the Sunday-School Union, in April, 1870, as its General Agent, with the understanding that he should organize and develop a Sunday-School Sales Department in connection with the Book Concern, at the same time rendering service in the field as conductor of Institutes, and as representative of the Sunday-School Union in the Churches. One half of his salary was to be paid by the Book Concern. At the end of six months the Concern, disapproving of a separate "department," declined longer to continue the engage-

ment, and Mr. Ostrander was employed by the Board for a special service as General Agent. His engagement expired April 30, 1872. Mr. Ostrander rendered valuable service to the Union, especially in the Southern fields. He labored in thirty different States and within the bounds of twenty-six Annual Conferences, having attended sixty-four Sunday-School Conventions and Institutes, visited over five hundred Sunday-schools, distributed ten thousand six hundred and twenty-five specimens of our Sunday-school publications, traveling in the performance of these duties over twenty-two thousand miles.

The Corresponding Secretary, during the past four years, in addition to editorial labors, has delivered three hundred and thirty-three Sunday-school lectures and addresses, visited and addressed thirty-one Annual Conferences, held or attended eighty-four conventions and societies, comprising in all three hundred and twenty-nine sessions, traveling fifty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight miles in twenty-six of the States and Territories.

The "Sunday-School Journal," June 1, 1868, had a circulation of 18,500; May 1, 1872, its regular issue is 60,000 copies, an increase of 41,500 in four years.

The "Picture Lesson Paper," for infant scholars, was commenced January 1, 1870. Its present circulation is 39,000 copies.

The "The Berean Lesson Leaf" was commenced January, 1870. Its present circulation is 445,000 copies.

Several valuable volumes for the use of Sunday-school teachers, together with cards, tracts, maps, etc., have been published during the past four years. Specimens of these publications are herewith forwarded for examination by the Committee on Sunday-Schools.

The normal class movement has been prosecuted with marked and most gratifying success under the auspices of the "Department of Instruction." Pastors are rapidly becoming more interested in the important work of training teachers for the Sunday-schools, and several seminaries of learning have adopted the course of "reading lectures and study" presented by our Normal Department. Certificates and diplomas have been issued to a large number of graduates.

The best and richest results of the labors and benefactions of the Sunday-School Union during the past four years are not revealed in the figures above reported, although these are sufficiently remarkable to give occasion for devout gratitude to our heavenly Father. As judged by them, never before was our beloved Union in so prosperous a condition. Its literature, its finances, its record of personal effort, are all indicative of strength and holy enterprise. But in the testimony every day received to the increased interest of the people, old and young, in the study of the word of God, I find the best assurance that our Union is fulfilling its mission in seeking to "promote the glory of God and the happiness of mankind."

I now desire to suggest as worthy of your godly consideration a few important modifications, by which, in my judgment, the in-

terests of the Union, and thus of the Church it is designed to aid, may be promoted.

1. The statistical returns, to which attention has already been called, show that more than thirty-six per cent. of our Sunday-school scholars are over fifteen years of age. Many of them are full-grown men and women. The increasing interest of the people at large in the study of the word of God must continue to attract a still greater number to our schools. This being the state of the case, it becomes imperative that a higher class of periodical literature be provided for circulation through the Sunday-school. At present the "Picture Lesson Paper" meets the wants of the infant scholars. The "Sunday-School Advocate" is adapted to an older class of juveniles, but is of necessity too much of a *child's* paper for the use of young people of twelve or fifteen years or upward. The "Sunday-School Journal," which is designed for teachers and young people, is too limited in size, and is published too infrequently, to meet the wants of the 433,882 scholars over fifteen years of age now upon our rolls.

What the work demands at present is an inexpensive weekly paper, in size of page and style of execution not unlike "Appleton's Journal of Literature, Science, and Art." Eight pages a week, unstitched, on good calendered paper, admitting a page of advertisements, may be so published as to place a copy in the hands of every scholar at a comparatively low figure. This paper might be so published that schools preferring semi-monthly copies could order them as they now do the "Sunday-School Advocate." It is quite clear to me, that if the Missionary Society, the Tract Society, and the Sunday-School Union could be induced to make annual grants to such weekly paper, in consideration of monthly or more frequent articles, attractive in style and calculated to further the ends of these organizations, the cheapening of the paper and its wider circulation would tend to advance the interests which each of these benevolent societies is appointed to promote. I name this feature of the plan with firm faith in its advantages, but with little expectation of its adoption. It would not be difficult to make this weekly equally adapted to the juvenile and the senior scholars of our Sunday-Schools.

2. The immense business carried on by the Book Concern, and the limited space to which it is confined, renders it difficult for the clerks to give that prominence to our Sunday-school books and requisites which they deserve, and which other publishers of Sunday-school works give to their issues, and by which the circulation of our own publications might be largely increased. With the largest variety of Sunday-school books and requisites published in the United States, we have actually no one place to which visitors and customers may be invited to inspect them. With a Sunday-school department more perfectly organized than any other in the world, our requisites, helps, etc., are, from sheer necessity, packed away in drawers. Instead of showing visitors from all sections of the country who visit us a collection of the best Sunday-school helps

of our own and of all other publishing houses in America and Europe, we are compelled to send inquirers for these appliances to Mr. Van Lennep or to the American Sunday-School Union. I sincerely hope that in your wisdom you may see fit in some practicable way to provide for a "Sales Department of Sunday-School Requisites," which shall meet the demand.

3. The importance of catechetical training in order to the establishment of our children and youth in the fundamental doctrines of the Church was never more strongly felt than now by those who are especially charged with the education of the young. I regard this as one of the good results of the modern Sunday-school movement. It is felt, how widely I cannot say, but by many representative men among us, that the time has now arrived for a thorough revision of our Church Catechisms. The recent publication, by your authority, of Dr. Nast's German Catechisms, and their translation into English, have had something to do in creating the demand already indicated. I therefore suggest that a committee be appointed for the purpose of revising the Catechisms; the plan to contemplate three editions—for the infant, the juvenile, and the senior scholars respectively; the work of this committee to receive the approval of the Bishops before publication.

4. Some action should be taken by which the discrepancies now occurring between the statistical reports of the General Minutes and those of the Union may be avoided. Take for example the difference between the two reports in this single item—"the number of Sunday-schools:" in 1868 the General Minutes reported 15,885 schools, the Union reported 16,034, a difference of 149 schools. In 1869 the difference was 200. In 1870 it was 472. In 1871 it was 311. In the number of scholars the discrepancy is more marked.

The difficulty arises from the fact that two reports are required upon five of the items specified in the statistical list of the Sunday-School Union. I respectfully suggest that by requiring every preacher in charge to make a full report to the Quarterly and Annual Conferences of all the items on the Sunday-School Union list, and to make but the one report, the difficulty would be obviated.

The Discipline, as it is now framed, calls for a certain report to the Annual Conference. (See question 5, Part II, chap. i, sec. 2, pages 52-54.) In this report five of the items in the Sunday-school list are specifically mentioned. They are as follows: "Amount collected for the Sunday-School Union; Number of Sunday-schools; Number of officers and teachers; Number of scholars; Number of volumes in library." These questions usually receive a satisfactory answer. The other questions, together with these five, are implied but not stated in another call for reports, (see Discipline, Part II, chapter ii, pages 103, 104,) where the preacher in charge is ordered to "lay before the Quarterly Conference, at each quarterly meeting, to be entered on its journal, a written statement of the number, state, and average attendance of the Sunday-schools in the circuit or station, and to report the same to the Annual Conference according to the form published

by the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church," etc. Now, as this "form" nowhere appears in the Discipline, it is not surprising that many of its items should go unreported; nor is it surprising that when a "blank" is at last secured, unless the former "General Minutes" report is at hand for reference and comparison, the second record should materially differ from the first. The one goes to the "General Minutes," the other to the "Sunday-School Union," and the discrepancy is irremediable. I respectfully suggest that but one report be required; that it be called for in all the items as the five are now called for; and that to accomplish this desirable result the Discipline be so altered that after the words, "Number of volumes in library," (Part II, chap. i, sec. 2, page 54,) the following questions be inserted:

- Number of scholars fifteen years and over?
- Number of scholars under fifteen, except infant class?
- Number of scholars in infant class?
- Average attendance of officers and teachers in whole school?
- Total expenses of the school this year?
- Number of "Sunday-School Advocates" taken?
- Number of "Sunday-School Journals" taken?
- Number of officers and teachers who are Church-members or probationers?
- Number of scholars who are Church-members or probationers?
- Number of conversions this year?

5. Notwithstanding the disciplinary rule requiring every preacher in charge (page 105) "to take an annual collection in each of his appointments in behalf of the Sunday-School Union," a large number of our preachers still neglect this important interest. Out of 7,793 appointments reported in the General Minutes for 1871, only 4,671 took collections for the Union, leaving 3,122 charges reporting none. Many of the collections were reported from the poorer sections of the work. The neglect occurs often among those who are best able to aid the Union.

I trust that the General Conference may reaffirm its resolution of 1868 on this important matter.

With these suggestions, presented in all humility, and with full confidence in your wisdom, this report is respectfully submitted.

May 8, 1872.

J. H. VINCENT, *Cor. Sec.*

51.—*Journal, page 178.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE:

It seems proper, in order to a clearer comprehension of what has been done by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of its relation to Methodism to-day, that something should be said of the circumstances antecedent and attendant

which combined to produce an organization which, under God's blessing, is to solve one of the greatest problems of our denomination.

To compass fully the causes which led to the organization of the Board of Education would be to rehearse the history of the Church. Called as the herald of Christ's spreading kingdom, its cry has ever been, "Free Grace!" And while all classes have come rallying to its leadership, it is from the poor, the lowly, the ignorant, that Methodism has first gathered her strength. Starting from the University, her ministry, of necessity, soon had to recruit from the unlettered ranks. The emergency of our early history was great, and, knowing that "the weak things" were able, in Omnipotent hands, "to confound the mighty," men fearlessly entered the work of the ministry whose only and best recommendation was a perfect consecration of *such as they had* to the Lord's work. And they were peculiarly adapted to the kind of work to be done; it was the time for the rough timber when our Church was laying its foundations; of the people, these men knew them; accustomed to hardships, they were prepared to meet them; fearless in danger, instant in season and out of season, untutored, yet "having the knowledge of God," there was no place too lowly, no haunt too vile, no land too distant for their "glad tidings." Methodism spread, but, no exception to the great rule of Christianity, developed as well, and all its history is marked by the footsteps of progress. The ground gained in one decade was not the resting-place for the next. And so the laws which sufficed for the government of infancy were conformed to developing strength. As one need after another appeared, it was met; recognizing that childhood was the time to master the man, Sunday-schools were formed; to meet the quickening intelligence of her members, the Church called forth her great book interests, and schools, academies, and colleges sprang to life; cradled by a missionary parentage, she honored her line, and sent her sons into all lands "to preach the Gospel to every creature."

In 1866 the Methodist Episcopal Church completed her first hundred years. Once feeble, she was now strong; still gathering from the poor, she has come to count among her numbers the merchant princes of the land; conversions were multiplying, and, like the springing blades of grain, new churches were hourly seen coming to the light. Never clinging to the older cities, still the pioneer, she spreads her work with the nation's growth; unambitious of renown, she has become the Church of the nation.

Well might she pause, and, viewing her past and all the devious ways by which she had been led, render praise to Him whose guiding presence has never once forsaken her. All felt that the occasion was one which should not end in ejaculation; that the time was opportune to stir the Church to a quick sense of her great enterprises, and that with the thanks should come the thank-offerings.

As the people felt so they did; church debts were paid, institu-

tions of learning were endowed, and benevolent enterprises inaugurated, until the swelling tide of contribution touched the mark set by the most sanguine.

From the countless objects of local interest there were inaugurated during the centenary year two funds—one the "Children's Fund," the other the "General Educational Fund."

That somebody should assume for the Church the responsibility of her educational interests forced itself upon the General Conference of 1868 as a necessity. As a result, the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church was created, to "hold and augment" these two funds mentioned—then amounting to \$84,000—and for these further purposes, "to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere;" to organize the Annual Conferences into auxiliary work, recognizing as auxiliary such existing education societies as were one in purpose and spirit; to try to control and turn into more effective channels the great strength and liberality which was being dissipated in the ill-placed and too numerous educational institutions; and, in a word, to become a general educational bureau. Any great immediate results could not reasonably be expected from this "Board," as to complete its organization nearly two years were required. A charter was obtained in April, 1869, and January 1, 1870, found the "Board" for the first time prepared for its work. At the very outset it found itself in the anomalous position of an attorney without power: it might propose collections, anniversaries, and various measures, but by what authority could it enforce its work? The General Conference appointed it to do certain things, but it failed to do more than "recommend" to the Church the measures adopted for their accomplishment. It soon became evident that something more potent than "recommendation" was necessary to effective work. Our first duty was to issue an address to the Annual Conferences, accompanied by other documents setting forth the plans and purposes of the Board, and asking the passage of certain resolutions. One of these was to sanction a resolution of the Board to hold its funds, before distributing the interest, until they should reach the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

To this measure the consent of a number of the leading Conferences was obtained by direct resolutions, and in no case was there opposition. The next measure asked was the celebration of the second Sunday in June of each year as the "Children's Day." This was heartily indorsed by every Conference which took any action in the matter, and collections were appointed in every church. More could not be asked from these Conferences than to stand by their own resolutions; but the result has proved how meaningless are these Conference *resolves* unless driven home by the persistent effort of some resolute man, sustained by Church authority. Here and there a congregation and Sunday-school celebrated the day, and wrote glowingly of its beneficial effects; but the funds of the Society were not largely augmented by these col-

lections. To explain and publish this anniversary of the Church, articles were prepared and sent to every official Church paper, with a request for their insertion and editorial notice, but co-operation in this direction was not secured.

The lack of proper authority was one difficulty, but a greater was found in the inertia and lethargy of editors, preachers, superintendents, and people. Almost universal acquiescence in our purposes and plans came without any direct opposition; but inertia and lethargy demanded some power more direct than we could possibly bring to bear. The very next movement was in the direction of organization, to try and systematize the enterprises that were springing up for aiding applicants to the ministry, and to produce such societies as were needed for this and other educational purposes.

Among seventy-two Annual Conferences we found but seven Conference educational societies established before 1870. Besides these there were three educational societies drawing patronage from a number of the Conferences. Of these the oldest and chief is the New England Educational Society, claiming patronage from seven Conferences; it has been in operation thirteen years, aiding in all one hundred and thirty-eight young men. Its report for 1871 shows thirty-four beneficiaries, and collections amounting to \$2,569 70. Next in importance comes the "Ministerial Education Society," located at Chicago, which claims patronage from eight Conferences, and in 1871 reported \$3,519 88 raised during the past four years to aid young men. The recent great disaster has somewhat crippled the society, while the calls upon it are very great.

The third society was that at New York, claiming the patronage of two Conferences, and aiding during the past four years from fifty to sixty candidates for the ministry, and disbursing from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

This was the case as we found it, and our best energies were bent to the work of a general and more harmonious organization. We have now to report thirty-two education societies in our Church already formed, while eight more are preparing to complete their organization at the next session of their Conference. Add to these ten Conferences which raise collections and are patrons of three of the above-named societies, but which have none of their own, and the result is a total of thirty-nine Conferences organized for purposes of ministerial education, or, with the eight, forming forty-seven which have taken this work in hand. There remain yet twenty-five to take the first step in the movement, according to the best information we can obtain. Concerning one we are in doubt; three are Mission Conferences, six are territorial, nine are colored, and scarcely prepared as yet to sustain separate societies; while six, through indifference or procrastination, push the matter off. It will thus be seen that only seven or eight Conferences immediately eligible remain in which the work of organization has not been either begun or completed, the balance lacking, as yet, sufficient maturity for each to undertake a separate

work. It suggests itself, that one or two societies for our colored Conferences, and a similar arrangement for the territorial, would better answer for a time the wants of these parts of our work than the plan recommended to the older and stronger Conferences. Now what has been accomplished by these thirty-two education societies? As the majority of them have been formed since 1870 not much is to be looked for, as they just begin to realize their existence. Constitutionally, every Church education society which is one with us in purpose, by sending its statistics annually, is recognized as auxiliary to this Board. Such statistics, very incomplete, have been received from most of the societies for last year.

Seventeen education societies are directly auxiliary to this Board by resolution or article of their constitution; while eight others, having sent their statistics, are deemed auxiliary by our constitution. The amount of money devoted to the assistance of young men preparing for the ministry amounted last year to about \$12,000. Some societies we know have raised money not reported, and others have not expended all they raised. The above sum was collected among seventeen societies.

Eight societies report a total of eighty-two beneficiaries. As we have been unable to ascertain the balances carried forward from preceding years, it is impossible to tell the average amount given to each beneficiary, but it cannot exceed \$50.

The educational funds paid into the Central Centenary Committee, as the result of centenary collections, were the Sunday-School Children's Fund, amounting to \$56,674 40, and the General Educational Fund, amounting to \$9,155 32, making a total of \$65,829 72. By additional collections and interest these funds had increased when placed in the hands of the Board of Education respectively to \$70,000 and \$14,000. By collections and judicious investment the Sunday-School Children's Fund has now reached the sum of \$83,785 66, and the General Educational Fund, \$15,727 78, amounting together to \$99,543 44. A full detail of the finances of the Board accompanies this report.

The relation between the Board of Education and its auxiliaries is dependent on resolutions and the sending of statistics. By our constitution all auxiliary societies have the right to devote their collections according to the discretion of their Conferences, excepting that money given as permanent funds must come to this Board unless the society collecting it be incorporated. All collections made for the two general funds come, of course, directly to our treasury. Permit us to suggest that a percentage of the collections made by Conferences or local societies be sent to the Board of Education, not only for the more rapid and constant increase of its funds, but to give a connectional aspect to the whole work of the societies, and to bind them into that compactness which characterizes the other enterprises of the Church.

We are called upon to make the sad statement, that of twelve members composing the Board elected by the last General Con-

ference three have been called to their reward—Kingsley, M'Clintock, and Rich. All of them originators and promoters of education, and identified with our educational institutions, their loss seems irreparable. As founder of this Society, Dr. M'Clintock was specially endeared to us; his fertile brain and great heart gave, more than any other, the inspiration of this enterprise. The decease of Isaac Rich occurring so recently, his place remains unfilled; but Bishop Ames, and Dr. Porter, of New Jersey, were elected to fill the places of Bishop Kingsley and Dr. M'Clintock. According to the terms of the constitution the General Conference will be required to elect for a period of twelve years four persons, two ministers, of whom one must be a Bishop, and two laymen, to take the place of Bishop Kingsley, Dr. W. L. Harris, Harvey B. Lane, and Isaac Rich; also one minister for four years in place of Dr. M'Clintock.

The work of the Board has thus far been conducted without expense, except an inconsiderable sum for clerk-hire and incidentals. Such time and thought as the Corresponding Secretary has been able to give, if inadequate to the demands of the Church, have at least been cheerfully as well as gratuitously bestowed.

And now, brethren, met by great difficulties, lacking proper authority, confronted by lethargy and local prejudice, and governed, perhaps, by false notions of economy, still by voluminous and persistent correspondence we are able to set before you a work of organization well advanced. On all sides we find a growing interest in this great question; the Church organs and educational conventions are discussing it, while the whole Church is looking for this General Conference to take an advanced step on this subject. Our funds have now reached an amount where we feel warranted in distributing the interest; fifty young men may well be aided during the coming year. Collections are yet insignificant, but once rouse the Church and the money will pour into the treasury of every Conference society, while bequests and donations are now ready and waiting to be made to that body which shall prove itself capable for its work.

Our work, to be done more efficiently, must be done more directly. There is need for an officer whose whole time and thought may be devoted to it; who, while the Societies are in a formative state, can go to them, and, by personal inspiration, give force and direction to each effort.

In our judgment the Board of Education should be placed on a footing with the other enterprises of the Church, its collections and those of its auxiliaries should be imperative, for the greater the success of the other societies the greater the need for this. While they create a demand, it is the mission of this Society to produce the supply.

EDMUND S. JAMES,	JOHN S. PORTER,
EDWARD R. AMES,	JAMES HARLAN,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS,	HARVEY B. LANE,
JOHN W. LINDSAY,	OLIVER HOYT,
THOMAS BOWMAN,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
CHARLES C. NORTH.	

CHARTERED FUND.

52.—*Journal, page 182.*

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED FUND.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Trustees of the Chartered Fund respectfully submit to the General Conference their Quadrennial Report of the condition of that Fund, designed for the benefit of the worn-out preachers, their widows and children. The Trustees regret that an object so laudable does not more deeply impress the Church at large, and stimulate such additions to the Fund as would provide larger dividends to the beneficiaries in the several Conferences—a class so eminently and religiously entitled to grateful consideration. While the capital of the Fund does not grow so rapidly as it ought, in view of its aim, the Conferences multiply so fast, and doubtless largely through the agency of the very men who have exhausted their strength of body and mind to produce this otherwise grand and glorious result, as to make the dividends almost insignificant to any one Conference for practical relief.

If the wisdom of the General Conference could initiate any scheme or plan by which the Fund could be enlarged, and its ability enhanced to do something commensurate with the just and equitable claims of those for whose benefit the Fund was originated, the Trustees will joyfully indorse, and, to the extent of their power, labor to make such plan effective.

The amount of the Fund as it stood on the first day of January, 1872, was as follows, namely:

Invested funds	\$40,117 75
Uninvested funds	68 91

Total \$40,186 66

Amount as per our report of January 1, 1868, to the last General Conference.....	27,759 99
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Increase since last General Conference..... \$12,426 67

The above increase has been derived from the following persons and sources:

From Rev. S. T. Gillette, Indiana Conference.....	\$55 05
J. Ford Convey, administrator of the estate of Rev. T. B. Butler, late of Greene County, Ohio.....	1,000 00
Rev. A. Wheeler, per T. T. Mason, North Ohio Conference.....	70 00
Rev. A. J. Kynett, J. C. Rosecrant's Promissory Note.....	100 00
James Long, Esq., Treasurer, Centenary money, Philadelphia Conference	280 72
Rev. William C. Hoyt, Centenary offerings.....	5,204 58
Rev. C. H. Jackson, per T. T. Mason, Pittsburgh Conference	77 86

Rev. A. Wheeler, North Ohio Conference.....	\$275 00
Rev. A. J. Kynett, from William D. Chinn, executor of the estate of Mrs. Nancy J. Wood, late of Greene County, Illinois.....	1,756 50
Messrs. Hitchcock and Walden	816 86
Rev. O. L. Gibson, subscription of C. P. Cash, Towanda.....	20 50
Oliver Hoyt, Esq., Centenary moneys	885 08
Rev. J. B. Foote, Black River Conference.....	131 75
Rev. R. T. Hancock, East Genesee Conference	5 00
J. P. Magee, Esq., East Maine Conference	217 50
J. P. Magee, Esq., Vermont Conference	19 50
Rev. A. Lybrand, Ohio Conference, per Carlton & Lanahan.....	24 58
James Stevenson, Esq., New York East Conference, per Carlton & Lanahan.....	438 82
S. C. Perkins, Esq., account of J. J. Boswell	455 87
T. J. Clayton, Esq., legacy.....	50 00
Rev. L. A. Eddy, Central New York Conference.....	57 00
Rev. W. C. Pierce, per Dr. Kynett, North Ohio Conference.....	25 00
Profits on investments changed	459 50
Total.....	\$12,426 67

Besides the above receipts of money, a number of promissory notes received from Rev. J. S. Munsell, of the Central Illinois Conference, ranging from five dollars upward, were received and placed in the hands of our attorney for collection, who reports he has received on account of said notes the sum of \$73 80. It would have been better, we think, if they had been kept in the country where they are payable, and the drawers are known.

Very much of the nominal amount, we fear, we will never be able to realize at our distance from the parties.

There was also donated from within the bounds of the Illinois Conference a small tract of land, which the Rev. C. W. C. Munsell has been arranging for the sale of, but we are not advised that the arrangement is yet consummated.

The amount of interest for division among the Conferences was

In 1869.....	\$2,206 48
" 1870.....	2,308 41
" 1871.....	2,447 50
" 1872.....	2,727 58

In the year 1868 the sum of \$27 00 was distributed to each Conference.	
" 1869 "	30 00
" 1870 "	30 00
" 1871 "	30 00
" 1872 "	35 00

The Fund still pays an annuity of one hundred dollars to Miss Sarah Morton. The funds are invested as follows:

Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	\$18,500 00
Insurance Company stocks.....	989 00
Philadelphia City six per cent. bonds, free of tax	12,178 75
Ground rents, secured by brick buildings	8,350 00
Rosecrantz's promissory note.....	100 00
	\$40,117 75
Uninvested funds.....	68 91
Total Jan. 1, 1872	\$40,186 66

All of which is respectfully submitted. By order of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund.

THOMAS GREENBANK, *President pro tem.*
ARTHUR M. BURTON, *Secretary.*
JOHN WHITEMAN, *Treasurer.*

53.—*Journal, page 361.*

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED FUND.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NOW SITTING IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

REV. FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In addition to the report that has been already presented to you in relation to the condition of the Chartered Fund, it becomes our duty to inform you of the death of two of our number—Brothers Thomas Wilmer and Tillinghast K. Collins—since the last General Conference, and of the action of the Board in reference to the supply of the vacancies occasioned thereby.

The annexed extract from the Minutes will show that at a meeting of the Trustees, held January 11, 1871, Brother John F. Keen was elected a Trustee in the place of Brother Thomas Wilmer, deceased, and Brother James Long was elected in the place of Brother T. K. Collins, deceased.

By the charter and constitution of this corporation it becomes necessary that the persons thus elected as trustees should be approved by this General Conference.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

Extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chartered Fund, held January 11, 1871.

"Two of the members of this Board have departed this life during the past year, (1870,) Brothers Thomas Wilmer and T. K. Collins, the former our late beloved President, and both for many years associated with us in this trust.

"They were ripe in years, and bore the infirmities of their declining days with a sweet spirit of Christian resignation. We bear record to the usefulness and purity of their lives, and their triumphant death gives assurance of a blissful immortality. 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'"

On motion, the Board proceeded to an election to fill the vacancies occasioned by the decease of Brothers Wilmer and Collins.

Brother John F. Keen was elected a trustee in place of Brother Wilmer, deceased
Brother James Long was elected a trustee in place of Brother Collins, deceased.

(A true extract.)

Attest, ARTHUR M. BURTON, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1872.

54.—Journal, page 228.**MEMORIAL OF THE NATIONAL LOCAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION.****TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.**

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned were appointed, at the fourteenth annual session of the "National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States," held in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 21-24, 1871, a deputation to present to you the fraternal regards of the Association, and that you may be endowed with wisdom and knowledge, and have the spirit of Christ in all your deliberations for the promotion and success of Methodism.

It is generally known that the object and aim of this organization has been to elevate the standard of ministerial character among local preachers in every respect, and make them worthy of the fullest confidence of the Church, command the respect of the refined and educated, and occupy a position in society in keeping with their high calling. At these annual gatherings representatives from all parts of the work come together for counsel, compare personal experience and observations and methods of labor, and also discuss questions bearing upon our work generally.

When the Association was first organized there were few local organizations, chiefly confined to Eastern cities. Since the last session of the General Conference three of the four annual sessions have been held in Western cities—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis—and the results are already seen in the organization of District and Conference Associations in several States.

But as stated, the chief objects of the Association are to seek through organized and systematic efforts to render local preachers more efficient and acceptable, and to prevent by proper means the licensing of persons to preach until they give ample proof of having suitable gifts and graces for the relation, and have passed a satisfactory examination. The question of organizing District Conferences was fully discussed at our last session, and the conclusion reached was that a body of this character might be empowered to accomplish the objects sought. For this purpose the following memorial was adopted and ordered to be presented to the General Conference, asking for the organization of District Conferences:

Resolved, That we memorialize the General Conference as follows:

1. To organize in each Presiding Elder's district a District Conference, to be composed of all the traveling and local preachers in the district, to be presided over by the Presiding Elder, and to meet semi-annually.

2. To give this District Conference authority to receive, license, try, and expel local preachers, and also to recommend suitable persons to the Annual Conference to be received into the traveling connection, and for ordination as local deacons and elders.

3. To authorize the District Conference to assign each local preacher to a field of labor for the quarter, and to hold him strictly responsible for an efficient performance of his work.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that the recommendation of the General Conference of 1864, to have inserted in the Minutes of the respective Annual Conferences the name, post-office address, and relation of local preachers, has been observed only by a few of the Conferences, and we therefore respectfully request that the Presiding Elder of each district be required to furnish a correct list of the local preachers for publication annually in the printed Minutes of each Conference.

And we further respectfully request, that if suitable provision is not made for local preachers in the newspaper or periodical literature of the Church, that the Book Committee be directed to provide for them a "Bureau of Correspondence" for their benefit. We ask for the appointment of a Special Committee, if agreeable to the Conference, before whom the deputation can present their wishes fully and in detail. Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS T. TASKER, Sr., Philadelphia,
 JAMES RIDDELL, Wilmington, Del.,
 WILLIAM WOOD, Trenton, N. J.,
 CHARLES H. APPLEGATE, New York,
 JOHN COTTIER, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
 WILLIAM H. KINCAID, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
 JOHN F. FORBUS, Cincinnati, O.,
 DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Yonkers, N. Y.,
 EDWARD HEFNER, Baltimore, Md.,
 AARON GURNEY, Valparaiso, Ind.



THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

55.—Journal, page 234.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOSTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In accordance with the expressed desire of previous General Conferences, the Trustees of Boston University, as legal successors to the Trustees of Boston Theological Seminary, would herewith submit a brief report of the progress and present condition of the institution henceforth intrusted to their care.

The number of students in attendance four years ago was thirty-two. The next year it rose to forty-four, the next to fifty-nine, the next to eighty-one, while for the present year it has amounted to ninety-four. Our average annual increase for the four years has been thirteen, average annual attendance, seventy.

In 1868 we had among our students but two graduates of colleges; this year we have forty-four of that standing, representing fifteen different colleges and universities. Nor has this growth been merely local. At the beginning of the quadrennium sixty per cent. of our students were from New England, forty from other States; at its close but twelve per cent. are from New England, while eighty-eight per cent. are from the regions beyond. In 1868 but five States outside of New England were represented; this year there are ten, besides British America, England, and Wales. These proofs of the growing appreciation of our school will be as gratifying to you as they have been to us.

During the quadrennium two new professors have been added to the faculty, the Rev. John W. Lindsay, D.D., for the Chair of Exegetical Theology, and the Rev. James E. Latimer, D.D., for the Chair of Historical Theology. The faculty now consists of five regular professors, four lecturers, and six special instructors.

The practice of supplementing the labors of the regular faculty by the employment of lecturers extraordinary was introduced at the time of the removal from Concord to Boston. The result has been very satisfactory. Several of the courses have already been published in book form, and others equally deserve to be. Being open to the public, they have done much to enhance the reputation and local appreciation of the institution.

From the first it has been a part of our plan to secure one course of lectures annually from some member of our Board of Bishops. Their kind co-operation, so far as it has been possible for them to give it, deserves and receives our most grateful acknowledgment. To many other overworked brethren we are almost equally indebted. From the list published in the accompanying Annual Report of the Seminary for the present year, it will be seen that our effort to secure for this service some of the ablest men of the country has not been unsuccessful.

From the beginning it has been a cherished aim of our institution to promote a missionary spirit and to train candidates for missionary service. One prominent argument for its original establishment was the felt need of more and better trained missionaries. Dr. Dempster, the great organizer and leading spirit in the Concord period, had himself devoted five years to personal missionary service in the South American field.

At an early period a Missionary Association was formed by the faculty and students, and direct correspondence opened with missionaries abroad. Through the zeal and liberality of Dr. Butler, the foundation of a valuable missionary library and cabinet was laid, and the reading-room supplied with the leading missionary periodicals of the world. Such men as Dr. A. L. Long, of Constantinople, Edwin W. Parker, of India, Brothers Baldwin and Martin, of China, show how well these efforts to enlist the enthusiasm of the young men for aggressive work were repaid.

In 1869, the jubilee year of our Church Missionary Society, the trustees of the Seminary secured the co-operation of Drs. Durbin,

Butler, Wentworth, and Lore, in offering the Church new and more direct facilities for the training of foreign missionaries. Some of the considerations leading to this action were stated in the Annual Report of the Seminary for that year. Since that time lectures on missions have been delivered by the Dean of the Faculty regularly once a week, an annual course of public missionary lectures provided, numerous addresses secured from distinguished returned missionaries, and a great variety of general facilities for missionary study spread before our students.

The result has been all we could have expected. A number of the young men, including some of the most promising of all, have signified their readiness to accept appointment to foreign fields, while the whole body have come to cherish a more intelligent interest in mission work, and to more fully realize their personal and official obligations with respect to its support. We confidently count upon your hearty indorsement and aid in all further efforts to make this department as efficient as possible.

Since the last General Conference the pecuniary support of our school has been provided for in a manner most satisfactory to all its friends.

In October, 1869, our honored and beloved colleague, the late and lamented Isaac Rich, not content with having already given \$100,000 toward the endowment of the Seminary, came forward with the princely offer of another hundred thousand for building purposes, on condition that other patrons would raise an equal sum to complete the endowment. Generous responses to this offer were soon made, and before his death it was our brother's pleasure to see his proposition prospectively more than met.

Meantime, however, and indeed very soon after making the aforesaid proposition, Mr. Rich decided to devote the bulk of his ample fortune to the founding of a Christian University of the highest grade in the city of Boston. A charter was secured, a board of trustees organized, and general statutes adopted. To yet more amply guarantee the future of the Theological Seminary, and to preclude the evils which might arise from the existence in the same city of two rival educational establishments under our ecclesiastical patronage, he proposed to the trustees of the Seminary a transference of their school to the care and support of the new University. The proposition was accompanied by terms so liberal that the Seminary trustees and patronizing Conferences unanimously approved.

Accordingly, an enabling act having been passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, (approved March 30, 1871,) the Seminary was thereupon, with all its trusts and traditions, transferred to the guardianship of the Trustees of Boston University. But a few months later the sudden decease of our noble friend revealed to all the world the munificence of his provision both for the maintenance of our theological school and for the creation of new departments.

The terms upon which the former trustees of the Seminary

transferred it to our hands may be seen in the Annual Report for the present year. In accordance with the first of them the customary annual collection for the school has been discontinued throughout our patronizing Conferences, and all the varied advantages of the institution are henceforth at the service of the Church without money and without price.

The present scholastic year closes the first quarter of a century of our Seminary's life since its establishment in Concord. By a singular coincidence it also closes the first third of a century since its first projection in 1839, the centenary year of universal Methodism. The record of these periods prompts to liveliest gratitude to Almighty God. At the same time it has its significant lesson. It reminds us that in this world we can never call our work finished. It suggests that in this great and growing Church of ours the work of the next third of a century must be vastly greater than that of the past has been.

The demand for more and better educated ministers is waxing louder and louder. The necessity is becoming more and more imperious. To you who are providentially called to revise the methods and machinery of our entire Church work may God grant special insight and direction! Under his gracious guidance, may those measures be adopted which shall most conduce to the efficiency of the Church and to the honor of his name!

In behalf of the Trustees of Boston University.

JACOB SLEEPER, *President of Corporation.*

FRANCIS A. PERRY, *Secretary.*

BOSTON, April 25, 1872.



56.—*Journal, page 278.*

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Since the report of the Trustees of the Garrett Biblical Institute to the last General Conference, the history of the Institute has been one of mingled prosperity and calamity.

During the last quadrennium a much larger number of students has been in attendance than in any other of its existence. The graduates of this school are to be found in nearly all the Western Conferences as far as to the Pacific, and in some of the Conferences East. A considerable number are also in our missions in India and China, at their posts, still laboring to push on the conquests of the Redeemer in those heathen lands.

The Trustees believe there has been uniformly cultivated and

maintained among the students a large measure of the spirit of Christ, and a personal piety which is above all endowments and culture of the intellect. It has been and will be the purpose of those having this school of the prophets in charge to give the graces of the Holy Spirit a pre-eminence which no learning can supply.

The students maintain an earnest missionary zeal, and several are awaiting any call that may be made to them to foreign lands. From their work in Sabbath-schools, and in preaching in Chicago and the surrounding country, hundreds of conversions have occurred.

Since this school was established over seven hundred have gone from its halls into the itinerant and missionary work.

The aggregate number of students for each year during the last quadrennium is as follows :

For the first year.....	115
" second year.....	120
" third year.....	150
" fourth year.....	194

The same rule as to admission is observed as heretofore. Persons not licensed to preach are received on recommendation of a Quarterly Conference.

Graduates of colleges only are received as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity on the completion of the theological course. Students with literary preparation equivalent to that of the first years of the college curriculum are put on the full theological course for graduation to the diploma only. Some attend on a shorter course without graduating.

It is the intention of the Trustees, as fast as income shall allow, to enlarge the facilities of this institution by further additions of competent instructors and lecturers, by additions also of valuable works of reference to the library, and by all other effective means and agencies.

The Rev. Dr. Kidder, who had for fifteen years been connected with this institution, and whose active and efficient services largely contributed to the eminent success which has marked its course, has resigned his position to enter upon the duties of a professorship in Drew Theological Seminary, where the Church will continue to receive the benefit of his long experience and eminent qualifications as a teacher.

The late disastrous conflagration at Chicago destroyed a block of stores recently erected, with all the other sources of income, and left a large debt upon the institution, which not only deranged all plans of immediate increase in the faculty, but actually endangered the loss of a large part of the endowment property.

The appeal made to the Church for aid to save the imperiled interests of the Church met with such an answering sympathy and noble response, though wholly inadequate to supply the losses, so materially aided present necessities, and inspired the local friends

with fresh courage and a determination to redouble their efforts to help themselves, that they have put forth new and wonderful energy for the erection of new buildings in the place of those consumed.

The professors, with most commendable devotion and self-sacrifice, have remained at their posts, trusting to the liberality of the Church for means to carry on the institution until its income shall be restored. It is our earnest hope, with the blessing of Providence, that within the coming year the sources of income will be so restored as to enable ten masters fully to man the institution, and continue it on in its course of blessing the Church and the world.

GRANT GOODRICH,
President Board of Trustees.



57.—*Journal*, page 310.

REPORT OF DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE Drew Theological Seminary was opened for the admission of students in November, 1867. It was founded at Madison, N. J., by the munificence of Daniel Drew, Esq., who gave for that object a tract of land consisting of about ninety-five acres, with the improvements upon it, and the sum of \$250,000 as a permanent fund of endowment. He likewise laid the foundation of a library by the purchase of volumes to the amount of \$10,000, and has added to the buildings and necessary conveniences for the school the professors' residences and other accessories, till the entire aggregate of his benefactions to the institution rather exceeds than falls below half a million of dollars in value.

The design of the school, as the name implies, is to educate for the Christian ministry young men whom the Church approves as suitable candidates. The course of study, corresponding substantially to that pursued in the other theological seminaries of the country, is specially intended for college graduates, but, at the same time, embraces the needful preliminary branches for such as have not had the advantage of a full academic preparation. The number of students during the four years of its operation has steadily increased, until it now reaches fully one hundred in actual attendance. For particulars on all these and kindred points we refer to the several annual catalogues of the institution.

During the brief period the Seminary has been called upon to mourn the loss of a very large proportion of those eminent names which have lately been transferred from the records of the Church militant to those of the Church triumphant. Besides the four Bishops recently deceased, who were by the organic law of the school members of its Board of Council, in addition to three of its most valued trustees, one a highly philanthropic and widely useful layman, and the other a greatly esteemed minister, it has lost in the death of two of the professors, Drs. M'Clintock and Nadal,

two of the brightest ornaments of the literary and ministerial ranks of Methodism. Their memory is fragrant in the Church, and we trust their mantle has fallen upon not a few of the young men who were privileged with their instruction. The Faculty as now reconstructed presents, we trust, ample guaranty to the Church of sound and thorough ministerial education.

On nomination by the Board of Bishops, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, Rev. Dr. Hurst was elected, November 15, 1870, to the Professorship of Historical Theology, made vacant by the death of Dr. Nadal, and Rev. Dr. Kidder, May 17, 1871, to the Chair of Practical Theology, made vacant by the death of Dr. M'Clintock. At a subsequent special meeting of the trustees, Rev. H. A. Buttz was elected to the new Chair of Greek Exegesis, and Rev. Dr. Foster was elected President.

By the provisions of the charter of the Seminary, its corporation and faculty are directly amenable to the General Conference. We therefore invite your official supervision of its affairs and operations. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees are to be filled by the General Conference.

The term of office of the following members of the Board of Trustees expires at the present General Conference (1872) :

Ministers: E. S. Janes, J. S. Porter, L. M. Vincent, W. H. Ferris, Thompson Mitchell.

Laymen: Theodore Runyon, B. F. Manierre, F. H. Root, H. B. Lane, D. D. Chamberlin.

We recommend the election by the General Conference of the following persons to fill the vacancies thus occurring :

Ministers: E. S. Janes, J. S. Porter, L. M. Vincent, Thompson Mitchell, H. B. Ridgaway.

Laymen: Samuel Eddy, J. B. Cornell, F. H. Root, H. B. Lane, D. D. Chamberlin.

58.—*Journal, page 402.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

DEAR BRETHREN: In accordance with the provisions of "The Act of Incorporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church," approved by the last General Conference at Chicago, June 1, 1868, the Trustees elected by that body duly certified to their acceptance of said act, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 22d day of July, 1868, and the act and the certificate of acceptance were duly recorded according to the provisions of the laws of Ohio, under which said proceedings were had, in Book of Church Records, Hamilton County, Ohio, Book No. 2, page 296.

The Board met June 1, 1870, and organized by the election of the proper officers, with Bishop D. W. Clark as President, M. B. Hagans as Secretary, and Luke Hitchcock, Treasurer.

Adam N. Riddle, Esq., one of the Trustees, having deceased, the Board of Bishops filled the vacancy by the appointment of Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana. The vacancy in the Board occasioned by the death of Bishop Clark still remains. His position in the Board as President was filled by the temporary appointment of Joseph M. Trimble. By the action of the last General Conference he was embraced in the class of the Trustees whose term of office expires at this session of the General Conference; also the terms of office of Joseph M. Trimble and F. C. Holliday, ministers, and John Cochenour, Edward Sargent, and Amos Shinkle, laymen, expire. The Articles of Incorporation require the vacancies to be filled by your body.

The Trustees have accepted certain trusts, which are generally described as follows:

FOR THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

1. A deed from Henderson, Harvey, and Trimble, Trustees, etc., for a lot 176 feet by 240 feet, to be used as a site for a school-house, in the town of Oxford, Newton County, Georgia. There is erected on this lot a house 40 feet by 25 feet.

2. A deed from Westmoreland and Johnson for eleven acres of land in or near the city of Holly Springs, Mississippi.

3. A deed from the American Missionary Association, by W. E. Whitney, Assistant Treasurer, of New York, for lots 31 and 32 Delapere Block, Atlanta, Georgia, 140 feet by 145 feet, upon which stands a two-story brick school-house.

4. A mortgage for \$3,500, dated June 16, 1870, at 10 per cent. interest, on forty-six acres of land, from James R. Corwin to Ellis Davis, of Champaign County, Illinois. This mortgage has been assigned to the Board, but we have not received the note secured by it, do not know where the land is located, and the value of the security.

FOR THE ORPHANS' HOME, AT BALDWIN, NEAR FRANKLIN,
ST. MARY'S PARISH, LOUISIANA.

1. Four deeds from Stephen Griffiths, of Danville, Illinois, conveying in all two hundred and eight acres of land in Vermillion County, Illinois.

One of these tracts of land was encumbered by a mortgage, as we are informed, which has been paid off by the proceeds of a sale of part of this property to C. M. Baum and R. G. Craig for \$2,849 50, in two notes for \$1,424 75 each. One of these notes has been paid, and the proceeds are in the hands of Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., as agent of the said Orphans' Home, and we still hold the other note, which is not due till December 26, 1872.

2. In 1864 the General Conference obtained an act of incorporation of "The Board of Trustees of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States."

That Board organized, and as we have possession of its papers, we desire to spread on the records of the General Conference the fact that it was made the residuary legatee of Joseph T. Wilson, late of Hamilton County, Ohio, as follows:

In trust for the American Bible Society, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in equal parts—

1.) Joseph T. Wilson, by his will probated in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 25, 1870, John A. Clark, executor, constituted said Board his residuary legatee, for the uses above. We have not received any complete schedule of the property as yet. He provided for various legacies, and for the support and education of his family.

2.) By a clause of his will we can realize nothing until 1880. The estate is not yet settled up, and it is uncertain how much, as residuary legatee, we shall receive from this devise. The lands are situated in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois, and Tennessee, and are now of uncertain value. Our Board has had several meetings, and has transacted no important business, except such as relates to the management and care of the several trusts committed to our care.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRUSTEES.

The present classification of Trustees is as follows:

Term expires *May*, 1872: Davis W. Clark,* Joseph M. Trimble, F. C. Holliday, John Cochenour, Edward Sargent, Amos Shinkle.

Term expires *May*, 1876: Adam N. Riddle,* William Young, M. B. Hagans, William H. Goode, Luke Hitchcock, Harvey De Camp.

The Board has no financial or other report to make besides those which appear above. We may add that it is found convenient to make our corporation the recipient of gifts and devises for the benefit of the benevolent societies of the Church. Its powers are large and easily operated, and it may grow to be of vast advantage to the Church in her various enterprises.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. TRIMBLE, *Chairman.*

M. B. HAGANS, *Secretary.*

59.—*Journal, page 272.*

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1872:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

The receipts of the Tract Society for the past four years amounted to	\$63,776 97
For the quadrennium preceding they were.....	53,853 89

Increase	\$9,923 08
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* Deceased.

The expenditures from 1868 to 1872 were.....	\$69,207 46
The expenditures for the preceding quadrennium were.....	<u>47,909 66</u>

Increase	\$21,297 80
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The number of pages of tracts printed (including the "Good News" reduced to an equivalent of 12mo. tract pages) was.....	150,998,072
During the preceding quadrennium the number was.....	<u>138,065,256</u>

Increase	<u>12,932,816</u>
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For the support of the press in our Foreign Missions the Society has made the following grants:

Germany and Switzerland	\$4,500 00
China.....	4,369 50
India.....	2,746 25
Scandinavia.....	1,352 39
South America.....	82 00

Total	\$13,050 14
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During the preceding quadrennium the total was.....	<u>5,201 32</u>
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Increase	<u>\$7,848 82</u>
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The number of new tracts added to the list during the quadrennium was 235.

The average circulation of the "Good News" was 66,936. The average during the preceding four years was 66,875. This showing seems unfavorable, but is in reality very favorable, inasmuch as during part of the preceding quadrennium 50,000 copies went to the army; and the price is now *fifteen cents per annum*, instead of *eight* as formerly. It is very desirable that the price of this little sheet should be reduced, at least to *ten cents per annum*. The 12mo. tracts have been restored to their ante-war price, fifteen pages for a cent. It would greatly increase the circulation of the "Good News" to bring it back as nearly as possible to its old price.

Colportage under the direction of the Board has been tested in several sections. The result shows that with our present Church methods it cannot be made at all self-sustaining. As in the national tract societies, it must be maintained by liberal donations or fail of success. Not having the necessary funds to devote to its support, and doubting the disposition of the Church to provide them, the Board wisely abandoned this experiment.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL WISE,
Corresponding Secretary.

[NOTE.—The Report of Dr. Wise, as Editor of the Sunday-School Advocate and Sunday-School Library Books, was presented to the General Conference, but was not furnished to the Daily Advocate, nor was the copy which went to the Committee returned to the Secretary of the General Conference, so that its publication here is necessarily omitted.—EDITOR.]

60.—*Journal, page 124.***REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO PURCHASE
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING AND MISSION BUILDINGS.**

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

VENERABLE FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Commission appointed by the General Conference of 1868, with power to purchase grounds and erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Book Concern, Missionary Society, and other connectional institutions of the Church in the city of New York, respectfully report:

That the authority for the proceedings of the Commission is found in certain resolutions adopted by the General Conference of 1868, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Conference that it is highly desirable that more commodious rooms should be provided for the use of the Book Concern, Missionary Society, and our other connectional institutions in the city of New York; and that, if practicable, all these should be in the same building.

Resolved, That — be and they are hereby appointed a Commission, with full powers to purchase ground and erect thereon suitable buildings for the above-named and referred to institutions in the city of New York as soon as they shall find it practicable to do so, at a cost not to exceed one million of dollars, the same to be the property of the Methodist Book Concern, and for this purpose they are authorized to raise money by loans or otherwise.

D. Curry then moved that the Bishops nominate such a Commission at this evening's session, and the motion prevailed.—*Journal of General Conference of 1868*, p. 327.

The members of the Commission nominated by the Bishops and appointed by the General Conference were, E. L. Fancher, Thomas Carlton, J. P. Durbin, W. W. Cornell, D. Curry, W. L. Harris, A. V. Stout, John M'Clintock, George I. Seney, Daniel Drew, Oliver Hoyt, C. Walsh, and H. Dollner.—*Journal of General Conference of 1868*, p. 343.

Pursuant to due notice, the members of the Commission met at the office of E. L. Fancher, in New York, on the 31st day of July, 1868. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Curry, the Commission was organized by the appointment of E. L. Fancher as Chairman, and Rev. W. L. Harris, D.D., as Secretary.

The Commission was composed of ministers and laymen, and these comprised General Conference officers, bankers, a lawyer, a practical builder, merchants, and men of other pursuits. So soon as the organization was had the Commission commenced its work, and from that time until a purchase was made, eight months afterward, its meetings were frequent, its consultations earnest, and its efforts to learn what desirable property was purchasable, and whatever other information was useful, were unremitting.

The assistance of several of the best real estate brokers was secured, and the whole field of inquiry was explored, so that the Commission feel warranted in stating that the final conclusion as to a purchase which it reached was not accepted without the

most diligent inquiry and comprehensive knowledge concerning the matter.

Some eight or ten different pieces of property were examined. Their condition, cost, adaptability, and availability were considered, and a selection was made only when it had become evident that the chosen property was clearly preferable to any other.

The Commission was unanimous that the premises should not be lower than Houston-street nor higher than Seventeenth-street, (north side of Union Square,) and that the same should be somewhere between Fourth and Fifth Avenues. The property chosen is not far from the local center of the area comprised within those boundaries.

It was understood that a building erected specifically for the purposes in view would be preferable to any already built; but it soon became evident that no suitable vacant ground in the proper locality could be had, and also that economy of both money and time was on the side of the purchase of an existing structure, rather than on that of the erection of a new one.

The Commission believe that the choice made of the property purchased is recommended by the circumstance of the building being better adapted for the uses intended than any other existing within the area above mentioned; and by the further circumstance that its situation and arrangement render such portions as are not immediately necessary for use available for income from the letting of the same to tenants for business purposes.

At the outset, from certain circumstances, a fear was felt that the design of the appointment of the Commission was in danger of being defeated; and to allay this fear the following resolutions were offered by Oliver Hoyt, and, after consideration, were unanimously adopted by the Commission, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Commission that the Mission Building and the Book Room Building to be procured or erected should be under one roof.

Resolved, That the Missionary Society should take title to such portion of the premises as shall be proportioned to the funds by that Society invested therein.

At a subsequent meeting the Commission further resolved, that the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society be and they thereby were requested to co-operate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the General Conference in the premises.

Thereafter the Commission was notified that the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society had appointed a Committee, consisting of Rev. S. D. Brown, H. M. Forrester, Esq., Isaac Odell, Esq., Henry J. Baker, Esq., and Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D.D., "to co-operate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the General Conference in the premises."

This Committee from the Missionary Beard met with the Commission, and after a full and free conference with them, the Commission, on the 26th day of October, 1868, adopted the following :

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society be and the same is hereby requested to appoint a Committee, with power to act concurrently with

this Commission in selecting and purchasing a site and erecting buildings thereon suitable for the Book Concern, Missionary Society, and other connectional institutions of the Church in the city of New York, as contemplated in the action of the late General Conference.

At a subsequent meeting of the Commission, held on the 30th of November, 1868, a certified copy of proceedings of the Missionary Board was presented, in the words following :

The Committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Board to confer with the Commission constituted by the General Conference at its last session for the erection of a suitable building for the Book Room, Missionary Society, etc., beg leave to report: That upon the invitation of its Chairman they attended a meeting of the Commission, and had a free and full conference with them touching the matters committed to them. Your Committee understand the following principles to be definitely settled by the action of said Commission, as officially communicated to this Board:

1. That they desire and invite the co-operation of this Board and of the Missionary Society in furthering the interests committed to them.
2. That in case of such co-operation, the site and character and plan of the building or buildings to be erected shall be determined by the concurrent action of the Commission and this Board.
3. That the title of such portion of said property as shall by mutual agreement be designated for the use and benefit of the Missionary Society shall be vested in this Board according to its charter; the Board providing for the expense of purchase and erection in proportion to the relative value of the property so vested in them.

Believing that mutual and harmonious action will best subserve the interests of all concerned, and that the Commission herein concede all that could be reasonably demanded or desired by the Board, your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will co-operate with the Commission appointed at the last session of the General Conference in the erection in this city of a suitable building for the accommodation of the publishing interests and benevolent societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in accordance with the principles and plans set forth in the communications of said Commission to this Board, and above embodied in this report.

Resolved, That the members of the Finance Committee of this Board, who are not members of said Commission, together with the Rev. M. D'C. Crawford and the Rev. S. D. Brown, be and they are hereby constituted a Committee, with full power to carry out the above resolution.

In pursuance of such action the following persons constituted the Committee of the Missionary Board: H. J. Baker, H. M. Forrester, S. Crowell, Isaac Odell, J. H. Taft, S. D. Brown, and M. D'C. Crawford.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held December 14, 1868, the following minute of the Special Committee of the Board was received, namely :

NEW YORK, December 7, 1868.

At a meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society on conferring with the Commissioners of Buildings, etc., held this day, the following resolution was adopted, namely :

Resolved, That, provided we can agree with the Commissioners upon the location, price, character of buildings and division of property, we will assume one fourth of the expense of site and erection of buildings, provided the whole cost shall not exceed one million of dollars, the Missionary Board to have title to one fourth of the property; the division to be made and agreed upon in connection with the plan of the buildings before the erection is commenced.

The Commission agreed to accept the proposition set forth in this communication as the basis of action.

After this time several pieces of property were examined by a Sub-Committee on Sites, and reports thereon were made to the joint meetings of the Commission and Committee of the Missionary Board, and an offer of \$410,000 was made for a site on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, fronting Union Square, which offer was declined by the owner.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Commission, held on the 9th of March, 1869, W. W. Cornell, on behalf of the Sub-Committee on Sites, reported in favor of purchasing a building recently erected by Messrs. Lake & M'Creery on the north-west corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, and after it had been examined and due inquiry made as to its value, the Commission voted that the Sub-Committee be authorized to purchase said property, at a cost not exceeding \$900,000, provided that the Committee of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society should concur in the purchase.

At a subsequent meeting of the Commission, held March 23, 1869, a resolution of the Committee of the Missionary Board was reported to the Commission as follows:

Resolved, That we concur with the Commission in their decision to purchase the property corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street for \$900,000, provided a satisfactory division of the premises can be made.

At the same meeting the Sub-Committee on Sites reported that they had offered \$900,000 for the property named, but that the owners declined to sell it for less than \$925,000.

The Commission thereupon directed the Sub-Committee to keep the offer of \$900,000 open until the subsequent Friday, and to withdraw it if not accepted by that time. It was reported to the Commission on the 31st day of March, 1869, that the offer had been accepted. A contract of purchase was accordingly concluded with the owners, Messrs. Lake & M'Creery.

The Commission pause here to remark, that having notified the Committee of the Missionary Board of their intention to purchase the property in question at the price above named, provided the Committee of the Missionary Board concurred in such purchase, and having, in response to such notice, received from that Committee a resolution directly stating that they concurred with the Commission in their decision to purchase the property at said price of \$900,000, provided a satisfactory division of the premises could be made, the Commission were, as they submit, well warranted in supposing that no objection either to the character of the property, the price, or indeed of any other sort against the purchase existed in the Committee of the Missionary Board. Yet at the first meeting of the Commission after the purchase was announced the Committee presented to the Commission resolutions, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to assent to a joint ownership of the property under consideration, but we will agree that the Missionary Society shall take title to such a portion of the west end of the premises, or of the Broadway front, as shall be agreed upon.

Resolved, That, in view of our present relation to the question of purchase, we do not object to the Commission disposing of the premises by rental as they may deem advisable.

The Commission, believing that this reported action of the Committee did not fully represent the sense of the Missionary Board, appealed to the Missionary Board itself, and a statement of all the facts was there made by members of the Commission who were themselves members of the Board; and after a full discussion, on the fifth day of April, 1869, the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board approves of the purchase of the building and premises on the north-west corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street for a new Publishing and Mission House, and authorizes the application of the permanent funds of the Missionary Society, and of moneys arising from the Centenary and Jubilee subscriptions, and collections for a new Mission House, toward making up the one fourth part of the cost of such purchase assumed by this Board.

Resolved, That a conveyance of said premises to the Methodist Book Concern at New York, and to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as tenants in common of said property, and so that the ownership thereof shall vest to the extent of three fourths in the Book Concern and one fourth in the Missionary Society, will be satisfactory to this Board.

Resolved, That E. L. Fancher, W. W. Cornell, and Isaac Odell, with the Corresponding Secretaries, be appointed a Committee, with power to act, in conjunction with the Book Agents, in all matters pertaining to the acceptance of the title to the premises; the leasing of such portions as they shall deem advisable; the insurance of the building; the fitting up of suitable accommodations therein for the Board and the Officers and business of the Missionary Society, and the adjustment of all questions arising from the fact of joint ownership and occupancy.

These resolutions were, as the minutes of the Board state, adopted unanimously.

The resolutions thus adopted by the Missionary Board relieved the Commission from further difficulty, and preparation was accordingly made to take title to the premises. To effectuate this purpose it became necessary to apply to the Legislature of the State of New York for an Act incorporating the Methodist Book Concern. The form of an Act, deemed appropriate, was drawn, and after some amendment was forwarded to the Legislature. It became a law on the fourteenth day of April, 1869. A copy is herewith submitted.

Provision had been made by the General Conference for the observance of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Missionary Society, and in connection therewith for the Jubilee offerings of the Church for the purpose of erecting a new Mission House. Contributions had also been made for the same purpose at the Centenary of American Methodism, by direction of the General Conference of 1864. In addition to these moneys the Missionary Society had certain funds permanently invested, the principal of which could not be appropriated to the current expenses of the Society, and it had the old Mission House

premises in Mulberry-street, from the sale of which a considerable sum could be realized. There were therefore sums from all these sources available to the Missionary Society toward procuring a new Mission House.

The sentiment of the Commission was unanimous and decided that the new Mission House should not be separate from the Book Concern Building, but this sentiment was not concurred in by one or two members of the Board.

These facts are stated that the General Conference may perceive the twofold reason which influenced the Commission at the outset to lay down the inflexible principle that the Book Concern Building and the new Mission House should be under the same roof, and which throughout influenced the Commission to concede that the Missionary Society should take title to such portion of the premises as should be proportionate to the amount of funds invested therein by that Society. It was desirable to make these funds available, and to secure the contiguity of the places of business of the Book Concern and Missionary Society.

The amount of such funds was so considerable as, in the opinion of the Commission, to entitle the Missionary Society to claim the right to be owners in common of the property, according to its proportional contribution of the purchase money.

The Missionary Society funds available for purchase, fitting up, and furnishing the new Mission House were as follows on the 20th of December, 1870:

United States funds and premium.....	\$70,995 02
Balance on sale of old Mission House.....	30,870 65
Contributions of Ladies' Centenary Association.....	19,173 72
General Centenary contributions.....	18,128 51
Jubilee offerings.....	14,139 86
One fourth part rent since time of purchase.....	21,109 72
	<hr/>
	\$174,417 48

And these moneys had been applied as follows:

Paid on property at time of purchase.....	\$117,286 00
Paid on bond for purchase money since.....	27,872 68
Paid interest on bond to November 30, 1870.....	11,938 30
Paid on permanent improvements and fixtures in the Mission Rooms.....	7,452 49
Paid one fourth expense of general improvements....	373 57
Paid one fourth part expense of insurance.....	581 74
Paid one fourth part of taxes since the purchase....	4,168 11
Paid for furniture, carpets, shades, awnings, etc., for Mission Rooms.....	3,766 92
Paid for revenue stamps on deed.....	225 00
Paid incidentals of Jubilee, moving, etc.....	742 67
	<hr/>
	\$174,407 48

The Joint Committee constituted on the 5th of April, 1869, by the last recited action of the Missionary Board, proceeded in their duties with entire harmony. In relation to the occupancy

and general management of the property, it was agreed between the Agents of the Book Concern and the last named Committee of said Board, (constituting such Joint Committee,) that—

a. The Book Concern may occupy for its own business the basement, the small store fronting on Broadway, the Broadway front of the second floor, (except that part leased to the Asbury Life Insurance Company,) and the central portion of the third floor on the Eleventh-street front.

b. The Missionary Society may occupy for its own use the premises known as the Mission Rooms, on the Broadway and Eleventh-street fronts of the third floor, the closet near the entrance to the Mission Rooms, the Museum and room adjoining on the third floor, and the room in the basement now used by the Society as a room for storage and packing.

c. The Book Concern and the Missionary Society may respectively occupy such other portions of the Buildings in addition to, or instead of, those parts specified in the foregoing items, as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time by the parties.

d. Such portions of the Buildings as may not be occupied by either the Book Concern or the Missionary Society shall be rented to other parties on the most favorable terms, as opportunity may offer.

e. The annual rental value of such portions of the Buildings as may be occupied by the Book Concern, and of such portions as may be occupied by the Missionary Society, shall be determined from time to time by such method as shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties in interest; and to facilitate this purpose William W. Cornell, Enoch L. Fancher, and Isaac Odell, of this Committee, and Alfred C. Hoe, a builder, were appointed a Sub-Committee, to estimate the rental value of the portions of the Buildings now occupied by the Book Concern and the Missionary Society respectively, and to report their estimates to this Committee for its action.

f. The Book Concern and the Missionary Society shall each account quarterly to a common fund for the quarterly rental value of such portions of the Buildings as each may respectively occupy; and the income arising from rents received from other parties, and the rental value accounted for, as above, by the Book Concern and the Missionary Society, shall constitute a common fund belonging to these two Corporations, on account of the Methodist Publishing and Mission Buildings, from which common fund all legitimate charges against the said property shall be paid; and the remainder of said common fund, after the payment of said charges, shall be divided to the parties in interest in the proportion of their respective interests; that is to say, three fourths to the Book Concern, and one fourth to the Missionary Society.

Said Sub-Committee, appointed for the purpose above stated, reported as follows:

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint Committee having charge of the Methodist Publishing and Mission Buildings to estimate the annual rental value of the several portions of the new Publishing and Mission Buildings occupied by the Book Concern and the Missionary Society, respectfully report:

That our late lamented associate, Brother William W. Cornell, after the appointment of the Sub-Committee of which he was the Chairman, caused to be prepared accurate drawings, showing the precise dimensions of the several stories of the entire Buildings, and of every division and room in the several stories. By the aid of these drawings, by personal inspection of the premises, and by the reliable judgment of the builder, our associate in the Sub-Committee, Mr. Alfred C. Hoe, we have arrived at the following estimate of the annual rental value of the said several portions of the Building, to wit:

FIRST.

Portions occupied by the Methodist Book Concern:

1. Wholesale Department in the basement and retail store on the street floor.....	\$10,000 00
2. Offices and appurtenances in the second story.....	7,000 00
3. Editors' offices and library in the third story.....	4,900 00
	<hr/>

Making a total annual rental value of the portions occupied by the Book Concern of..... \$21,000 00

SECOND.

Portions occupied by the Missionary Society:

1. Offices and appurteuances: Board Room, Museum, etc., in the third story.....	\$6,650 00
2. An additional room in the third story adjoining the Museum, and a room for storage and packing in the basement.....	350 00
	<hr/>

Making the total annual rental value of the portions occupied by the Missionary Society..... \$7,000 00

The additional room in the third story it was agreed should be included in the portions assigned to the Missionary Society, and is a room suitable for a private office or committee room.

The Sub-Committee therefore report that, according to their judgment, the annual value of said several portions of said Building is in all TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, as above particularly specified; and that the relative annual values of the respective portions occupied as aforesaid are *three fourths* of the whole for the parts occupied by the Book Concern, and *one fourth* of the whole for the parts occupied by the Missionary Society.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1870.

After careful consideration the foregoing report was unanimously adopted by the Joint Committee.

Under the above recited arrangement the premises have continued to be occupied to the present time.

At the time of taking title the Book Concern assumed all payments to be made to the grantors of the premises.

The Agents paid at the time of purchase.....	\$250,000 00
They have paid since that time.....	312,400 00
Also the Mortgage, due June 1, 1871.....	102,600 00
" " " Dec. 1, 1873.....	60,000 00
	<hr/>
They still owe on Mortgage, due June 1, 1873.....	75,000 00
" " " Jan. 1, 1875.....	100,000 00
	<hr/>
Total cost of the property.....	\$900,000 00
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The old establishment is still owned by the Book Concern, and is used as a manufactory in Mulberry-street.

For the balance due to the Book Concern from the Missionary Society for its one fourth part of the property thus purchased the bond of the Society was given, and which is continually being paid by the surplus income of the share of the property belonging to the Society. From that source the balance due on the bond has been rapidly reduced since it was given. There is now due thereon \$68,000, which in a few years will be paid from the same source of income, without recourse to the current collections or other funds of the Missionary Society.

In this connection it is proper to remark, and the Commission advert to the fact with much pleasure, that the commodious and valuable portions of the new Building occupied by the Book Concern and by the Missionary Society have been occupied substantially free from expense. The income from those portions of the Building which have been leased has been sufficient to pay the expenses of heating, taxes, Croton-water charges, insurance, and repairs, and also an interest of over six per cent. per annum on the original cost of the Building; so that the large and desirable portions occupied by the Book Concern, Missionary Society, Sunday-School Union, Tract Society, etc., have thus far been free accommodations to those institutions—free, in one of the largest and most convenient buildings, and in the most central and accessible locality of business in the City of New York. It would seem, therefore, that, financially, the enterprise has been a success; and no one can doubt that the Building, in its imposing magnitude and attractiveness, situated on the busiest thoroughfare in the great metropolis of the western world, is a visible exponent of the progress and power of two most important institutions of our Church. It is a conspicuous manifestation of active instrumentalities of the Church for the salvation of the world, intersecting the busiest current of trade, to spread upon its widening waves some of the leaves of the tree of life for the healing of the nations.

Nearly half an acre of land is contained in the premises. The basement has an area of 20,114 square feet, extending nineteen feet under Broadway, and fourteen feet eleven inches under Eleventh-street. The first two floors above the basement cover an area of 15,665 square feet each, and the remaining three floors 10,959 square feet each—making a total area of 84,421 square feet, or a space nearly equal to two acres. The building is new and beautiful, with iron fronts on Broadway and Eleventh-street. It has five stories above the basement, and is not excelled in architectural proportion and appearance by any building of its class on Broadway. The ceilings are high and well supported by numerous iron columns, without partition walls, so that whatever partitions are used can be adjusted to the varying demands of business.

It was necessary, in making such a purchase, to provide some

means for borrowing a considerable amount, in order to make payment of the purchase money. This provision was made by the Commission under the power conferred by the General Conference, and with the sanction and co-operation of the Book Agents, by soliciting a loan of \$500,000 on bonds of the Book Concern to that amount. The issue of bonds was made redeemable after three years, and payable at fifteen years from June 1, 1869; and although no means to effect their sale, beyond an announcement in the "Christian Advocate," were resorted to, the entire loan was placed without the payment of a dollar for commissions. In the fall of 1869, when the announcement of "fraud and corruption in the Book Concern" was promulgated, and the credit of the Concern was thereby publicly impeached, the demand for the bonds for a considerable time ceased; but as the smoke cleared away the bonds were again rapidly sold, until the entire issue was exhausted. The Commission is informed, and believe, that the means of the Book Concern are fully adequate to redeem these bonds as they mature, without disturbance of its business or strain upon its capability.

At the annual meeting of the Bishops and the General Missionary Committee, in November, 1869, under arrangements of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, the new Mission Rooms in the Building set apart for the use of the Board and the Society were, in a public manner, presented to the Bishops and General Missionary Committee, and by them were accepted on behalf of the Church for the use of the Missionary Society. The sentiments which those representatives of the Church and of our missionary interests were pleased to express on that occasion were commendatory of the work of the Commission in purchasing the premises. The arrangement for the joint occupancy of the Building was also approved, as tending to strengthen the connectional bonds of our beloved Methodism.

Since the Commission entered upon its work two of its members, Rev. John M'Clintock, D.D., and William W. Cornell, Esq., were called from earthly labor to heavenly rest. Both of these beloved brethren, while they lived, rendered faithful service in the Commission, and its surviving members, in common with the whole Church, mourn their departure. There was something so peculiar in the consecrated genius of each of them, and something so congenial in the loving spirit of both of them, that their loss is deeply felt and sincerely deplored.

The Commission has thus completed the work it was constituted to perform; and in rendering to the General Conference, to which it is amenable, an account of the execution of the trust, the members of the Commission are, each and every one of them, deeply sensible of the importance of the transaction which has localized the business center of American Methodism for many coming years. They cannot view with indifference the judgment of the General Conference touching the great transaction. They believe that the enormous and increasing business of the Book Concern,

and of the Missionary Society, will be promoted by the action of the Commission, and that, considering the peculiar obstacles to a perfect arrangement as to site and structure, in a portion of the city already crowded with existing buildings of costly character, the purchase is as well chosen as any that could have been made.

There is no other religious publishing house in the world that is the equal of this one in extent, value, location, or appearance; and, considering the probable progression of its important business, it is satisfactory to know that within its limits is ample space for a new and extensive salesroom, and for other accommodations equal to the emergency that may arise.

The action of the Commission is now submitted, and its members take leave of their work; but not without the prayer that the new Methodist Publishing and Mission Buildings may hold an honored place and send forth a potent influence in the progress of American Methodism, until the way of the Lord shall be prepared through all the moral wilderness of the world. All which is respectfully submitted.

ENOCH L. FANCHER,
THOMAS CARLTON,
JOHN P. DURBIN,
DANIEL CURRY,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS,
ANDREW V. STOUT,

GEORGE I. SENAY,
DANIEL DREW,
OLIVER HOYT,
CORNELIUS WALSH,
HAROLD DOLLNER,
Commissioners.

Dated, NEW YORK, May 1, 1872.



61.—*Journal, page 234.*

MEMORIAL OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

At the last annual meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Chicago, May, 1871, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to memorialize your reverend body with respect to the interests of that Society.

In appearing for the first time before the highest legislative authorities of the Church, it is appropriate that the Society give some account of its providential origin and history.

For several years before its organization, the idea of forming such a Society had been entertained both by devoted women in the Church at home and by those connected with our foreign missions. The appalling fact that there are millions of unsaved women in heathen lands who, in consequence of the social customs of their people, can be reached and saved only through the instru-

mentality of Christian women, needed only to be known to call forth sober thought and prompt to earnest action. Meantime, in the providence of God, a grand revolution of public sentiment with respect to female education was in progress in Asiatic society, in consequence of which doors long closed began to open, and Christian women were invited to enter dark homes bearing the light of God's word and Christ's salvation. Urgent calls were made for laborers and for means to carry on this new work, and it became evident that new responsibilities had come upon the women of our Church with respect to their heathen sisters.

In the beginning of the year 1869 the subject began to receive especial attention from Methodist women in all parts of our country. Stimulated by what they saw their sisters in other denominations accomplishing for Christ in this direction, they believed that the time had fully come for them to commence an organized effort for this cause. Early in March a few ladies of Boston and vicinity met to consider the subject, and after earnest prayer to God for guidance determined to endeavor, in the name of Christ, to unite the ladies of our entire Church in an organization to work for heathen women.

This purpose was communicated to Rev. Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of our Church, in a letter bearing date March 17, 1869, and advice was sought with regard to the organization. The advice received in a letter bearing date March 20 was that the "ladies should aim at two points: 1. To raise funds for a particular portion of our mission work in India, perhaps also in China; 2. To leave the administration of the work to the Board at home and the Missions in India."

At a meeting of the ladies, held March 30, the Society was organized, with a Constitution embodying these principles, and the election of officers representing twelve different States.

On May 7, Drs. Durbin and Harris, Secretaries of the Missionary Society, met the ladies and friends of the new organization, and after full and free consultation expressed themselves as satisfied with the action of the ladies, and communicated to the Church papers the following statement of their plans and purposes :

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society proposes to undertake, through the agency of female missionaries, most important work in our missions—a work which has received in some degree the attention and aid of the General Society for several years past. Though this Society is not technically auxiliary to the Parent Missionary Society of the Church, and does not pay its moneys direct to our treasury, yet it is auxiliary in its spirit and purpose, and expends its funds accordingly. The ladies seem intent on maintaining and enlarging our general missionary work, and increasing the contributions to our general treasury, while giving attention to the special work which they have undertaken. The missionary spirit manifested in this movement is worthy of commendation, and if carried out according to the true intent and purpose will be fruitful of much good.

The ladies of our Church in all sections of the country were immediately invited to unite in this association. The work pro-

posed seemed to commend itself to those to whom it was presented, and many earnest, faithful co-laborers were found, so that auxiliary societies were soon organized in many important centers. After a few months it became evident that the Constitution which had been framed to meet the requirements of the Society, so far as could be anticipated in the commencement, was inadequate to meet the demands and necessities caused by the rapid increase of members from all portions of the country and the enlargement of the work. Hence in December a new Constitution on an enlarged plan, arranging for Branch Societies and a General Executive Committee composed of delegates from each branch, was drafted and submitted to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society for their approval and sanction. The Board had previously referred the matter of ladies' missionary societies to a committee, which, on receiving the revised Constitution, recommended its sanction by the Board and adoption by the ladies interested in different parts of the country. The following extracts from the Report of the Committee show the position of the Board of Managers of the Parent Society concerning this organization and its work :

We have looked into the constitutions of these societies, and perceive that their defined object is to promote education and Christianity among the female populations of heathen lands. They propose to act in harmony with the chief missionary instrumentality of the Church, and to assist in the selection of suitable women as teachers and missionaries, who, although devoted to a special work, shall be sent, not to independent fields of labor, but to those under the control of our Parent Missionary Society, and be subject, as our own missionaries are, to the missionary authorities of the Church.

That essential service can thus be rendered to the general cause is quite apparent; indeed the Committee are ready to commend the perception of the ladies who originated these new societies in discovering appropriate means of supplying a great want, which has been much felt, of special attention to the procurement and sending out of proper female teachers and missionaries for heathen women and girls. It is a grand purpose, fitly undertaken, when at a time of such need and opportunity Christian women attempt to aid heathen women to secure the blessings of education and Christianity, of which they are now almost entirely deprived.

Moreover, it is a plea that will touch the sensibilities of every Christian woman's heart when she is asked to contribute to the help of her down-trodden and benighted sisterhood in heathen lands. It cannot be doubted that many contributions upon this special ground will be made that otherwise will never find their way to any missionary treasury, nor that the special adaptation of females for the work proposed in the vast fields of heathenism, where the female populations are otherwise inaccessible, will be shown by favorable results.

If the ladies who govern these societies adhere to the plan of subordinating their work to the rules and authority of our Church and of her chief Missionary Society, we do not perceive that there can arise any conflict or interference with the general plan of our missionary operations. The objection to such independent societies has been made, that if particular local societies may be formed for any one special service, those for another special service may be formed as well, and thus the general work and the established plan of the Church may be frittered away, and divided interests and palpable confusion ensue.

The answer is, the work is not special in the sense of not being comprehended in the plan of our general operations; and so long as our general work is pursued we are not only ready for but solicitous to receive every aid to further it, whether it apply to a particular branch or to the work at large. The objection

would certainly have force, if in respect of the contributions of the Church for missionary purposes our general plan were interfered with or our general resources were diminished. But the ladies' societies intend, as we believe, to avoid this ground of objection.

Until, therefore, the societies named depart from these principles, we discover no reason for using other language in reference to them than that of the great Master, "Forbid them not; for they who are not against us are on our part."

We believe that facilities are afforded now at some of our important foreign missions for the work of female teachers and female Bible-readers which did not exist at any former period, and that openings for the prosecution of the so-called zenana work among the females of the native populations of heathendom were never before so inviting. While the customs and superstitions of the native hordes of paganism still oppose insuperable barriers to the instruction of females by any except those of the same sex, the prejudice does not exclude female teachers. It seems, therefore, a providential provision that, at such a conjuncture, a new and powerful agency should arise in the Church adapted to the exigency of carrying the Gospel and the blessing of education to the women of heathen countries. When we consider the multitudes of those ignorant and unchristianized women, and the deep darkness and sorrow of their lot, we are persuaded that a louder cry for relief is not borne to the hearing of Christendom than the call they make upon the sisterhood of the Churches of Gospel lands.

In view of the whole subject the Committee think that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies, under the regulations above stated, should be indorsed by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and should receive the encouragement of all friends of Missions.

On recommendation of the same Committee the following resolutions were adopted by the Board:

1. That when the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall become organized under the proposed Constitution as amended, a copy of which is herewith submitted, the said societies, in the judgment of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be entitled to the cordial support and co-operation of our pastors and people.
2. That the ladies who have originated these new societies, and those by whom they are supported, are entitled to the commendation and encouragement of all friends of missions.

The thus indorsed and commended Constitution was thereupon adopted by the original Society. Its text is as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called "THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH."

ARTICLE II.—PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Society is to engage and unite the efforts of Christian women in sending female missionaries to women in the foreign mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in supporting them and native Christian teachers and Bible-readers in those fields.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

The payment of one dollar annually shall constitute membership, and twenty dollars life-membership. Any person paying one hundred dollars shall become an Honorary Manager for life, and the contribution of three hundred dollars shall constitute the donor an Honorary Patron for life.

ARTICLE IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The organization of this Society shall consist of a General Executive Committee, Branch and Auxiliary Societies, to be constituted and limited as laid down in subsequent articles.

ARTICLE V.—GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. The management and general administration of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a General Executive Committee, consisting of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Branch Societies and two delegates from each Branch, which delegates, together with two reserves, shall be elected at the last quarterly meeting before the annual meeting of the General Executive Committee; said committee shall meet at Boston the third Wednesday in April, 1870, and annually or oftener thereafter at such time and place as the General Executive Committee shall annually determine.

Sec. 2. The duties of the General Executive Committee shall be—

1. To receive the reports of the several treasurers, and ascertain from them the financial condition of the Society, and to appropriate moneys found in the several treasuries in such ways as shall be deemed best in accordance with the purposes and method herein indicated.

2. To take into consideration the interests and demands of the entire work of the Society, including the employment of new missionaries and the designation of their fields of labor, and to devise means for carrying forward this work, fixing the amount necessary to be raised, and arranging with the Branch Societies as to the number of missionaries to be supported and the work to be undertaken by each Branch.

3. To appoint a committee, consisting of one from each Branch Society, to have charge of the missionary paper of the Society, and to arrange with the Corresponding Secretaries for the publication of the Annual Report of the work of the Society.

4. To transact any other business that the interests of the Society may demand. Provided, nevertheless, that all the plans and directions of the Committee shall be in harmony with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.—BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Sec. 1. The organizations already formed at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati shall be regarded as co-ordinate Branches of this Society on their acceptance of this relationship under the provisions of the present Constitution.

Sec. 2. Other Branches may be organized in accordance with the following general plan for districting the territory of the Church:

Districts.	States.	Headquarters.
I.	New England States.....	Boston.
II.	New York and New Jersey.....	New York.
III.	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia.	Philadelphia.
IV.	Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky.....	Cincinnati.
V.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.....	Chicago.
VI.	Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Minnesota.....	St. Louis.
VII.	Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.....	New Orleans.
VIII.	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.....	Charleston.
IX.	Pacific Coast.....	San Francisco.

This plan, however, may be changed by an affirmative vote of three fourths of the members of the General Executive Committee present at any annual meeting of the same.

Sec. 3. The officers of each Branch Society shall consist of a President, not less than ten Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor—who may be a gentleman—and not less than ten Man-

agers. These, with the exception of the Auditor, shall constitute an Executive Committee for the administration of the affairs of the Branch, five of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. These officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Branch, and shall continue in office until others are chosen in their stead.

Sec. 4. The President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Branch and of its Executive Committee.

The Recording Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Branch and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep a full record of the proceedings.

The Corresponding Secretary shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, conduct the correspondence of the Society with foreign missionaries, with the other Branches, and with its auxiliary Societies, (hereinafter mentioned,) and shall endeavor by all practicable means to form auxiliary societies within the prescribed territory of the Branch. It shall also be her duty to present to the annual meeting of the General Executive Committee a report of the work of the Branch during the year, for publication in their Annual Report.

The Treasurer shall receive all contributions to the Branch, keeping proper books of account, and shall make such disposition of the funds as the Executive Committee may direct; each order of the Committee being duly signed by the Corresponding Secretary.

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee shall have full supervision of all the work assigned to the Branch by the General Executive Committee, and may order the disbursement of those funds required for that work, provide for all the wants, and receive all the reports of the missionaries, Bible-women, and teachers, who, by the plan of the General Executive Committee, are to be supported by their Branch.

Sec. 6. No Branch Society shall project new work, or undertake the support of new missionaries, except by the direction or with the approval of the General Executive Committee.

Sec. 7. Each Branch Society may make its own by-laws regulating its meetings and those of its Executive Committee, also any others which may be deemed necessary to the efficiency of the Society, not inconsistent with this Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.—AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Any number of ladies contributing not less than ten dollars annually may form a society auxiliary to that branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church within whose prescribed territorial limits they may reside, by appointing a President, three or more Vice-Presidents or Managers, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who, together, shall constitute a local Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.—RELATION TO THE MISSIONARY AUTHORITIES OF THE CHURCH.

Sec. 1 This Society will work in harmony with, and under the supervision of, the authorities of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and be subject to their approval in the employment and remuneration of missionaries, the designation of their fields of labor, and in the general plans and designs of its work.

Sec. 2. All missionaries supported by the Society shall be approved by the constituted missionary authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall labor under the direction of the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the particular missions of that Society in which they may be severally employed, and they shall be subject to the same rules and regulations that govern the other missionaries in those particular missions.

Sec. 3. The funds of the Society shall not be raised by collections or subscriptions taken during any Church services or in any promiscuous public meeting, but shall be raised by securing members, life-members, honorary managers and patrons, and by such other methods as will not interfere with the ordinary collections or contributions for the treasury of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE IX.—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution may be changed at any annual meeting of the General Executive Committee by a two-third vote of each Branch delegation, notice of the proposed change having been given at the previous annual meeting; but Article VIII shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The plan of districts presented above in Art. VI, sec. 2, was modified at the last meeting of the Executive Committee. It now stands as follows:

Districts.	States.	Headquarters.
I. New England States.....	Boston.
II. New York and New Jersey.....	New York.
III. Pennsylvania and Delaware.....	Philadelphia.
IV. Maryland, District of Columbia, and Eastern Virginia.....	Baltimore.
V. Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky.....	Cincinnati.
VI. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.....	Chicago.
VII. Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado.	St. Louis.
VIII. Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.....	New Orleans.
IX. Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.....	Atlanta.
X. Pacific Coast.....	San Francisco.

The Society thus brought into being has been in operation three years. During the first nearly 100 auxiliaries were organized; during the second the number increased to 614; during the third to 1,083, which is our present number. Our aggregate membership at the present time is 41,654.

The amount raised by the Society the first year was \$7,000; the second, \$22,000; the third, \$49,430 71.

During the first year the Society sent to India two missionaries, approved by the missionary authorities at New York. The second year the support of the Girls' Orphanage at Bareilly was undertaken, as also a considerable amount of school and zenana work in different stations, and in the autumn a third lady was sent out. An appropriation of \$300 was also made for work in China. The past year work among the women and children of India has been supported in twenty-one stations, a "Home" purchased at Lucknow, and two more ladies have reinforced the workers already in the mission. To China four missionaries have been sent, two each for the cities of Foochow and Peking. Additional school work has also been sustained. There are now nine American missionaries representing the Society in foreign fields.

Such are the more important facts connected with the history of the Society which we represent. For fuller information respecting details we refer you to the Annual Reports, and other publications of the Society herewith submitted. To us it seems most clear that God's favoring smile has been upon us. The growth of our work has surpassed our most sanguine expectations. For the favor accorded it throughout the Church we have been and are devoutly grateful. It has been indorsed with remarkable unanimity

and heartiness by the highest officers of the Church. So far as we know, every Annual Conference before which it has been brought has warmly commended it. It is a great satisfaction to us that we can represent the Society to you with such an assurance of cheerful recognition.

The Society has but one request to make at your hands. It is that it may be officially authorized to prosecute its work as a recognized agency of the Church, with no other than its present restrictions, its Annual Report having place in the Report of the General Society.

Devoutly praying that the great Head of the Church may preside over all your deliberations and cause them to promote not only the welfare of Christ's kingdom at home, but also the early evangelizing of all the ends of the earth, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, in behalf of the Society,

Most respectfully yours,

Mrs. Wm. B. SKIDMORE,

Mrs. Wm. F. WARREN,

Mrs. JENNIE F. WILLING.



62.—*Journal, page 277.*

MEMORIAL OF THE LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION.

TO THE BISHOPS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We the undersigned, having been duly appointed, beg leave to call your attention to the plans and work of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union.

The object of this Society is the evangelization of the neglected masses in our midst who do not come to the Church, or who cannot be reached by ordinary means.

The chief agency employed is the voluntary labors of Christian women, who go into the homes of the people, and by personal attentions and appeals, and the judicious distribution of tracts, bring them to the knowledge of the truth.

For the plans and details of work we refer you to the accompanying Report of the Society.

We are instructed to state that after more than four years of successful work the Society is in efficient working condition, and has six hundred dollars in its treasury. And further, that it has not only demonstrated the practicability of its plans, but has received the indorsement of twenty Annual Conferences, and the approval of nearly all the Methodist preachers' meetings of any magnitude in the country.

And now, after faithfully serving a probationary term of four years, the Society respectfully asks to be received into full connection, and recognized as a working power in the Church.

The work undertaken needs to be done. More than two thirds of the Church are women. They are ready to perform the labor, and it only needs your sanction and fostering care to make this Society one of the important and valuable auxiliaries of the Church.

The Society would prefer passing under the control of the General Conference with as little change in these tested plans of work as possible. And yet, if you can devise *other and better plans* under which the eight hundred thousand Methodist women can successfully labor in this field for which Heaven has so peculiarly and richly endowed them, the Society stands ready to co-operate with you.

Praying that you may be guided in all your deliberations, we commend this Society to your generous consideration and care.

Mrs. ELLEN H. SIMPSON,	Mrs. MARY H. CRANE,
Mrs. D. D. KINGSLEY,	Mrs. MARIA L. RICH,
Mrs. ANNIE WITTENMEYER,	Mrs. WM. F. WARREN,
Mrs. CAROLINE R. WRIGHT,	Mrs. S. L. KEEN,
Mrs. JENNIE F. WILLING,	Mrs. HARRIET SKIDMORE,
Mrs. MARY E. CROOK.	



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